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of the Bulgies, exhibited hostility of the Impressioned to produce is inary, that we almost the sight of the fact, that the noble exertions which are now rewarded in so extraordinary a manner, arose out of permission granted to the Generals to march on their own responsibility to Cabul, and not from any steady determination of purpose. In the exhibition of this spectacle, we are happy to forget that the Army of Reserve, which has been kept together to receive the returning soldiers, has cost the state from six to eight lakhs of Rupees a month. We will not open the year ungraciously by begrudging the cost of this gathering, when we remember the gratification it must afford to those on whom this honor is bestowed, or the effect which the assemblage of such an army on such an occasion may produce on all those who have been anticipating the extinction of our rule.

But what is that procession crossing the Bridge, with all the "pomp and pride and circumstance of war," and what objects are those covered with the embroidered trappings of the Governor General's State Elephant? They are the Heavens Gates of Somnath, "the trophies of our victory over the Afghans." In that vast assemblage of forty thousand troops, there is not one minister of our holy religion; but what matters it!—There are the holy sandal wood gates, which once adorned a heathen temple, and which, after the lapse of eight centuries of improvement, a Christian Governor General is about to restore to it, with more than heathen parade.

THE COMPLETION OF THE REGIMENTS.—The Governor General has at length filled up the Regiments which suffered so severely during the calamitous retreat from Cabul; and in a mode which is likely to create universal dissatisfaction through the army. The principle of regimental promotion has now been set aside, for the first time, and the vacancies have been supplied for the most part from other Regiments. Of those who had a claim to these steps a great number have thus been disappointed while those whom it is intended to serve, have in many instances found their prospects deteriorated by the change. At the same time officers, who have no personal interest in these mutations, are dimmed by the allegation of the prescriptive rule on which they have hitherto been accustomed to look for their advancement. They naturally argue, that if the rule has been broken through in one instance, its integrity is gone, and that what is an innovation to-day, will be a precedent to-morrow. If when a Regiment has been deprived of three-fourths of its officers by one calamity, the vacant steps are to be distributed among other corps, what is to prevent a repetition of this arrangement when half the officers of any Regiment have been annihilated by any other calamity? They reason justly, that the rule of promotion by seniority is the vital principle of the army; that it cannot be violated without depriving the service of its cornucopia and vested rights, and that this rule has been held sacred even in extreme cases, of the same character with that which has now occurred. To instance only one of many instances. The 37th Madras Regiment lost half its officers in the *Colofonda*, not three years ago, on her way to China, yet the vacancies were filled up in the Regiment, and those who survived enjoyed all the benefits of the steps, which had been created by those who perished.

A right which is held in so sacred a light, ought not to have been infringed, except upon the strongest and most palpable necessity. And what necessity was there for violating it in the present instance? None whatever. The only plea which can be offered is, that some inconvenience might possibly have arisen, if officers of extreme youth and great inexperience had been pushed on towards the head of a Regiment; that is to say, if four young men had risen earlier than usual to the rank of Major, and acquired the chance of commanding the corps. Yet even this disadvantage might have been obviated, by placing Lieutenant Colonels in command of the Regiments. But it is much to be doubted, whether the acquisition of such a command by men in the vigor of manhood would have been half so great a disadvantage as that to which the army is constantly exposed, by the responsibility of a Regiment being placed in the hands of dotards, in the last stage of mental decrepitude. On the contrary, it might turn out to be a solid advantage to have a young and active man in command of a corps. In the Queen's Service, men are constantly rising, by the principle of purchase, to the head of Regiments, while yet the fire of youth is in them. There is therefore no reasonable ground, even upon the score of inconvenience, for thus departing from prescription, and invading the privileges of the army. The officers enter the service with the clear understanding, that every step occasioned by the calamities of war or of climate, belongs to those who survive; and it is no argument for breaking this rule, that the vacancies have been numerous, and the good fortune of the survivors unusual. When men are required to submit to the deterioration of their prospects by the inactivity of a season of peace, it is unjust to deprive them of any incidental advantages which may arise from a season of active service. The army has undoubtedly been wronged by the present arrangement; and as neither Government nor the public interests are any the better for it, we think it equitable every Regiment, individually, to transmit a respectful petition to the Court of Directors and to the Board of Control, praying that the order may be reconsidered, and that the principle which has been so long the acknowledged rule of promotion, may be upheld.

THE SALE LAW, FOR THE THIRD AND LAST TIME.—A friend, on whose judgment in all matters connected with the Revenue laws, we place great reliance, has favoured us with some observations on the two articles, which have appeared during the past month in this journal, relative to the working of the new Sale Law. We have carefully gone over the argument, and frankly confess, that the question wears a different aspect in the light in which he has placed it. It is not clear however that the Act intended, that the days fixed for the sale of land for arrears of past years, or for arrears due on account of estates other than that to be sold, should correspond with the days fixed by the Board for sales on account of the current year. Reasoning from the analogy of circumstances, any man would be justified in supposing, that the rules which applied to the one were not intended to apply to the other; and that the day of sale in the one case was to be fixed by the Board and remain unaltered, and in the other to be fixed by the Commissioner and the Collector, with no other principle of fixity, than that fifteen clear days must intervene between the publication of the Notification and the day of sale. Upon this supposition we were led to the opinion that if the Notification, in the latter

case, did not happen to have been published fifteen clear days before the day which had been fixed for the sale, the sale itself might be postponed till the time had expired. We do not think it was the intention of the Legislature, that sales for arrears which were to be peremptory without any Notification to the landholders, and sales which were conditional on the publication of notices for the information of the defaulting landlord, should follow the same rule of time and precision.

Supposing therefore, that the days for the sale of estates in arrears for the revenue of the preceding year may be fixed by the Collector and Commissioner, the law may, without any violence, be taken to mean, that if the fifteen clear days of Notification have not expired when the day arrives, the sale may be put off till that period has elapsed; but it is to be remembered that no payment made by the defaulter after sunset of the day preceding the day which may thus have been fixed in the Notification, will stop the sale of his estate. And as it was evidently the intention of the law, that notice of the intended sale should reach the defaulter fifteen clear days before his lands were sold by auction, it is necessary that this intention should not be defeated by any construction of it. Hence it appears advisable to issue a fresh advertisement, in order that a sufficiently long intimation may be given to him of his danger. Thus, supposing that the day fixed for the sale be 31st of January next; and that the Notification be not affixed at the Cutchery of the landholder before the 20th of that month, although the Collector might possibly, under a fair construction of the law, postpone the sale to the 5th of the next month, yet he could not postpone the period for the payment of the arrears by the Zemindar; and unless that sum was paid on the evening of the 20th, that is to say, within nine days after the Notification had been made known to the defaulter, his estate must be sold. This course would appear to be contrary to the equitable provision of the law, and in such a case, we think it would be very reasonable to give him the chance of saving his estate by renewing the proclamation. If the Collector may at any time prevent the occurrence of such a difficulty, by issuing his Notification a month before the day fixed. It is not necessary, that the landholder should acknowledge the receipt of the notice,—were that the case, he would always be out of the way. The zemindar has only to sit at his residence and retire, with sufficient evidence of his having thus served it.

THE BALI-KHAL BRIDGE.—We have much pleasure in publishing a letter from *An Observer*, on the subject of this useful undertaking. He places the matter altogether in a new light. We were not previously aware, that the Native gentry had taken so deep an interest in the question, and we think there is every reason to hope that their laudable exertions will be seconded by Government. The utility of the bridge is unquestionable. The fact, that the natives propose to raise half the sum, or 2000 Rupees, among themselves towards its completion, would of itself form a sufficient answer to all the objections, which the Correspondent of the *Observer* has urged, or may yet urge against it; and it is but reasonable that Government should lend its assistance to this enterprise. It would be reasonable even if no funds were available, and if they were required to be drawn from the public resources of the country. It is a more commendable work than the building of the Balakhal.

nistration, than to offer to meet one half the expenses of such works, when the native community offers a voluntary subscription of the other half. The funds of the state could not be laid out more advantageously in the improvement of the country, than in thus affording a stimulus to the zeal and generosity of the people. But when a fund to the extent of 80,000 Rupees exists, which Government has pledged itself to devote to the object of facilitating the means of internal communication, the projected bridge has an unquestionable claim on at least a fourth of this sum. We consider it therefore the duty of the Ferry Committee to lose no time in addressing the public authorities, with the view of obtaining a promise of one half the expense from the surplus funds in the Hooghly district, as soon as the other moiety shall have been raised by the public. Such an engagement would give a new impulse to the subscription now in progress, and change our hopes into certainty.

THE HARSHNESS OF EUROPEANS HAVING THEIR SUITS DECIDED BY NATIVE JUDGES.—The individual who reported a certain case to the *Englishman*, which appeared in that journal on the 8th of the last month, deserves attention, were it only for his indefatigable perseverance. In addition to the notice which appeared in that paper, a second reference has been made to the same case in the *Agra Observer* of the 24th December; and we have been favored with a letter which expresses much surprise at our having omitted to take it up. It would be difficult to account for such repeated impetuosity, except by ascribing it to a common origin.

The case thus brought forward is one of great hardship, but it appears to us to have arisen from an unaccountable misapprehension of the rules laid down for the guidance of the Courts. To prevent the recurrence of such acts of injustice, it is not necessary, as our correspondent suggests, to repeal the Act which subjects Europeans and Natives to the same tribunal, and which the Europeans have been accustomed to describe as the Black Act. We think this will appear self-evident from a very cursory examination of the case.

In the year 1837, it was determined that the original cognisance of all suits should be vested in the Unconvenanted Judges, the great majority of whom are Natives, leaving to the European officers the higher and more important function of hearing appeals from their decisions. The next year it was ordained by a Circular Order, that no suits should be referred to the Principal Sudder Ameen, in which the documentary evidence was in the English language, unless that officer was acquainted with it. The year after, this Order was modified, and it was directed that "the mere circumstance of the initial petition reciting the existence of an *English document* in support of a claim, was not to constitute a necessary ground for retaining the case on the Judge's file." The party, who tendered an English document to a Native Court, was required to file an Oordoo translation with it. In order that substantial justice might be rendered in every case, the Native Judge was directed, after the original and the translation had been filed, to send both up to the European Judge, who was instructed, with due adroitness to the nature of the English writing and of the transaction to which it related, to use his own discretion in referring the suit to the Native Judge, or in retaining it on his own file.

The *Agra Observer*, of the 24th December,

says, that the second order rescinds the first, which it does not. The Editor calls this second order, "a precious Circular;" and so indeed it is, for it was manifestly dictated by a high sense of the duty of doing justice between man and man. It was intended, on the one hand, to prevent the unnecessary interference of the European Judges in cases cognisable by the Native Judges, merely on the ground that there was one single document written in English. It was intended, on the other hand, to prevent injustice, by giving the European Judge an opportunity of determining, from the character of this English deed, and its relation to the matter at issue, whether the ends of justice would not be promoted by retaining the case on his own file. The order itself is perfectly unobjectionable. The grievance, of just grievance, of which our correspondent complains, has arisen, not in consequence of its provisions, but owing to a total departure from them.

The case, as represented by the complainant, is this: A suit was brought by one European against another to the Civil Judge, who referred it to the Principal Native Judge of his Court. The party or parties thereupon represented that there were *sixty or seventy* documents in English, which it was next to impossible to translate into Hindoostanee, with sufficient accuracy to convey the meaning of them. It was entirely unnecessary for them to have added this latter clause to their petition. It was quite enough for them to have stated, that there were half a hundred English deeds to be read and digested, before the Judge could reach the marrow of the case. The lessons of stern experience have taught us, that nothing defies translation so effectually as English deeds drawn up by a thorough English lawyer. On receiving the representation, the Judge is stated to have written, that by the order of Oct. 31st, 1839, "the purport of which we have given above,"—he had no option but to send all cases to the Native Judges, whether connected with English documents or not, and that when the Principal Sudder Ameen sent in the papers, he would, if he deemed it necessary, retain the suit on his own file. Here one link in the chain of events is wanting, for we are not told, whether the Judge, on seeing the sixty barely intelligible English documents translated into utterly unintelligible Oordoo, determined to take the trouble of examining the suit himself; but as we are told that an appeal was made against the Judge's order to the Sudder, and that this Court decided that there was no occasion to change his order, we are led to suppose that the Judge instructed the Principal Sudder Ameen to make out the sixty translated documents in the best way he could, and decide the case. We are further informed, that this Officer, when the case came on finally in his tribunal, had the good sense to acknowledge his inability to decide it, and to send it back to the Judge. And thus eight months of precious time, and all the labour and expense of translating the aforesaid sixty documents into Oordoo, were lost.

Now the question is whether this grievance was occasioned by the Act, facetiously denominated the Black Act, or was it because the Civil Judges, and the Court of Sudder Dewanny were unable to comprehend the meaning of a certain Circular Order, the object and phrenology of which are as clear as the sun in the month of May. We trace it to this latter cause; we think, that if the Judges of the civil, or of the Zillah Court had rightly interpreted the order to signify, that no suit, of which

the documentary evidence was beyond the clearest and undeniable comprehension of a Native Judge, should be transferred to his Court, they would have escaped the censure of our correspondent, and retained the confidence of the public.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT ON THE HINDOOSTAN STEAMER have been made public since our last issue, and they appear to be as reasonable, as the rates of passage money are the reverse. It is scarcely to be expected that much indigo or alkali, or indeed of any other produce will be despatched by Steamers, except under very extraordinary circumstances. The bulk of freight will probably consist of books and pamphlets, the chief value of which consists in their being fresh. The additional expense, as now established, of importing them through Egypt, bears no proportion to the advantage which will be enjoyed of receiving them within two months after their appearance in London. The charge for a cubic foot of literature is fixed at *Seven Rupees* and a half; and for this price one may import, on an average, twelve ordinarily sized octavo volumes, the cost of which at the present time, at the book-sellers, would be within Eighty Rupees. We may therefore expect, that when a monthly intercourse has been established from Calcutta to Suva, all the periodical publications, as well as the most interesting works of the month, will be placed within the reach of the reading public at a very small additional charge. Thus an additional interest will be given to every political and intellectual movement in our own beloved native land; and India will cease to be regarded as the land of exile.

We adverted last week to the subject of postage on the monthly steamers; and the question becomes the more interesting, as our prospects of a regular monthly communication becomes more proximate. Those who are in the habit of commissioning newspapers from England,—and the number of them will now be greatly augmented,—will naturally be anxious to make arrangements for receiving them by our own steamers; and it is therefore important that the amount of steam postage should be distinctly understood. At Bombay, no charge whatever is made on the receipt or the delivery of either letters or papers. In the case of the *India*, letters were charged at the rate of two annas for each letter and an anna for each newspaper. But there is one point on which it is important that the present system should be reformed. We allude to the arrangement by which the Steam postage of all letters, which are despatched from India or England, is thrown upon people at home, who are far more impatient of a shilling postage than we are of that of a Rupee.

It is very unreasonable that our friends and correspondents at home should be required to pay for the letters they receive as well as for those they send; and it is highly desirable that the arrangement should be modified. The burden ought to be more equitably distributed; and the parties on both sides of the water should be required to pay only for the letters they may respectively send. This would tend in no inconsiderable degree to increase the correspondence; many for many are now deterred on motives of delicacy from writing to their friends at home and entailing on them a heavy charge for postage. The subject ought to be taken up by the Government, the depository of which ought to be brought through its Majesty's Ministers at home.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20.

—We are happy to learn that Lord Auckland has subscribed 5000 Rs. to the Afghan Relief Fund.

—In consequence of the *Hindustan Steamer's* starting for Suva on the 14th of January, the departure of the *India Steamer* has been judiciously postponed to the 10th of February. In the beginning of March we shall probably have the *Tenasserim* sent to Suva by Government; and the *Hindustan* will be back—that is to say, if she takes the best coal the country affords—in time to start in April.

—Letters have been received from Ferozepore, dated the 17th of December, on which day the troops, which formed the garrison of Jellalabad, crossed the Sutlege and were received in the most flattering manner by the Governor General. We have copied an account of the procession from the *Englisman*. It is gratifying to find that alterations have been made in the original programme, which are decided improvements. Dost Mahomed and the Afghan Chiefs were not required to be present at this triumphal procession, and the triumphal arch of brick and mortar was dispensed with.

—The following is Lord Ellenborough's own proclamation on this subject:

Camp Ferozepore, 17th December, 1861.—This day Major General Sir Robert Sale, &c., &c., passed the Sutlege at the head of all the troops which composed the garrison of Jellalabad.

The Major General was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor General and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Army of Reserve, formed in one line extending two miles and a half, received the Major General and the Garrison of Jellalabad in review order, with presented arms.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired as the Major General passed the centre of the line.

Captain Sumner, Military Secretary, and Captain Colville, A. D. C. to the Governor General, had on the 14th instant, conveyed the medals granted to the Garrison of Jellalabad, under an escort of the body-guard, to the camp of the Major General and all the officers and soldiers of the Garrison passed the bridge of the Sutlege, wearing the honors they have just won.

—There was as usual a grand Masonic procession the day before yesterday to the Cathedral, when the Rev. Mr. Fisher preached a sermon to the Brethren. An account of this procession, also, we have copied from our contemporary.

—The collection on Christmas-day at the Cathedral amounted to the sum of 1719 Rs. Though the Presbyterians do not appreciate Christmas day, they were resolved to make the most of it, and a collection was made in the morning at the Kirk, after an eloquent sermon by Dr. Charles, which amounted to 2060 Rs. The fragments were gathered up in the evening after a sermon by Mr. Smith, and they amounted to 300 Rupees.

—The new arrangement regarding the *Scowles*, for which we are indebted to the present Chief Justice, comes into question in the present year; in which there will be access instead of four gun deliveries. The Jury will, it is true, be summoned earlier, but it will sit a shorter time, and the inconvenience will not be increased; whereas these most frequent sessions will shorten the term of imprisonment for those who are charged with crime.

—The *Harkness* states, that the Amere of *Scinde* have positively refused to sign the treaty, and are preparing themselves for a revolt to arms. Should they hold out, General Vagler will be able to give good account of Hyderabad, and the army will not grumble at the millions of prize money the city is said to hold. It remains yet to be seen whether we have any more right to interfere with the independence of *Scinde* than with that of *Afghanistan*.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.

—The *Star*, in the issue of this morning, gives a very different version of the conduct of General Nott in reference to the great gun, which Lord Ellenborough ordered to be brought from Afghanistan as a trophy, from that which has appeared in the papers. It relieves the General's conduct from that fractions appearance in some ways, and dispenses the assertion that he ordered Major Nott to pay no attention to General Pollock's trophies. As we were instrumental in propagating the unfounded and injurious rumour, we have copied the refutation; and recommend it to our readers.

—The case of *James Kirnan*, who addressed a letter to some time back, respecting what he supposed, were the unwarrantable assertions of the Press in his case, has now been found guilty at the Sessions, of an assault with intent to do some bodily harm.

—We have heard it stated, that the statement, we made some time ago, that there was no Hindoo temple at Somnath to receive the gates, was not correct. Not having visited the spot ourselves, we were obliged to depend for our information on those who had been there, and had recorded their observations. We are happy to find our assertions corroborated by a Friend of the *Englisman*, at Bombay, who visited the spot not long since, and states that the temple is now in ruins, and that the only portion left standing is surrounded by a Mahomedan dome.

—General Pollock's division crossed the Sutlege on the 16th. Its march was hastened by the appearance of rain which might have swelled the river and swept away the bridges.

—The *Star* states, that the Loll Bazar, the great resort of sailors, has been in a more disorderly state than usual. In this assemblage of gin palaces and brothels, revel and riot are not only the order of the day, but of the night also. It is there that the native, who admires the majesty of Britain, in its far spread empire, beholds its sons reduced to a condition lower than that of the brute. On the evening of Sunday last, four of the drunken sailors seized a gentleman's buggy; two of them mounted the horse, one took his seat along side of the driver, and the other got up behind. The reporter says, he coaxed them off with two or three Rupees apiece, which would only enable them to make greater beasts of themselves than they were before.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21.

—The *Bombay Courier* has just published a narrative of the sufferings to which the garrison of Ghuzni was subjected, after Col. Palmer had capitulated on the promise of a safe conduct to Peshawar. We have transferred the whole document to our column. It will be read with a deep and painful interest. We hope next week to be able to offer some observations both on this narrative and on that which we republished last week, relative to the retreat from Cabul.

—Mr. William Francis Thompson, of the Civil Service, has put a period to his existence, in one of the dark Bungalows at or near Agrā.

—The whole of General Pollock's force having crossed the Sutlege, the 20th Native Infantry was, by order of the Governor General, formed into a hollow square, when his Lordship informed them that for their gallant conduct in the field, he would make them a Light Infantry corps. The respectful notice taken of this corps is said to be recorded in Camp as somewhat irridulous.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1862.

—The *Englisman* has with the beginning of the present year, put on a new dress, and appears in new type. The *Daily Star* has been enlarged and is now published in two sheets. The *Meerut Liberator* and the *Bombay Courier*, both announce, an augmentation of size, and thus we have an unequivocal token of the increase of the reading public in India.

—The *Agre Ekbar* states, that the Rev. Francis St. Edmund passed through Sikhand on his way

to Ferozepore, to minister to the wants of the Catholics in the army collected on the banks of the Sutleges, who are said to amount to four thousand.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

—General Nott's Brigade marched across the bridge of the Sutlege on the 23rd of December, and was cordially welcomed to the British territory by the Governor General. His Lordship gave an entertainment to the General and his staff in the evening.

—At the Opium Sale held yesterday, 4005 chests of Opium were disposed of at a very high rate; the *Behar* averaged 1430 Rs. the *Benares* 1280 Rs. the chest. The result of the sale was nearly Seventy lakhs of Rupees. The clear profit to Government of this first sale of the year was half a million sterling.

—We find that Sir Charles Napier did actually insert in his Division Orders, "Gentlemen, as well as beggars, may if they like, come to the drill when they get on horseback, but neither gentlemen nor leggers have a right to send other people there, which will be the case if furious driving be allowed in camp or bazar." This order ends in a marvellous strain, but we fully concur with the *Bombay Times* that it is "full of strong sense, wit, and sarcastically put;" more especially the 8th paragraph which orders that "Officers commanding Regiments must be particular not to fire till they see their front perfectly clear; to-day we fired on our own pickets."

—The report which was given yesterday, of farther disturbances in Bundelkand, appears groundless. After the difficulties which our armies have had to cope with in Afghanistan and the scenes of mortal struggle through which they have been called to pass, this insurrection in Bundelkand appears very trifling.

—We are happy to find that the gallant Captain Anderson, who has commanded the Sherif's artillery throughout the whole of the campaign with such distinguished honour, is to be rewarded with the gunpowder agency at Imphora.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.

—The Court Martial for the trial of the prisoners returning from Afghanistan has been organized at Ferozepore. Sir Joseph Thackwell has been nominated President.

—The two bridges across the Sutlege have been swept away by a sudden rise in the river. It was a fortunate circumstance that the last Brigade of the army of Afghanistan had passed over before the bridges disappeared.

—The Postscript to a letter which appears in the *Harkness* of this morning, states, that Sher Singh was *waghal*, that is, sulky, and would not visit Lord Ellenborough.

—From the same journal we learn, that at the banquet given by the Governor General to the 11-Regiments Garrison of Jellalabad, while his Lordship alluded distinctly to the services of the officers, whose merits had been most complacently displayed during the siege, the name of Major McGregor was passed over in a manner which could not be mistaken. No man during that memorable siege, rendered himself more deserving of the commendation of Government by his indefatigable zeal, activity, and courage, than the late political Agent, Sir Robert Sale. It is said, however, his health in the course of the evening, and acknowledged the important assistance he had derived from him during the investment of the town.

—We stated in our last number that the issue of general warrants was not common, much less universal, in the courts in the interior, and that it was the exception, not the rule; and we cited in exemplification, the recent case of the Native convert in the Court of the *Et-Berghum*. We have been since informed that we did not put the case in its true light. The fact is that the Magistrate refused to issue his warrant, unless the Missionary would swear that the young man was at that identical time in a particular house or place; that he was there in close confinement, and that his life

mittee resolved to send a copy of that letter to the Committee of the former district for co-operation. The accompanying is a copy of the letter alluded to, you can either publish it or not as you think proper. The subscription is, I am happy to hear, progressing in both the districts, notwithstanding the formidable opposition of the *Harkara* Correspondent. The estimated cost of the bridge is about 40,000 Rs., of which it is proposed to raise one-half by subscription and to apply to Government to grant the other half from the accumulated Ferry Funds. The accumulation in the Hooghly district alone exceeds, if I mistake not, 80,000 Rs., so the call upon Government to pay about $\frac{1}{2}$ of what is taken from a single district for a work of such public utility, will not be deemed, I hope, either very selfish or unreasonable on the part of the people. If these facts will not convince the Correspondent of the *Harkara*, he is welcome to attribute as much aristocratical and private motives to the advocates of the Bridge as will gratify his feelings.

JA. EDWARDS, Esq.

Secy. to the *Sariput Ferry Fund Committee, Hooghly.*

SIR.—Having been requested by the Committee to state the advantages the public is likely to derive from placing an Iron Suspension Bridge over the Khal at Bally, I have the honour to state that the Khal in question is situated within the Civil Jurisdiction of the 24-Parganahs at the distance of four miles north-west of Calcutta on the west Bank of the river Hooghly; it is a branch of the Surroetry River, and is joined to the Hooghly by a large and populous village called Bally, from which it derives its name. *Balokhal*. Since the dissemination of *Blackboard* road via Bollen, all the merchandise from the Western Provinces to Calcutta, and vice versa by land carriage passes over this Khal, and as it intercepts the great western road, innumerable travellers have to cross it daily. The extraordinary communication by this road may be gathered from the circumstance of the ferry collections of this Nulka having been increased from 800 Rs. to 3000 Rs. annually during the last few years. A bridge at this place will greatly tend to facilitate this communication and consequently there will be an accession to the commerce of the city of Calcutta, and its concomitant advantages to the country in general and its vicinity in particular. Independent of these, the local agriculture will be largely benefited. The principle Landholders, who own land in this neighbourhood, are Baboo Dewarajah Tagore, Byramnath Chowdhry, Ummedah Purnanath Roy and the minor ones (now under the Court of Wards) of the late Harriah Chunder Roy. What a blessing it will be to the Ryots, who, from miles distance take the produce of the lands daily to the Calcutta Market, and on the sale of which they chiefly depend for the payment of revenue. But what appears to me to be fraught with incalculable advantage to the people of Calcutta is, that this bridge, with the steam ferry bridge now in contemplation to be put over the Hooghly, will naturally connect this part of the country with the Suburbs of Calcutta. Numerous buildings will rise up immediately on this side of the river and afford a healthy and cheap residence to a large number of the new denizens of Calcutta. It will not be uncommon then for parties to go and return from Serampore in their evening drives. Although I have not exaggerated the advantages of the proposed bridge, yet I would humbly submit that if even a part of these be acknowledged by the cautious public, the work ought not to be delayed any longer from the comparatively small outlay required for the purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPHINE MCKENZIE,
Member F. F. Committee.

Calcutta, 1848, Jan. 1863.

To Correspondent.

We are reluctantly obliged to postpone the publication of *Compend's* letter to the next week.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND FIELD OFFICES.
As proof of the increased attention to official propriety now paid by the clergy of the Established Church, the diminished number of that body who qualify themselves for what are called field sports, by taking out game certificates, may be adduced. There are not more than 30 persons in England in the first publication of the game lists for the county of Essex for the present year; the number was, within a few years, more than double.—*Globe.*

THE BAPTISTS IN DENMARK.—MY DEAR BROTHER.—Considering the cordial and self-sacrificing interest which you hitherto have shown, in the good and evil fortune of your Danish brethren, I am convinced that the continued record of the Lord's guiding of his people in this country will not weary you. And believing that the communication of our joys and sorrows may afford you, as well as many others of our English brethren, spiritual enjoyment, and even support, consolation, and encouragement, I take the liberty of exhibiting to you a concise survey of what has happened since my last report.

After my property, as well as that of my brother Adolph and friend Ryding, had been sold to pay the fines and costs in which we had been arrested, we were (secondarily) liberated from prison, where my brother had lain on a bed of sickness, and which kept him confined to his couch for more than a month after our discharge. I myself did immediately enter on my journey to Hamburg, though somewhat suffering from a pulmonary complaint arising from the damp prison air; not, however, in the same degree as my brother, who has also but some heart-frost from his wife's death and his child's illness. I began to arrange the concerns of our church, which had become disorganised during our long imprisonment. I undertook a journey to Hamburg, and contacted our experienced brother Ocken, who indefatigably assisted us both with act and advice; and subsequently made a missionary tour to Langeland and the western part of Seeland, on purpose to visit the churches there; and, through God's grace, I have seen much spiritual fruit from this journey, although the vicissitudes of my journey as at my heels, and spent out my undertakings.

As soon as my brother recovered from his illness, he set out for Aalborg, in order to establish the church there, and exert himself for the mission in Jutland, and in the hope of the victory of light and truth over the prince of darkness and falsehood. He has had much spiritual joy from this journey, the fruits of which will not be wanting.

Although surprised with, and having no immediate prospect of meeting, that presynodical which we so greatly needed, (being by a second imprisonment and fine quite ruined), we were not put to the blush of such a liberty as we have enjoyed in this country. Our brethren in England and the United States, sent us assistance which was not inconsiderable, by which our immediate wants were supplied, two brethren liberated from the disgraceful punishment of imprisonment, &c. and the expenses of our journeys defrayed. Thus we have many proofs of the faithfulness of our God and Saviour, though we sometimes may be weak enough to doubt, because we do not always understand the mysterious ways of the Lord. We are, through that considerate aid which from time to time has been sent us from England and America, in part relieved from that bodily want and necessity which accompanies such a persecution; and we have that confidence in God, that he will, therefore, as long as it is required for the propagation of his kingdom on our part, send us his faithful, thinking hearts towards us, and that the trial may be more severe than that which we are enabled to sustain (I unite full victory). In spite of all obstacles by which it has been attempted to prevent our increase, the Lord has, from eleven, (the number of the congregation first established three years ago) augmented our number to two hundred regenerated souls, who, in the autumn of last year, praise the Saviour for his liberation from Egyptian thraldom.

But still we have a severe conflict remaining. Still the magistrates, who yield to an absolute law against Anabaptists, and which is pretended to apply to Baptists, continue to imprison, prosecute, condemn, and detain to the last. Thus, coarse, sheep, and farmers, who are not in the least connected with the church in Western Seeland, because he keeps devotional meetings; and besides, a separate account has been brought against him for administering the Lord's Supper; the sentence is in temporary imprisonment; he is in Langland as action has been, for the fifth time, been brought against the pastor is sentenced to pay a considerable fine. Several brethren of the different churches are still under prosecution, and must stand for the fines to which they are subjected, by disgraceful imprisonment, and loss of property. I should regret, if I had the misfortune of the example, willingly have, in this manner, ended for the fine which I was sentenced to pay, yet our

laws do not allow to any body who is in the rank of a citizen, this mode of atoning for fines; when, however, there is nothing more to be attained from them, such persons are by a protracted simple arrest, (in which two-pence a day and one pound of bread is allowed to them for their sustenance,) made to atone for their sins. Truly this is a most cruel and very great, as they consist mostly of poor people, and the few who had some property have been made for the common good. We are, however, not if we only care to receive the Lord's blessing. And if religious liberty can be obtained at so easy a purchase as the sacrifice of the liberty, health, and temporal goods, it is for nothing when compared with what we have seen in England; who, two hundred through the Lord's power, were victorious, which we have commenced; relying, as some have done, on the power of what power also is perfected in our infirmity.

Two professors, Messrs. Conant and Lachet, sent by the Baptists of North America, were here lately on purpose (like our dear English brethren last year) to obtain from the State a recognition of the Baptists. They had no interview with our King, being absent on a journey, but they applied to the supreme court in Copenhagen, and received the desired effect of them much esteem and kindness; but, at the same time, how little their intervention was regarded appeared in this, that the next Sunday after their departure the police made a search of our assembly, and in the middle of our devotional exercises, in rather an insolent manner, dispersed us, the great amusement of the mob being to see the English, and in the middle of this intemperate, as well as that of the English, will not be without prospective advantage and blessing to us, since these have, in part, been the cause of the kindness and esteem which the King, the Queen, and all the higher social authorities, show towards us; and we are likewise protected by all respectable journalists, and particularly our friend Mr. Hoff, the interpreter who continues indefatigably, as well in conversation as through the press, to exert himself in our behalf, and also for general religious liberty in Denmark.

An apologetic work of considerable merit is in process of publication, by a highly respected person named Eriksen, a graduate of divinity, chiefly directed against an attack on the Baptists by one Bishop Faber. I venture to say that he is the best of his kind, much from this work, of which the respected author has communicated a part to me in manuscript, and allowed me to make some illustrative remarks upon it. The only visible obstacle at present to the complete victory of Baptist principles in Denmark is the total lack of pecuniary means; for even should our sovereign monarch (as I hope he may) be so inclined by circumstances, and by partly from love to the Baptists, he will grant to them freedom of worship, we will not, from the above-mentioned cause, be able to avail ourselves of such a liberty as we have enjoyed in this country. Christian dignity, compared with the other tolerated sects. We are, for example, not able to procure a plain decent accommodation for our public meetings, which are now visited by several hundreds of people, for whom there is no room, and who must go away again without having heard any thing. Only in the house and in the confidence that he who has said, "I seek ye out the kingdom of God and not man," and all these things shall be added unto you," is a God of truth, and mighty enough to fulfil his promise, we continue the conflict which we have commenced, in his holy name. The blood-bespoken love of Christ, whose inscription is "I have been crucified," leads us to eternal victory.

Well may you and your very many of our dear English friends remember us in their work, suffering brethren, in their fervent prayers to the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ, who is also their Father and ours, if any, with the belief of a brother, from our congregation, you, in Christ, obtained brotherly love.

PETER C. MÜNSTER.

Copenhagen, Oct. 4th, 1845.

From the *Frederick's News*.

PRUSSIA.—The *German Journal of Frankfurt*, of the 10th inst., has just been supplied by the King of Prussia to a deputation from the citizens of Königsberg, who waited on his Majesty on his passage through that town on his return from St. Petersburg with a remonstrance against the proposed law. However, as professor of Theology, on account of his religious opinions. His Majesty replied to the deputation in the following terms:

"I have never received a complaint against the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Eberhard. This complaint is directed not only against the Professor Eberhard, but likewise against myself, for Mr. Eberhard has acted in a most prudent manner. I desire the Minister to be an honourable man, although the party called 'Young Germany' have taken the liberty to say that he is a Mucker and a pietist. The Minister, I repeat, is an honourable man; it is impossible for him to do so. You explain of Dr. Eberhard, he

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA:

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 419 Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 12th. 1843.

Price 3 Cts. Annually, in 10

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Wm. MOORE,
Post Office Master.

General Post Office,
The 13th January, 1843.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following donations:—
From the Serampore Ladies' Benevolent Society, Calcutta, Rs. 25, to Serampore College.
From J. Pattle, Esq. Calcutta, Rs. 40, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

From Lieut. Col. J. D. Parsons, Calcutta, Rs. 100, to Serampore College; Calcutta, Rs. 100, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta; and Calcutta, Rs. 100, to the Trinitarian Mission.

THE SOMNATH GATES.—When we heard that Lord Ellenborough, after having ordered Dost Mahomed and the Afghan prisoners to appear before him at Ferozepore, and make their obeisance, would send the troops which had returned in triumph from Afghanistan, he has ordered the matter, and permitted the prisoners to proceed to their desolated country without this humiliating ceremony, there appears to us some hope that the proceedings of the Gates would also be recent. But about a week. The following proclamation announced the Lord's decision to permit in this very anxious proceeding, and unless peremptory orders from him should bar their progress, there is every reason to fear that they will pursue their course to the fabled temple on the sea shore. If it be the House of Commons may not be disposed to provoke his Lordship to throw up the Government, by thwarting him at the top. If his heart in this matter, it is very probable to be questioned whether the good sense of the people, or of the Ministry, in England, will ever allow it to set of folly to be consummated. It is not likely to be approved of by the Court of Directors, will permit Christian officers to be of the character of the present Government, and to be the cause of the British flag, and fixing the old nation gate to a Russian in the streets. The old nation gate to a Russian in the streets. The old nation gate to a Russian in the streets.

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meetings which excited hatred, and nets which were supposed to justify execution, but on no occasion with conduct calculated to bring Government into contempt. And of all the transactions of the present administration, however singular and objectionable they may appear, there is nothing to be compared with this unhalloved process of the heathen gates from Ghazni to Somnath.

It would be uncharitable to question the propriety of the intentions in which even this objectionable act may have originated. It is easy to suppose that his Lordship may have been persuaded by his own arguments, of the policy of endeavouring to efface the remembrance of those unenviable disasters, by some visible tokens of our triumph which should attract the eyes of all India to it. The procession was doubtless designed to produce an effect which might serve to consolidate our power. But his Lordship has been singularly mistaken in all his calculations. The restoration of the gates will excite the Mahomedan population without strengthening the attachment of the Hindus; while thought on the Empire, in a Christian world, it is likely to be regarded with feelings of indignation. In England, the effect will be to excite the indignation of our friends, by making our triumph, by making our triumph, by making our triumph.

When Parliament meets, it will be impossible for Sir Robert Peel, with all his talents, to frame any excuse for such a proceeding. The Ministry will be happy to stand out before the attacks of the opposition, to save themselves from being involved in the ridicule of this proceeding. As it has not found a single defender in India, even in those Journals which are famous for their defence of Afghan treachery, so neither in England will any Journal, which has a character to lose or to gain, undertake the defence of it. Among politicians, it will shake the confidence in an administration which cannot be allowed to so public a proceeding, while the people will be exasperated by the defence of the Ministry. In England, will ever allow it to set of folly to be consummated. It is not likely to be approved of by the Court of Directors, will permit Christian officers to be of the character of the present Government, and to be the cause of the British flag, and fixing the old nation gate to a Russian in the streets. The old nation gate to a Russian in the streets. The old nation gate to a Russian in the streets.

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the latter totally neglected. But a sufficient reason may be found in the fact, that Major Pattle has the honour of a Court Martial to be held, and cannot so received officially by the Government, before he has satisfied the circumstances under which he had assumed the political troops, of which he had assumed the political troops, of which he had assumed the political troops.

When we think of the triumph of Aquila which the British forces have presented to Major Pattle, in the triumph of their deliverance, and that we have equalled the appointment of the Court which has been appointed to try him for his conduct. It is among the most singular events to which the triumph has given rise, that when the Governor General has been ordered to Ferozepore to greet the British forces, that when the Governor General has been ordered to Ferozepore to greet the British forces, that when the Governor General has been ordered to Ferozepore to greet the British forces.

with even greater interest than that which is attached to the victory of the 7th of April, in which the Jellalabad garrison achieved their liberation.—It is the successful effort made at Panjwar for the deliverance of the party, in which, by common consent, Major Pottinger bore the chief share. The conciliation of the Hazarch, the effectual gaining over of Mahomed Shah, which required the exercise of no ordinary skill; the mustering of the little garrison consisting of officers and 387 men, the sole remnant of Cabul; the determination to defend the fort with this handful against all odds; the arrangements made to secure a supply of water, to repair the fortifications and to stand a siege, all betoken a mind of the first order, which always rises with the emergency into which it is thrown. These arrangements, made in circumstances which to other minds would have appeared desperate, bear the same stamp of genius with the efforts which for eight months defended Herat against the host of Persia. But for Major Pottinger's exertions and success at Bamiana, how poor would have been Lord Ellenborough's triumphs at Ferozpoor. Indeed there could have been no triumph at all; for either the troops would have been obliged to winter at Cabul, or they must have returned without the prisoners; and to have celebrated their return in such circumstances, with any demonstration of joy, would have been an insult to humanity. To Major Pottinger, therefore, does Lord Ellenborough owe pre-eminently the opportunity he has enjoyed for this grand display at Ferozpoor; and we hope in a short time to hear that the Court Martial has honourably acquitted him, and thus enabled the Governor General to give him that distinguished reception, which his services have so richly earned.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN has closed almost as unexpectedly as it opened. The holders of the Four Per Cent. are in ecstasy. Their Notes, which were at one time depressed to fourteen per cent. discount, have already risen to their old standard of four per cent., and this closing of the Exchequer against further receipts at five per cent. will be equivalent to putting nearly eighty lakhs of Rupees into their pockets.

The war in Afghanistan is therefore definitely closed; the troops are retiring to the repose of their cantonments, to talk over their exploits; and the loan which was kept open to supply their necessities, has been sealed up. Of the amount of debt actually incurred by our campaigns beyond the Indus, we are not able to give any accurate statement, but we think five millions sterling will be found rather above than below the mark. Three years of good husbandry of the public resources will be amply sufficient to liquidate this sum; and at the end of that period, Government will probably be in possession of a surplus income of a million and a half, or two millions sterling a year, to be devoted either to the extinction of the new debt, or to internal improvements. What may yet await us in the course of Providence, it is not for short sighted mortals to predict. But unless very unforeseen combinations should arise out of European politics, to roll the tide of invasion from Central Asia upon these provinces, there is little probability of the occurrence of events between the Indus and the Inwaddy, which will call for any extraordinary military expenditure. It may be thought to coerce Scinde and the Punjab; but the wealth of those countries will afford us a

sufficient indemnity. Nepal will scarcely prove refractory, after the "great moral lesson" we have read the Court of Pekin; and if we should ever be called to interfere in the affairs of Burmah, the war may be completed at a tenth of the outlay which the first war entailed on us, while the acquisition of its maritime provinces, and more especially of the Tunk forests, will render such a war an eventual advantage to us, as it would undoubtedly be to the people.

There is nothing indeed, in the present aspect of circumstances, or in the state of the finances, which should prevent Government, even now, doing that which it has never yet done—devoting fifty lakhs of Rupees a year, or two and a half per cent. of its annual rent roll, to the improvement of the estate, in the construction of roads, bridges, and canals, and the establishment of Schools and a good police. This would still leave more than a crore of Rupees of surplus revenue a year, for the object of clearing off the incumbrance occasioned by the Afghan war. It would prolong the liquidation of the new debt, it is true, for two or three years, but it would give the country such an impulse, as it has never received since we assumed the administration.

Indeed judging from past experience, it would appear to be for the interest of the country that the period of a surplus revenue should be delayed rather than accelerated. India, has never yet reaped any benefit from a full exchequer. The generosity of Government seems to have been always contracted, in exact proportion as its treasury was replenished. Never have the Court of Directors had the heart to say, even in the most palmy state of the finances, "a third of our surplus revenue shall be sacredly devoted to public objects." The assurance that the results of the Treasury were choked up with coin they knew not what to do with, has always been more grateful than the assurance, that the superfluous revenue had been employed in augmenting the source from which it was derived. The coin which was thus hoarded with a miser's avarice has however soon disappeared. When Lord Hastings had bequeathed a full treasury to his successor, and Government refused to give back any portion of these funds for public objects, the Bursawee war came and swallowed all the funds up. When Lord William Bentinck again had restored the public finances to a healthy state, the Afghan war came down on us and more than exhausted all our treasures. It was the possession of large unappropriated funds, which may be considered in both these instances, as having in some measure encouraged the war, by affording such eminent facilities for beginning it. Had the treasury been empty, it is probable that the propriety of hostilities might not have been quite so apparent, or that the difficulty of equipping an army for the field, from the absence of the sinews of war, might have enforced the necessity of looking to some other expedient for meeting the difficulties of the crisis.

THE MANCHESTER BANK.—The last Mail has brought intelligence of the failure of the Bank of Manchester, of which the Capital was 750,000*l*. This is the sixth bank, which has been closed in that town within the last six years, five of which were Joint Stock Banks. The subscribed capital of these banks amount to a sum rather above two millions and a half sterling; out of the wreck of which not more than 6*l*, or at the furthest 700,000*l*, are likely to be realized. The annual returns of trade of the six banks amounted, six years ago, to at least 50*l* millions sterling, which vast sum imported

life and vigor to the manufactures of the district. The stagnation of trade, which is now so severely felt, has been ascribed to the existence of the Corn-Laws and the consequent high price of Corn, as well as to the gradual swelling of markets on the Continents of Europe and America against us. That these events have contributed to produce the present distress, there can be no doubt; but to form a correct view of the cause of the difficulties in this district, we must bring to account the desolation occasioned by these repeated bankruptcies. Even under the most favorable circumstances, if the trade in corn was free, and the outlets for our productions unrestricted, such extensive failures could not fail to paralyze the energies of the manufacturing community, and shake the confidence of the public at large. And it will doubtless be found that the destruction of commercial capital, occasioned by these failures, has been as influential in occasioning the distress under which the country labours, as the distress of corn and the loss of our national customers.

The disclosure, which has been made in consequence of this failure, have been considered by those who are unfavorable to Joint Stock Banks, as illustrating the natural tendency of such institutions to abuse. There is some truth in their reasoning, mixed up perhaps with not a little prejudice. It is however a fact, that Chartered Banks have not been found to enjoy an unlimited lease of life, and that many of them have been carried away into the abyss of bankruptcy.

Chartered Banks may likewise be mismanaged, and where there is mismanagement, the mere possession of a Charter is no obstacle to bankruptcy. The real question is, whether Chartered Banks or Joint Stock Banks are, from their constitution, most liable to that kind of misrule which is the shortest cut to the Insolvent Court. Judging from past experience, we should say, that Joint Stock Associations are exposed to rather greater danger than their chartered competitors. There is an inherent tendency in them to fall into the hands of a junta, who mystify the public every six months by incomprehensible accounts, and meanwhile work the funds and the credit of the Bank for their own advantage. There is a greater disposition in these associations to foster extravagant speculations, than to encourage honest industry. They may be considered high pressure steam engines, always more liable to burst than the low pressure engines. They stand therefore in peculiar need of careful and jealous watching; while, at the same time, they naturally slide into a system of organization, which fills public suspicion, and excludes public control. Hence they never seem to give any kind of intimation of their approaching fall; the canker worm is often found to be devouring their vitals at the time when their outward appearance is most blooming.

It is wise to learn from the misfortunes of our neighbors. This maxim, so useful in private life, is of peculiar importance in reference to Banking Associations, which, if managed with prudence and caution, will serve to stimulate industry throughout a whole district, but if conducted in a spirit of heedless extravagance, will involve in ruin all those who are unfortunately connected with them. Viewed in this light, the fall of the Manchester Bank is pregnant with instruction, which ought to be turned to public advantage.

The Bank possessed a paid up Capital of 750,000*l*. It was placed under the management of Mr. Burdett and a Board of Managers, and

for several years appeared to be in a very flourishing condition. After successively paying handsome dividends, there was a surplus of 130,000*l.* on the books. But the caution or the honesty of the Managers began to slacken. A Mr. I. H. Heron was actually permitted to remain in the Direction, after he had compromised his engagements with the Bank for ten shillings in the pound. Very heavy advances were made upon very inadequate security. The Circular to Bankers, of the 14th October last, remarks with great justice, that "Bankers in manufacturing districts work at a decided disadvantage compared with Bankers in purely mercantile places; because in the former case they must, in many instances, seek their security in pledges of mills, factories, mines, &c.; which, with a succession of years of adverse trade, become valueless and unsaleable; in the latter case they can take pledges of produce, which, with a fair margin, will always prove good securities." The Manchester Bank was, from the necessity of its position, and not from choice, obliged to take in pawn this very dangerous description of property, and, having once admitted itself with mills and factories, was eventually obliged, as the *Manchester Observer* remarks, to work them on its own account; which of course was not done except at a great loss, only less than that which would have been incurred by bringing them at once to the hammer. The Bank also came under heavy and unwarrantable advances to particular firms. Mr. Richard Roberts received advances to the extent of 74,000*l.*; Messrs. Hilton and Co. of 120,000*l.*, and Joseph Huleigh and Co. of 170,000*l.* Thus, one half its Capital was locked up in the speculations of other individuals. But the evil day of reckoning was put off by various dilations, of which some of the Managers were the authors, and others the victims. A year before the Bank stopped, it was admitted that the surplus fund had been reduced from 120,000*l.* to 10,321*l.*; yet the affairs of the Bank were still represented to be sound. At the meeting which was then held, namely in October 1841, when suspicions had begun to spread regarding its condition and prospects, some of the Managers declared with exultation, that not only was the subscribed Capital untouched, but that there was a surplus of 19,000*l.*; and a Mr. Alderman Chappel said, in his simplicity, that there wanted only "a cordial support among the proprietors, to make the Bank of Manchester stand No. 1, among the Joint Stock Banks of Manchester."

In less than a twelvemonth after this flourish of the trumpet, namely, on the 4th of October, Mr. Durdlekin absconded to America, the Bank stopped payment, and it was discovered that the surplus fund of the past year and the profits of the present year, amounting to 43,000*l.*, were gone,—that the whole of the subscribed Capital of 750,000*l.* had disappeared,—and that the liabilities of the Bank were 16,000*l.* beyond its estimated assets; which said sum of 16,000*l.* the shareholders, who are many of them men of property, will be called on to make good, as well as every loss which may arise from the depreciation of the estimated assets, and this in addition to the entire sacrifice of the whole value of their shares. Well may the paper we have quoted remark, that "Such a tissue of gross mismanagement of funds and reckless gambling with other people's money, as that disclosed by the annual meeting, stands without a parallel in the History of Banking."

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN INDIA.—The *Harkers* has stated that the Law Commission, which is about to be abolished, proposes as the last act of its existence, to abolish imprisonment for debt in India. Apart from the intrinsic merits of this question, we are at a loss to perceive how such a measure can fall within the province of the Law Commission. Their duties, as defined in the Charter are to make enquiries, propose a Code, which is to be laid upon the table of the House of Commons. The current legislation of the country is committed to the Legislative Council, and not to the Commission; and we can only account for the present announcement, by reference to the fact, that the Commissioners have hitherto been employed in any and every duty, except property may afford, it is indispensable that arrangements should be made to prevent the fictitious for this the Commissioners are not to blame, for they have acted under orders they could not disobey or controvert.

It is very possible that the Legislative Council, weighed down as it has been with the burden of legislation since Lord Ellenborough's arrival, may have requested the Members of the Law Commission to draft a law for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and that the Commissioners, considering this law as likely to be their last labour, may have undertaken the task; and a more important, if not difficult task they could scarcely have touched. The principle of imprisonment for debt is one of the most ancient and at the same time the most iniquitous, which it is possible to conceive. It is absurd to lock a man up in jail, and thus deprive him of the means of exerting himself for the payment of his debts, in order to accelerate the liquidation of them. It is iniquitous to punish a man by incarceration, and to reduce his family to starvation, because he has contracted obligations, which, from some contingency he is unable to fulfil, and thus treat an unfortunate man with the severity of a criminal. It is part and parcel of the same bloody code of England, which consigned forty-eight thousand victims to death in the reign of Henry the Eighth, 1541, when suspicions had begun to spread regarding its condition and prospects, some of the Managers declared with exultation, that not only was the subscribed Capital untouched, but that there was a surplus of 19,000*l.*; and a Mr. Alderman Chappel said, in his simplicity, that there wanted only "a cordial support among the proprietors, to make the Bank of Manchester stand No. 1, among the Joint Stock Banks of Manchester."

These are the principles which are now gaining ground in England; and every year tears away one fibre after another of our mistaken partiality for the sanguinary code of the dark ages of English legislation. Whether this country is as yet prepared for the adoption of this principle cannot be determined, except by much consideration. In this part of India every man is either a borrower or a lender; nine-tenths of the community are in debt to the remaining tenth. No man seems to have any horror of debt, or to feel any exaltation when he can write himself a free man. Those who have money seem quite as eager to risk it, with inefficient security, on thirty-seven and a half per cent. interest, as those who have nothing are anxious to borrow it. Of course, the imprisonment of the debtor is the main security on which the creditor eventually depends for the

payment of his debt. The abolition of this security would at first occasion much inconvenience and loss, but it would probably prove very beneficial in the end, by rendering the mortgaged man less eager to endanger his money by lending it to those whom he cannot seize and imprison. And whatever increases a just sense of borrowing would be a real benefit to the country.

But the abolition of this practice would be safe unless it was accompanied by a complete organization of a system of Registry. If Government intend to withdraw the hold it has on the person of his debtor, and leave him no other security than that which his property may afford, it is indispensable that arrangements should be made to prevent the fictitious from this the Commissioners are not to blame, for they have acted under orders they could not disobey or controvert. The principle of imprisonment for debt is one of the most ancient and at the same time the most iniquitous, which it is possible to conceive. It is absurd to lock a man up in jail, and thus deprive him of the means of exerting himself for the payment of his debts, in order to accelerate the liquidation of them. It is iniquitous to punish a man by incarceration, and to reduce his family to starvation, because he has contracted obligations, which, from some contingency he is unable to fulfil, and thus treat an unfortunate man with the severity of a criminal. It is part and parcel of the same bloody code of England, which consigned forty-eight thousand victims to death in the reign of Henry the Eighth, 1541, when suspicions had begun to spread regarding its condition and prospects, some of the Managers declared with exultation, that not only was the subscribed Capital untouched, but that there was a surplus of 19,000*l.*; and a Mr. Alderman Chappel said, in his simplicity, that there wanted only "a cordial support among the proprietors, to make the Bank of Manchester stand No. 1, among the Joint Stock Banks of Manchester."

THE EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.—We have much pleasure in publishing the prospectus of a Society which has been for some time established in Egypt, to collect information regarding that ancient country, now rendered doubly interesting to the residents in India. It will be seen that one of the main objects of this association is to collect a library of references, and to form an institution which may afford facilities for the researches of those who take an interest in the antiquities of the land of the Pharaohs and the Pyramids. This institution cannot fail to prove advantageous in an eminent degree to those, who may make some stay in Egypt in their voyage between India and Europe. Much previous time is now lost to enquirers, before they know how and where to begin their enquiries; while the absence of works to assist their researches too often induces them to neglect all enquiry. This association will furnish the traveller and the sojourner with the means of directing his attention to whatever has a prominent interest in the wonders of Egypt, and thus enable him to make the most of his time and double the value of his visit. We would earnestly recommend it to the patronage of every intellectual individual, who may take his way in his route from hence to his native land, and would advise him to encourage the institution, by a life subscription. He will thus not only reap a personal benefit from the advantages which it affords, but also enjoy the satisfaction of assisting them for the benefit of others.

The Church Magazine.—No periodical that we are acquainted with has experienced a renovation of its existence so often as that which has now assumed the above title. We shall be only rejoiced to find it manifested a proportionate vitality. By its late change, from a Church of England, to a Church Magazine, it ceases to appear as the organ of a section of the Church; and consequently it takes a more liberal tone, and claims a wider range of sympathy and support. Perhaps in this the risk is run of losing sight of passing events and practical matters, and so of failing in gaining the public ear. Indeed the subject-matter of the new Editor seems to say, that his grand object will be to awaken personal religion, and further a devout and contemplative spirit in his readers. And truly a more pure, a more Christian object could not be chosen. If he succeeds, he will have the happiness of accomplishing what of all things is at present most wanted in the Christian Church. For this very reason his success is the more uncertain. In the Church, as well as in the world, the present is an age of strife, noise and bustle; and any man of tolerable ability who will take a heterodox part on any side is sure of some attention; and in proportion to his violence he may expect to be favoured and applauded. Should he think the excesses of one party a compensation for the blows of another, he may attain a kind of stormy enjoyment. The present Editor of the Church Magazine has chosen another and a better part: and we shall take it as a token for good to the Church, if his hopes are realised. We need scarcely say that in his success we shall unfeigningly rejoice.

ADDRESS.

Our readers will perceive that this periodical is presented to them, this day, in an altered form. Its name has been slightly changed; and its size considerably enlarged, without any increase of price. Its principles are now sufficiently manifested by the motto we have selected from Chillingworth, and its management has been transferred to other hands.

Our object in carrying on this labour of love, will be, to treat in simplicity and godly sincerity, "O glory to thee in the midst, and on Earth peace, good-will towards men." We therefore desire to proceed in humble dependence on the Divine blessing, and in the spirit of fervent prayer. We desire hence, also, the co-operation of our friends, that they, with us, may supplicate the giver of every good and every perfect gift, for some grant to this glory from this publication. Our hearty desire is to promote the edification of the Lord's beloved people; and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom; by calling those who are yet ignorant of the infinite glory of the Saviour's love, to a knowledge of His Great Salvation. And, if, lost our wandering sheep be brought through the means of our labours into the fold of the Good Shepherd, we shall rejoice unfeignably. In being thus highly honoured as the chosen instruments of so mighty and blessed a change.

We very earnestly request assistance and communications, from all who sympathize with us in our anxious hope, that this Magazine may be brought forth as the means of exalting the Nations, and making known to this perishing world His unsearchable riches. We humbly commend the undertaking, and on Him alone do we rely. "The beauty of the Lord our God is upon us, and shall make that the work of our hands upon us; as ye shall see."—The Church Magazine. Vol. vi. p. 17.—The Church Magazine.

WEEKLY EPILOGUE OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5.

—The *Star* of this morning mentions, that the Committee of the Ryan Testimonial Fund, have just published their accounts, among which is the novel and objectionable item of 400 Rs. as Compensation to the Secretary. We do not remember a single instance, in which a punishment has been allowed to the Secretary of these voluntary funds. His office is always considered honorary; his labor is one of love, not profit; at least so it is understood by

those who acquiesce in his taking on him those duties. It will be necessary for the public to open their eyes, which are too often shut within the ditch.—Each another matter of a subscription is on the tapis.

—Major Abbott, has been duly installed in charge of the Gun carriage agency. The *Harbinger* says the late Agent was not unkind to leave office immediately; but Major Lumsdaine had signified his intention to retire, and the Governor-General would not allow him to change his mind. Our contemporary says, that his Lordship would have made room for Major Broadbent in an equally summary way, but Mr. Blomfield would not take the hint and wrote what the *Harbinger* calls a very spirited letter. It remains to be seen whether Lord Ellenborough will force the Resident at Moulaich to resign. The Resident had last year applied for leave to go home, which was refused. The question therefore is whether a Governor-General will not allow an officer to go home when he will—has a right—he has always the power—to make him go home when he would not.

—We copy from the *Harbinger* an account of Lord Ellenborough's festivities at Ferozepore.

—Mr. Montague continues his lectures on Political Economy at the Mechanics' Institute. In his last lecture, he dissected the Zemindary system, and demonstrated that it was vitally inimical to the interests of the Agricultural classes. We were not informed how many were present at this session. We hope the learned lecturer will be induced to publish this lecture; the Landholder's Association will of course be at the expense of the impression.

—Letters from Ferozepore state, that it is the Governor-General's intention to erect a fort at that station—where it is not needed—to be called Fort Ellenborough, in which two columns are to be erected as memorials of the Afghan campaign, the one inscribed with all the battles fought and won, and the other with the names of all the officers who fell. This report smacks incredible. It is utterly impossible that, a Nukundah who found fault publicly with the extravagance of his predecessor can intend to outdo him in expense. It is incredible that while a Finance Committee is sitting to save the shillings and pence, by curtailing allowances and shoddy offices, the Governor-General can dream of an expensive fort, which will absorb half a million sterling.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6.

—We have much pleasure in publishing the Address presented to Col. Low, late Resident at Lucknow, by the European officers of the station, on the occasion of his quitting office. It returns to Europe. Col. Low's public services have received, as they deserved, the meed of praise from his public employers; the present address is a tribute of respect and esteem from those who have witnessed his private liberality, both pecuniary and social.

His departure will be a great loss to the society at the station, and will not be easily made up by his successor though decorated with the title of Barony.

—Accounts from the scene of hostilities in Bundelkand, dated the 24th December, appear in this morning's *Englisman*, from which we learn that Reports of the ex-Raja and his insurgents being in the neighbourhood of the encampment had been spread abroad repeatedly; but though parties had been sent out, not the soul, or a body of men, was to be seen. The country appears perfectly quiet, and the cultivators are looking after their fields, totally unconscious of the rebellion, which is supposed to exist in the province.

—The *Englisman* says there was a good reason for the late of *Shere* on the 24th of December, by the army assembled at Ferozepore. He says, of course on the authority of a letter, that Shere Singh was expected on the 24th—to keep ward soldier-like style. The Proclamation has been called into memory by way of comparison with Shere Singh will not cross the Sutledge if for other reasons, at least because there is no bridge and Sir Charles Napier, who are equally singular over it. The *Harbinger* seems better informed of these

matters. It says, it is thought that the bridge of boats, which was swept away the day after General Nott had crossed, disappeared by design rather than by accident; and that the absence of the bridge was advantageous, in saving Lord Ellenborough from the necessity of executing some threat which in his wrath he had uttered against Shere Singh.

—The unfortunate Shahpore, whom General Pollock left on the throne of Cabul, is now a fugitive at Peshawar. Mahomed Akber is supreme at Cabul. Zeman Khan is Governor of Jellalabad, Shumsooddeen of Ghazni, and Sultan Jan of Candahar. Every thing is reverting to the old state of things as it was before we entered the country. —The First Per Cent. Loan is closed; and the four per cent. loan is opened again, to which no body will subscribe.

—We are happy to learn that the Parental Academy has got rid of all its debt, and will begin the year, as the *Harbinger* tells us, with the prospect of improvement. It is pleasing to find that there are any sure prospects for the year 1845. But it is satisfactory to hear that Dr. Duff and Dewan Ram Koomal Sen have undertaken the task of remodelling the Institution, so as to accommodate it to the circumstances of the country.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7.

—It is now stated that Col. Shelton's Corps Martial will take place at Ludlow, as the Governor-General was to leave Ferozepore on the 24th or 25th of January. The information elicited on his trial and that of Major Pitt Rivers, will go far to elucidate the hitherto mysterious history of the events which transpired at Cabul, between the 2d of Nov. and the 7th January.

—The relief of the Army, which has been looked for with much anxiety, is at length made public. —The Army assembled at Ferozepore, which entered the battle of *Museen* on the 20th, was not to rehearse the battle of *Salamance* on the 20th, which broke it to fight over again on the 31st.

—Sir George Arthur has given a grand fete at Baulley, in honour of the viceroys of Anglo-China and the peace in China. In the course of his speech, he eulogized Lord Ellenborough's conduct in reference to the expedition to China; for doubts having arisen as to the interpretation of a certain despatch from England, and which would have caused much delay by a reference to the Home Authorities, Lord Ellenborough took on himself to interpret it, and, we say, now, if you succeed, the glory will be yours; but if you fail, the responsibility shall be mine. In another part of his speech Sir Arthur is somewhat ambiguous. He said, "Every gentleman present was aware of the difficulties in which India had been placed, at the period of the arrival of the present Governor-General. They all know its present situation, and how much was due to the Noble Lord who had taken such special care to equip the troops under General Halliday and Sir George Arthur." If the Governor alludes to Lord Auckland, he is perfectly right; if to the present Governor-General, his assertion will require to be qualified in no small degree. We have not to learn what efforts were made to equip General Pollock for the march, and why, if they were made, they were so unsuccessful, that five months after Lord Ellenborough's arrival, the General was obliged to advance to Cabul in a state of unexampled destitution of all the necessary things.

We learn from the *Harbinger* that the Honorable the Governor-General has fixed on Saturday the 14th at 11 o'clock to preside at the distribution of the prizes at the Hargreave College, which were earned at the last half year's examination.

—We copy from the *Body* Times the Proclamation issued fifteen years ago by Sir Lionel Smith at Poona, so remarkable for its straight forward soldier-like style. The Proclamation has been called into memory by way of comparison with Shere Singh will not cross the Sutledge if for other reasons, at least because there is no bridge and Sir Charles Napier, who are equally singular over it. The *Harbinger* seems better informed of these

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

PRELUDING IN MINISTERS.—We have no doubt the attention of our readers will have been attracted strongly and judiciously by the letter which appeared in our last number from Calcutta. We repeat, it is written by a gentleman of the first name and reputation in that city, and it is consequently that the representations which it contains (they indeed too much speak for themselves) are entitled to every credit and consideration.

On any man rarely acquainted with the Gospel of Christ fail to mourn with the deepest lamentation over such a working, as is there exposed, of the Christian leaves! Apparently, the only missionaries there of the Society for Propagating the Gospel can labour with in India, are those of idolatrous Rome, while they teach the converts of all other denominations of Christians that they are being deluded, as by Etnio and Mahomedan, so by those who have nominally, but falsely, converted them to the faith of Christ! What true Christian does not loathe this accursed spirit of Treachery, and have even the least leaves of it! Where admitted at all, its sure tendency is to leave the whole lump.

The Purveyance among the officers and labourers of the Society for Propagating the Gospel should never have had such sources from which they sprang at home. And in this connection, we particularly call the attention of our readers to the following letter. They must judge for themselves whether the Government at home and the streams abroad are not of the same quality and flavour; and to what length the men at home are likely to proceed in privacy, when in public they profess in the style circulated in the Rev. Mr. La Trobe's letter, it is perhaps not very difficult to imagine. The Rev. Gentleman says:—

TO THE SOCIETY OF THE LANCET.

Sir,—At a Meeting lately held for the purpose of forming an Association in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in this town, the names of the Society were presented to the Committee. I have no objection, for my own part, as I should be happy in any way to assist the cause of missions. Certain papers have in consequence been forwarded to me, with the request that I would direct, but these amongst my people. On looking over them, I found a tract entitled *Dialogues on Church Missions*, which I read, without suspecting that I should meet with anything so inconsistent with the character of the Church of England good society. I was much surprised and grieved, therefore, to find a number of the errors of the tract, and I would direct, I would allow in a dialogue, where two old women and a village schoolmaster of no great acquirements formed the dramatic persons. The question is asked: "What are missionaries?" At the answer it is "Gentlemen sent out by the Church to preach the Gospel in foreign lands." (1 *Diad.*, p. 11,) thereby implying a denial of that honoured title to many of the most eminent of God's servants, who have laboured, with multiplied tokens of Divine blessing, in the Missionary field, but who had not been sent out by the Church. Again, in 1 *Diad.*, p. 8, "right sort of ministers" is defined to be "clergymen ordained by the Bishops;" implying, that all who have not been Episcopally ordained are wrong sort of ministers, and that, if ordained, whatever may be their qualifications in other respects, they are "right sort of ministers." These "right sort of ministers" again, seem to be sent out to reverse the order of the Divine commission, to preach the Gospel and baptize, and then to say, "They go to baptize and preach."—2 *Diad.*, p. 7.

Nothing is said of the nature of human depravity, of the necessity of a spiritual regeneration of the Gospel, of the true character of the Church of England, or of the fruits of the Spirit, which evince the reality of that change. It would appear as if all depended upon saying baptism and made the Church of England, but the peculiar impurities of Episcopacy is stated to be, their being "born in a land where we have good clergymen, and where we can enjoy all the great benefits of the Church."—3 *Diad.*, p. 18.

I might adduce other examples of the treachery of the teaching of this tract, but so much may serve. Having ascertained from one of the Secretaries of the Parent Society that the *Dialogues* were put forth for distribution with the sanction of the Society, I thought it a duty to draw the attention, especially of my clerical brethren, to the character of the tract. But being myself prepared to further views and sentiments subversive alike of Scripture truth and the principles of the Reformation, thankful at the same time that there is a Church Missionary Society, with which the clergy may co-operate without mingling in the extravagances of the Trinitarian school, I went to beg the withdrawal of my name from the Committee.

Throughout the tract, the term, the Church, as respects this country, seems confined to the Church of England.

Most happy shall I be at any future time to assist the Society when it shall have recovered itself out of what must be considered, a state of the devil, to participate in its efforts in the Christian cause.

If the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel be formed solely to baptize and make Christians, "it will be to Episcopally ordained is all that is needed to constitute its ministers 'right sort of ministers,' and if for the furtherance of its work 'all it wants money.' (1 *Diad.*, p. 10.)—what is it better than its sister Society of the same name in the Roman Church! Ministers may be obtained—priests may be made—multitudes may be baptized and made Christians—a nominal Church may spring up with the external ornaments of a Church, but the Spirit will be wanting. Not by such means, or by such men, will the wilderness blossom like the rose. And while, with all the pomp and circumstance of a Church, there will be nothing but barrenness, many a spot where some humble follower of Jesus is sowing in the Master's spirit, and with his Master's commission, though despised by some as "no right sort of ministers,"—many such a spot will be sown by its fruits to be a field which the Lord hath blessed.

J. H. A. TAYLOR.

Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Kendal.

Kendal, Sept. 26, 1841.

THE ASSASSINATION OF YORK.—On Sunday last, His Grace presided in the chapel at Bishopsthorpe, to a numerous congregation, the chapel being filled, as it was understood to be the last sermon the Archbishop delivered in person, in consequence of his very advanced age, having, on Monday last, completed his 85th year. The text was most appropriate: "The night cometh, when no man can work;" from which the venerable Bishop delivered a most impressive and truly eloquent discourse, in a clear, distinct, and forcible manner; which was listened to most attentively, and caused to be long remembered by all who had the gratification of being present.—Yorkshireman.

STRAZOR MOVEMENT.—The *New York Observer* states, that one of the Roman Catholic parishes in New York, has recently elected to the appointment of a Curate made by the Bishop, and that a correspondence has been opened, from which interesting results may be expected. The levity of the Churchwardens breathes a spirit of desecrating insinuations to the Pope.—*Fat.*

CHURCH MISSIONS.—The *Abbe Jean Marie de Lamour*, (see the same Journal) has just arrived at Calcutta, with a large number of his brethren, who are to embark in that harbour for the French West India Islands. Two others are shortly to depart for Calcutta. The French missionaries, it is said, who are now slowly preparing, the way for the emancipation of the slaves in our country, is most fully.—*Record.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, backed by a considerable number of the free-trade party at his own instigation, has resolved on proposing for its consideration, and, it can be said, adoption, the principle of a free duty, and in order not only to justice *Lord John Russell*, but to understand him in the market of national popularity, to fix that duty at least, by two shillings a quarter, then was proposed by his Liberal predecessor, in other words, Sir Robert Peel means to propose a six-shilling free duty on wheat!—*Hunts Independent.*

LEGAT CALCUTTA.—It is rumoured in legal circles, that in consequence of the declining state of his health, the veteran Lord Lyndhurst will shortly retire from the woolsack, which his brilliant talents have so powerfully adorned, and that he will be succeeded by *Mr. Lord Alington*, now Lord Chief Justice, who will shortly afterwards retire in favour of Sir William Follett. These changes will involve the elevation of the present Attorney-General to the dignity of Chief Baron, and in all probability, the promotion of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Cranwell Cresswell.—*Bristol.*

A THUNDERSTORM SHORT IN THE CITY.—On Thursday afternoon the city of London was much amused by the procession of Mr. Hyton's race of trained animals, 1—ring 2—ring 3—ring 4—ring 5—ring 6—ring 7—ring 8—ring 9—ring 10—ring 11—ring 12—ring 13—ring 14—ring 15—ring 16—ring 17—ring 18—ring 19—ring 20—ring 21—ring 22—ring 23—ring 24—ring 25—ring 26—ring 27—ring 28—ring 29—ring 30—ring 31—ring 32—ring 33—ring 34—ring 35—ring 36—ring 37—ring 38—ring 39—ring 40—ring 41—ring 42—ring 43—ring 44—ring 45—ring 46—ring 47—ring 48—ring 49—ring 50—ring 51—ring 52—ring 53—ring 54—ring 55—ring 56—ring 57—ring 58—ring 59—ring 60—ring 61—ring 62—ring 63—ring 64—ring 65—ring 66—ring 67—ring 68—ring 69—ring 70—ring 71—ring 72—ring 73—ring 74—ring 75—ring 76—ring 77—ring 78—ring 79—ring 80—ring 81—ring 82—ring 83—ring 84—ring 85—ring 86—ring 87—ring 88—ring 89—ring 90—ring 91—ring 92—ring 93—ring 94—ring 95—ring 96—ring 97—ring 98—ring 99—ring 100—ring 101—ring 102—ring 103—ring 104—ring 105—ring 106—ring 107—ring 108—ring 109—ring 110—ring 111—ring 112—ring 113—ring 114—ring 115—ring 116—ring 117—ring 118—ring 119—ring 120—ring 121—ring 122—ring 123—ring 124—ring 125—ring 126—ring 127—ring 128—ring 129—ring 130—ring 131—ring 132—ring 133—ring 134—ring 135—ring 136—ring 137—ring 138—ring 139—ring 140—ring 141—ring 142—ring 143—ring 144—ring 145—ring 146—ring 147—ring 148—ring 149—ring 150—ring 151—ring 152—ring 153—ring 154—ring 155—ring 156—ring 157—ring 158—ring 159—ring 160—ring 161—ring 162—ring 163—ring 164—ring 165—ring 166—ring 167—ring 168—ring 169—ring 170—ring 171—ring 172—ring 173—ring 174—ring 175—ring 176—ring 177—ring 178—ring 179—ring 180—ring 181—ring 182—ring 183—ring 184—ring 185—ring 186—ring 187—ring 188—ring 189—ring 190—ring 191—ring 192—ring 193—ring 194—ring 195—ring 196—ring 197—ring 198—ring 199—ring 200—ring 201—ring 202—ring 203—ring 204—ring 205—ring 206—ring 207—ring 208—ring 209—ring 210—ring 211—ring 212—ring 213—ring 214—ring 215—ring 216—ring 217—ring 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1395—ring 1396—ring 1397—ring 1398—ring 1399—ring 1400—ring 1401—ring 1402—ring 1403—ring 1404—ring 1405—ring 1406—ring 1407—ring 1408—ring 1409—ring 1410—ring 1411—ring 1412—ring 1413—ring 1414—ring 1415—ring 1416—ring 1417—ring 1418—ring 1419—ring 1420—ring 1421—ring 1422—ring 1423—ring 1424—ring 1425—ring 1426—ring 1427—ring 1428—ring 1429—ring 1430—ring 1431—ring 1432—ring 1433—ring 1434—ring 1435—ring 1436—ring 1437—ring 1438—ring 1439—ring 1440—ring 1441—ring 1442—ring 1443—ring 1444—ring 1445—ring 1446—ring 1447—ring 1448—ring 1449—ring 1450—ring 1451—ring 1452—ring 1453—ring 1454—ring 1455—ring 1456—ring 1457—ring 1458—ring 1459—ring 1460—ring 1461—ring 1462—ring 1463—ring 1464—ring 1465—ring 1466—ring 1467—ring 1468—ring 1469—ring 1470—ring 1471—ring 1472—ring 1473—ring 1474—ring 1475—ring 1476—ring 1477—ring 1478—ring 1479—ring 1480—ring 1481—ring 1482—ring 1483—ring 1484—ring 1485—ring 1486—ring 1487—ring 1488—ring 1489—ring 1490—ring 1491—ring 1492—ring 1493—ring 1494—ring 1495—ring 1496—ring 1497—ring 1498—ring 1499—ring 1500—ring 1501—ring 1502—

and general health to a population preserved from the process of such special diseases, and which, by the means of moral influences, and the effects of education are more transient than with a healthy population.

That these adverse circumstances tend to produce an adult population short-lived, improvident, reckless, and intemperate, and with habitual avidity for sensual gratification.

That these habits lead to the abandonment of all the necessities and decencies of life, and especially lead to the overcrowding of their homes, which is destructive to the morality as well as the health of large numbers of both sexes.

That defective town-cleaning fosters habits of the most squalid degradation, and tends to the demoralization of large numbers of the population, who submit by means of what they find amidst the squalid filth accumulated in neglected streets and by-places.

That the expenses of local public works are in general unequally and unfairly assessed, oppressively and uneconomically collected by separate collections variously applied in separate and inefficient operations, and by undisciplined and practically irresponsible officers.

That the existing law for the protection of the public health and the conventional machinery for reclaiming its execution, such as the courts law, have fallen into disuse, and are in the state of being the prevalence of the evils they were intended to prevent.

Secondly. As to the means by which the present sanitary condition of the labouring classes may be improved.

The primary and most important measure, and at the same time the most practicable, and within the recognised province of public administration, are drainage, the removal of all refuse of habitations, streets and roads, and the improvement of the supplies of water.

That the chief obstacles to the immediate removal of decomposing refuse of towns and habitations have been expense and annoyance of the land labour and cartage requisite to be performed.

That this expense may be reduced to one-twentieth or to one-thirtieth, or reduced inconsiderable by the use of water and self-acting means of removal by improved and cheaper sewers and drains.

That refuse, when thus held in suspension, may be most cheaply and innocently conveyed by any distance out of towns, and also in the best forms for productive use, and also in the least injury by the pollution of natural streams can be avoided.

That for all these purposes, as well as for domestic use, better supplies of water are absolutely necessary.

That for successful drainage, the state of the topography of geological strata be the basis of operations is requisite.

That appropriate scientific arrangements for public drainage would afford important facilities for inland drainage, which is important for the health as well as sustenance of the labouring classes.

That the expense of public drainage of supplies of water laid on in houses, and of means of improved cleansing, would by a pecuniary gain, by diminishing the existing charges attendant on sickness and premature mortality.

That for the protection of the labouring classes and of the rate-payers against the inefficiency and waste in all new structural arrangements for the protection of the public health, and to ensure public confidence that the expenditure will be beneficial, securities should be taken that all new local public works are devised and conducted by responsible officers qualified by the possession of the science and skill of civil engineers.

That the oppressiveness and injustice of laws for the whole immediate outlay on such works upon persons who have only a small share in the liability, may be avoided by care in spreading the expense over periods coincident with the benefits.

That, by appropriate arrangements, two or fifteen per cent. on the ordinary outlay for drainage might be saved which on an estimate of the expense of the necessary structural alterations of one-third only of the existing tenements, would be a saving of one million and a half sterling, besides the reduction of the future expense of management.

That for the prevention of the disease occasioned by defective ventilation, and other causes of impurity in places of work and other places where large numbers are assembled, and for the general promotion of the means necessary to the health of the population, the economy to appoint a district medical officer, good friend of private practice, and with the securities of special qualifications and responsibilities to initiate sanitary measures, and regulate the execution of law.

That, by the combination of all these arrangements, it is probable that the full ensurable period of life is gained by the French labourer; that is, an increase of thirteen years at least, may be extended to the whole of the labouring class.

That the attainment of these and the other collateral advantages of reform in the sanitary arrangements, are within the power of the Legislature, and are dependent mainly on the security taken for the application of practical science, skill, and economy in the direction of local public works.

And that the removal of noxious physical circumstances, and the promotion of civil, household, and personal cleanliness, are necessary to the improvement of the moral condition of the population: for that sound morality and refinement in manners and health cannot exist long, or co-exist with filthy habits and uncleanly ways of the consumption of food.

FRANCE.—In the Paris Papers, the letter of Lord Aberdeen to the Lords of the Admiralty, on the subject of war, is published by our writers on the coast of Africa, is the principal matter referred to. The National regards it as a piece of hypocrisy, throws out for the purpose of wheeling the French Government to the right of the right of the French.

The Courier Français says, that on Lord Aberdeen's own showing, Great Britain is bound by every law, human and divine, to make restitution to all who had, by the exercise of that right, suffered in their property.

The Commerce says, that, when asked to concur in the renewal of the Treaty which gave to England that right, M. De St. Arnauld may now boldly present himself to Lord Aberdeen, and, with His Lordship's letter in his hand, demand the abrogation of the Treaty of 1831 and 1832.

In their campaign against M. Guizot, and their clamours against England, the French Journals have found, we must say, every assistance from Lord Aberdeen, Lord Ashburton, and Tory diplomatists in France. The abandonment of all claim for obtaining the right of search from the Americans, by Lord Ashburton, gave the foe of M. Guizot such increased force, that he, it seems, abandons all idea of feeling the force of the American Treaty, and now comes before the public an official letter of Lord Aberdeen's, according to the Admiralty of having sent out naval instructions, and having directed the aid of warlike officers for putting down the Slave-trade in a course of illegality and violence.

According to a letter written by M. Schaefer to the Paris Globe on the subject of the anti-slavery cause, Lord Aberdeen, the Tory Ministers, Lord Ashburton but followed Lord Stanley's views and spirit, especially in giving France the handle so much desired, of renegeing the Slave-trade.

FRANCE.—The Courier Français publishes the following statistics of the public schools of Paris:—

	Interns.	Externs.
Louis Le Grand	515	520
Henry the Fourth	510	337
Charlemagne .....	.....	760
Bourbon .....	.....	1,050
Stanislas	320	—
Bolin	380	—
	1,655	2,667

Total number of pupils

According to a return of the elections of 1830 and 1832, the number of Deputies in the Chamber of Deputies was 366; members of the Chamber of Deputies, 65 lay or ministerial officers, 61 officers of the army and navy, 53 mayors, 36 merchants and manufacturers, 14 literary men, artists, or artists, and physicians.

FRANCE.—PARIS, OCT. 13.—GREAT and important news! The Bishop of Algiers has left his capital accompanied by three priests. On his arrival at Toulon he was joined by two other ecclesiastics, and all proceeded in the same carriage drawn by six horses to Paris in Italy. On returning to Toulon they will find a Government vessel awaiting their orders. Now can you conceive what is the purpose of all these costs and of this great mission? Why, the Bishop of Algiers comes from Africa to Europe, and a carriage and a ship are placed at his disposal to convey a home one of the Fathers of the Church—St. Augustine! Now this may be all very well understood, so far as the Bishop is concerned; it is to him that he owes his episcopate, his bishopric, but what has the French Government to do with it? How can such an expense be justified? Will it be by the Catholic, apostolic, and Roman faith of those who rule over us? Alas! not so; for they have just placed at the disposal of Mussulman another vessel to proceed from Algiers to Morocco. It is then no more than one of those acts of attention which is considered right to show to the particular religion, which sways each country. But then it does not appear to be perceived that these attentions also towards all religious denominations, prove that they give, thereby setting the example of unbelief, which, coming from those in power, is doubly pernicious; for where the lower orders of society are the great great religion with such indifference, they in turn imitate them, and have masters of faith to children.

Our Government is severely censured, but without show or noise, about the colonization of Algeria, and the way in which it proceeds will show that it is endeavoring to act in this matter without awakening the attention of the French people. It is now about a year since that a Commission was appointed to draw up a plan for colonizing that country. Within the last few months their labours were known to be

nearly completed, and yet nothing was published. And it might be supposed that there were hardly any documents entered into the hands of the Chamber. In fact, one of the Opposition parties known to be always on the look out for Ministerial blunders, remarked that the Commission had not publicly made known that it existed.

And yet steps were taken in Algeria to create several very important establishments. This called forth an answer from a Ministerial paper, which is tantamount to an avowal. It justified the measures taken, and the mission by the impossibility which it found to hold a final meeting, and explains the haste of the Government to act owing to the urgency there is to forward affairs which are suffering in that colony. I think it may have been more exact to say that a publicity was decreed which would have called forth the interminable polemics of the French journals, and have roused the jealous attention of England. Be that as it may, an ordinance of the most important and significant character hitherto promulgated, relating to our possessions in the north of Africa, has just appeared.

Until now justice had been administered there by tribunals nearly independent of those of France, and of a kind almost exceptional. Therefore a good deal was left to military authority: a certain tolerance was shown the French to shut their eyes to the claims of the Jewish and Mussulman authorities, who, as far as they could, retained the forms and traditions of the past. Indeed a French court of justice was left for the Mussulman judges, and of their co-religionaries were tried. But the new ordinance has greatly changed or limited all this. It withdraws all authority from the tribunals, and no longer go beyond the narrow circle of ecclesiastical discipline, and will be incompetent to decide the most trivial offences, coming within the jurisdiction of the French tribunals. The ordinance is also but little favorable to the Mussulman; it leaves to the Cadi to decide questions between persons of their own nation; but one in which the ordinance is concerned must be brought before the French tribunals. Formerly, as I have already informed you, an equal number of Mussulman judges to that of the French was allowed, even in criminal cases, but they were wholly excluded, no exception being made if the relations of a native-African judge can only assist in affairs of simple interest; for instance, in the commercial court, and there even could not be one in the civil court, and a consulting voice allowed him. You see, then, that a shadow of the past is alone left, and the object is to enforce slowly but surely all traces of it.

On the other hand, the claims of the French tribunals in Algeria are restrained by the same ordinance. I do not now enter into any details, but it will suffice for you to know that new ties are established with the judicial system of France, and that is another sign of the assimilation which is proposed to attain of the colony to the mother country.

What proceeds leads me naturally to speak of the general returns of criminals for criminal and other offences, which has just been published for the year 1840. If dependence can be placed on statistical results, this return is very lamentable. It shows a sensible increase in the number of crimes beyond those of the preceding year. If this increase had only happened during that year, 1840, it might have been thought to be accidental, and to be accounted for by some particular and passing cause. But such is not the case; this increase during the abovementioned year is but a link of a chain of crimes always being looked several years past, the reason therefore must be looked for in the actual state of things, and perhaps this state is the effect of the state of the country in 1830. I am a sincere admirer of that Revolution which was the cause of the fall of the throne of France, but I cannot help drawing a conclusion which is in its favour every experience of truth. It is not, however, the fact itself I wish to call your attention, but rather to the manner in which it is appreciated by our most distinguished public writers.

Under the Restoration, which favoured the Roman clergy, who in turn encouraged ignorance, the cry from every part of the Liberal camp was, that the source of all the evils of society arose from this ignorance, and the extensive and systematic diffusion of it. Depin on the intellectual state of France must have been a great calamity. Now, when crimes increase in number and enormity, it is pretended that it does not proceed from ignorance, but from the knowledge of the rights of men, people since 1830. It is also asserted that crime has increased since the increase of schools! And, further, that the cause of the increase of crime is the Restoration, maintained the cause of the increase of crime, Dupin himself, the author of the statistical publication on behalf of science, is now writing against the diffusion of knowledge, and the cause of crime is said to be in little esteem, namely, the sentence of religion to murder the people. You see it is always the same story, religion is wanted for crimes, forever one-sided and self.

Undoubtedly religion is the necessary remedy for this evil as well as for every other, but religion is not

the clergy, true and efficacious religion is not that which improves by means of the house of St. Augustine, and yet this is what we are offered to revere France! I have lately myself seen marvellous effects produced on prisoners by a very simple remedy, and I add, Evangelical faith, and all the efforts of those who had the direction of the prison tended to still its blessed effect! But I will reserve this subject for another letter, and after the general and recent of my present communication, I hope in my next to rejoice you in regard to our little point at least.—*From the Correspondent of the Record.*

ALGERIA.—In regard to the colonization of Algeria, a morning contemporary has the following remarks:—

Paris journals have been crying out to Marshal Soult and M. Guizot why they do not colonize Algeria. They might have replied, that the French are too fond of towns, and in general too comfortable at home, to go and drain the marshes of Algeria, under the fire of the Arabs. The French have now possessed Algeria twelve years; there are 40,000 French souls in the colony, and these need 80,000 soldiers and eighty millions of francs each year to protect and feed them. The object of the emigrants thither is to get their share of the riches which, as contractors, sutlers, brokers, and vendors. The 40,000 French are the followers of a camp, not colonists of a country. Desiring of France to colonize the Ministry had turned its views to Switzerland, and hoped to entice some settlers from that happy and agricultural, and at the same time wealthy, province. Now, however, Algeria has hit upon a plan for satisfying the passions of Algeria. He is going to locate the monks of La Trappe in Algeria. The poor Trappists have been so examined against in France, that they quitted it; but now are to have remuneration in Algeria. The Parisian *Globe* informs us that the Superior of the order went to General Bugeaud, and the General told him, "But Sir, the sword first, and the cross after." We fear that this conversion of a war of razee or glazee, as the General calls them, into a crusade, will rather encourage the Arabs than succumb to subordination. For our part we have compassion both for the Arab and the Trappist, equally the victims of the French thirst of what they call civilization. But, indeed, we are not so sure that the old soldier so doubt considers the shipment of the Trappists to Africa as an excellent joke. If he could not send Corsica, and Republicans, and newspaper editors at the same time, and thus get rid of the pests of the empire at once, he no doubt would consider it as a magnificent achievement.—*Record.*

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland opened the session of the States General at the Hague on Monday. His speech gives on the whole as favourable a picture of the state of the Dutch people as could be drawn by any other in Europe at the present time. Nevertheless, the revenue has fallen off, and an increase in the duties on inheritance and stamps is proposed to make up the deficiency. Economy is promised. Education is said to be advancing satisfactorily. A new poor-law and a new tariff are in contemplation.—*Pat.* 24th October.

DENMARK.—A letter from Copenhagen states, that a peasant of Roskilde, in the island of Zealand, while ploughing, discovered two gold urns, filled with ashes, chased with foliage and fruits, and bearing on the top of the cover a figure of Odin, the Jupiter of the Scandinavians. This figure is represented standing, bearing on one shoulder the two gods Ullar (Thor) and Munia (Memory); and at its feet two wolves, symbols of its power. These urns are especially alive, in good preservation, and are carefully guarded. The gold is exceedingly fine, except at the edges. They are about six inches in diameter and nine inches in height, comprising the neck not the figure, and their weight is little more than the pound. The peasant delivered them to the Government, which paid him the value of the gold, and ordered them to be deposited in the Museum of Copenhagen. They are supposed to belong to the Christian era.—*Record.*

EGYPT.—We find in the *Semaphore Maritime* of the 25th inst. an important notice from the Chamber of Commerce of that city, informing the merchants that, on the invitation of the Consul-General of France at Alexandria, the Chamber of Egypt had ordered that all masts of goods forwarded in trust between Suez and Alexandria would, without distinction of country, be liable to pass freely on the mere declaration of their contents, accompanied by an invoice. The duty to be levied on those goods was fixed at one half per cent. *ad valorem.* This decision of M. Belmont Ali was confirmed by the Chamber of Commerce by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in a letter of the 17th inst.—*Pat.*

AMERICA.—An Expedition, it was stated, was fitting out at Vera Cruz, for the purpose of which was California, Texas. Troops were collecting in the neighbourhood to form the military part of the Expedition. The iron war-steamer the *Goodnow* was at Vera Cruz, preparing to sail for California, for the purpose

of reconnoitering the island and capturing any Texas vessels she might fall in with, previous to the sailing of the Expedition for the invasion of Texas by sea. Meanwhile, a Mexican force of 1,300 men, under the command of General Waj, had invaded Texas by land. On the 11th ult. they completely surprised San Antonio. 53 of the principal citizens were taken. The Circuit Court was in session, and the Judge and officers of the Court were made prisoners by the Mexicans. The President of Texas had revoked the blockade of the ports of Mexico, in order to allow a more favourable opportunity for the mediation of England and the United States.

The operation of the new tariff had quite crippled the trade with England at New York. Large quantities of goods being daily transhipped to this country on account of its poverty. Business was unusually dull. As in England so in America, discussion in the press on the advantage or otherwise of free trade as opposed to "protection" to native industry, were of daily occurrence.—*Pat.* 31st Oct.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

31st December, 1848.
The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to receive Mr. H. V. Bayley of the Civil Service, to the Board of the Free Press of Fort William.

Mr. H. V. Bayley of the Civil Service, reported his return from Kutch and on board the *Steam Ship India*, which vessel is retired Kutch on the 11th inst.

Mr. T. B. Bayley of the Civil Service, reported his return from the *Steam Ship India*, which vessel is retired Kutch on the 11th inst.

Mr. Thomas E. Halliday of the Civil Service, has been permitted to proceed to England under Medical Certificate.

H. V. BAYLEY.
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

29th December, 1848.
Mr. C. Bury, late Agent of Tumbur, has obtained leave of absence for eight days to visit his Presidency on urgent private affairs.

G. A. BURNBY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

31st December, 1848.
The Reverend R. B. Esq., Chaplain of St. James' Church, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough. The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. G. Roberts to be Superintendent of the Ashby House in the District of Bangalore, and to vest him with special powers and authority in cases of contravention of the Ashby Laws under Act XXV. of 1840.

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L. Appointing Lieut. J. H. Burnett, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 16th Regt. of N. Y., to act as Brigade Quarter Master.

2. Directing Assistant Surgeon R. Phillips, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the detachment of the Shah's 1st Cavalry.

Dated the 12th Nov., 1942, by Major General J. W. Frost, commanding at Kurnool, appointing Assistant Surgeon C. Harland to the Medical charge of the recovered women from Landour, proceeding to Formosa, under the command of Captain R. T. Soodeman of the 33d Regiment of Native Infantry, and diversely; Assistant Surgeon J. Mearns, M. B., to afford Medical aid to the detachment of the 73d Native Infantry, Ransauli 1st Irregular Cavalry, and Afghan prisoners, under orders to proceed to Lo-

Dated the 9th November, 1942 by Lieutenant-Colonel
 J. J. Fortington, commanding the 4th Battalion of Ar-
 tillery, appointing Bombardier J. Roucher, of the 3d
 Company, of that Battalion, to act as Camp Color-man to
 the Company, during its marriage.
 By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
 J. R. LUMLEY, Major General.
Adjutant-General of the Army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE—Dec. 22 At Bombay, the Rev. J. Marrey Wincott, of the Church of Scotland's Mission, to the Rev. Mr. Marcondes, second daughter of the Rev. Alexander Fyter, M.L.C. of Alibor, N.W.shire, —23, At Guwahati, by Major M. G. White, Principal Assistant Commissioner, and Governor General, Agent North East Frontier, —M. C. J. Simons, H. C. Service, to Miss Jane R. —25, At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Captain Edward Thomas Tierney, of the 23rd Regt. —26, to Jane, widow of the late Captain J. Whitford, 55th Regt. —N. L. and youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. H. —At Calcutta, Mr. James George, to Emma Leveson, youngest daughter of the late J. Parnore, Esq.—Jan. 5, At Calcutta, Mr. Henry William King, to Mrs. Mary Buxton.

BRAMA.—Dec. 14. At *Perampore*, the lady of Captain J. Scott, 80th Regt. N. L., Major of Brigade, of a daughter. —25. At *Allahabad*, the lady of Captain James Gray, 19th Regt. N. L. of a son.—23. At *Dinapore*, Mrs. Charles How, of a daughter. —At *Delhi*, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjutant W. C. Brinkins, 72d Regt. N. L. of a son.—At *Lyga*, the lady of J. B. Dickson, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.—Jan. 4. At *Calcutta*, the wife of Mr. C. N. Mayer, of a son.—5. At *Kidderpore*, the wife of Captain John Samuel Anderson, B. C. 8, of a son.

DEATHS.—**Oct. 12.** At Bor-Juan, Charles Simoni, Esq., late of California, aged 41 years and 5 months.—**Dec. 19.** At Jumunson Moolih, in the District of Newgwaga, Aasam E. S. Grange, Esq. Sent a steamer to the Columbia River to meet his wife and 20-year-old son, aged 20 years. Major J. G. D. T-yior, Prince Albert's Light Infantry.

—24. At Cowpono, John Edwin, son of Robert Bentley Wilson, Commissariat Department, aged 7 years, 3 months and 18 days.—**30.** At California, Mrs. E. E. Parker, wife of Mr. John Parker, aged 28 years, 7 months and 28 days.—**Jan. 1.** At California, Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, wife of Captain John Marshall, of the County Sheriff's office, aged 28 years and 7 months.—**At California.** Eldest daughter of the late Patrick Duddreane, Esq. London, died, aged 30 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1. The *Korinth* Sg. Sullivan, E. Monk, from
Calua 23th November and steamers 13th December.

— 2. The *H. G. Gra. Steamer Enterprise*, J. M. Dickey,
from Madras 16th and Corfu 21st December.

— 3. The *English Barge*, Robert Henderson, J. W.
Haywood, from Liverpool 18th August.—The *French Ship*
Perceuse, H. Callet, from Bourdon 13th November.

— 4. The *Korinth Barge Vauca* rd. W. Garwood,
from the Adriatic 16th.—The *Korinth Barge*,
Margaret, G. Mainland, from Point de Galle 16th Novem-
ber.

— 5. The *French Ship Asia*, F. Dussery, from Bor-
deaux 21st August.—The *Korinth Ship Prince Albert*,
from the Adriatic 16th.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

[illegible]**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**

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Transfer & per Cent. Paper		Prem.	9 4 2 8
Stock { Transfer Loans of 1880-90		Prem.	8 8 2 8
Paper { interest payable in Eng.			
Second { From No. 1131 a 1880		Direct.	0 2 0 0
& pr. et. { according to Numbers		Direct.	0 4 0 0
Third or Number & per Cent.			
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Bengal Bank	(Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	From, 2836 to 2850
Union Bank	(Co.'s Rs. 1,000)	" 99 to 108
Agri Bank	(Co.'s Rs. 800)	" 190 to 199
Bombay Bank		100 to 199

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CONCENTRATED SYRUP

OF
SENNA,
PREPARED BY
BATHGATE AND CO.
4 and 5, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by its facility of administration to children.

From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

From the 1st January, 1849.
THE MADRAS ATHENÆUM,
 TRI-WEEKLY PAPER,
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THIRTY Rupees per Annum. (The reduced rate
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where a full year's subscription is paid in advance
during the first quarter of that year.)

J. B. PHAROAH, Proprietor.
 The attention of Advertisers is called to the fact, that the *Athenaeum* has a larger circulation than any other local Journal.

INES

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES AND OTHERS.

THIS adjustment of certain accounts requiring that all Messrs. Todd and Bonquet's outstanding should be speedily realized, Messrs. Colvin, Ainelle, Cowie and Co. beg to intimate that they are authorized to dispose of T. and B.'s remaining Stock of Wines at the following reduced prices, viz:

Pale Sherry as Co.'s Rs.	22 per dozen quarts.
Brown ditto,	24 per ditto ditto.
Port Wine,	22 ditto ditto.
Bordeaux Claret,	22 ditto ditto.
Champaigne,	38 ditto ditto.

N. B.—Messrs. Residents will be pleased to apply through their own agents.

STOCK MARKET.—Company's Paper in the

3s and 5 per cent. loans—SWANS in the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank—BILLS on H. M.'s Treasury at 30 days' sight—Navy Bills—Colonial Bank Bills on the Directors in London—Bills under Letters of Credit—and other good Commercial Bills of Exchange, at the rate of the day.
J. W. ROBERTS

TO THE MESSES OF H. M. AND THE
H. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

MESSRS. GEORGE AND ROBERT BLACK-
BURN of Madeira, request the Members of
H. M. and the H. Company's Service, to transmit
their orders for the supply of their Wines, through
their Agents in Calcutta.
MESSRS. EGLINTON, McCLURE & CO
Calcutta, 24th December, 1842.

TO CORNISHMEN,

IN INDIA AND THE EAST.
THE death of Doctor Sney having deprived intending contributors to the museum of the *Royal Institution of Cornwall* of the ready means of forwarding their gifts, the undersigned are authorised to receive any contributions for that institution, and to convey them to England, free of all expence.

The undersigned are requested to send, that Packages for the above Institution will be received and conveyed free of Expence to Truro, by Messrs. Williams, Foster and Co., 68, Upper Thames Street, London.

PURBIE AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine well known Ship "WINDSOR," Edward Voss, H. C. S. Commander, 800 Tons burthen.—For Freight or Passage apply to
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ADVERTISEMENT.

As the members of the present Christian Community at Lucknow form but a small portion of Colonel Low's friends, and there are many in different parts of India who would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity of showing the estimation in which he is held by them, the Committee appointed by the subscribers at Lucknow beg to circulate their information of the purpose which was generally approved of by the Lucknow Community, and to assure those who may wish to subscribe, that they will have much pleasure in receiving their contributions to the Fund.

To the Community at Lucknow.
As Lieut. Colonel Low, C.B. Resident at Lucknow is about to leave India, it is proposed that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of obtaining a Portrait of him to be executed by George Becherer, Esq. and kept in the Banquetting Room at Lucknow, in order to perpetuate the recollection of the many virtues which have adorned his public and private character, that have caused him to be universally esteemed and respected, and have enabled him to conduct the great question of every one who has had the happiness of knowing him.

Persons desirous of subscribing are requested to put down their names with the amount of their contributions, and to vote for the Committee who will prepare and present an Address to Colonel Low, C.B. previous to his departure.

In accordance with the above proposal a Committee was formed, at Lucknow, and an Address presented—and although before Col. Low's departure it was impossible to ascertain the probable amount of subscriptions, Mr. Becherer very handsomely undertook to paint the picture.

By order of the Committee,
Lucknow, 29th Dec. 1842. J. SPENCER LONIE, Secretary.

6 EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY.

MR. PARKE PITTAR

HAVING arranged the formation of an Agency, the particular object of which will be the transacting of all business connected with India and Europe, begs to offer his services to the community of India, in any way that can be rendered

411 available.

A regular and important feature in the Agency now established, will consist in the annual return of Mr. P. Pittar to India. Taking advantage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam

412 the purpose of visiting Calcutta about the latter end of every October, and returning to Europe about the middle of the following February, thus affording to persons entrusting the management of their affairs to his care, the opportunity

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420 of smaller dimensions, will, (unless otherwise instructed,) be sent through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, *Oriented*: thus enabling persons to have the advantage of the

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422 Mr. P. Pittar has taken his passage in the *Indie Steamer*, to sail on the 10th February, for

Seas and, therefore, requests for the present, that all letters intended for him may be directed to his residence, No. 36, *Dispersal, Calcutta*; but after their departure, to the address of Mr. P. PARKE PITTAR, Esq. at ORIENTAL AGENCY, Oversea, London, where they will meet with the most prompt attention.

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EGLETON, McCLEURE AND CO. Calcutta, 17th December, 1843.

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(To be continued.)

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 420. Vol. IX.]

SERAPMORE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1849.

Price 2 Cts. per copy weekly
By mail, if sent in an

OVERLAND MAIL.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for despatch from Bombay, by the February Steamer, will be Thursday, the 19th Instant.

Wm. MOORE,
General Post Office,
The 10th January, 1849.

CHINA.—The intelligence which has just been received from China, extending to the 6th of December, is highly important. Sir Henry Pottinger has ascertained, that no fewer than 120 hundred and eighty-three of the unfortunate individuals, chiefly natives of India, who were on board the *Nerbudda* and the *Aur*, when they were wrecked on the island of Formosa, have been put to death in cold blood by the Chinese authorities. They had falsely represented to the Emperor, that both the vessels had gone to the island with hostile intentions; and that the prisoners were captured in battle; and they allege that these flagitious murders were perpetrated in obedience to the Imperial commands. Sir Henry Pottinger, in his Proclamation, declares his intention respectfully, but firmly, to represent the real facts of the case to the Emperor, and to demand that the local authorities on the island shall be degraded, and brought to condign punishment, and that their property shall be confiscated, and paid over to the officers of the British Government, for the relief of the families of the innocent men who have thus been put to death. The Plenipotentiary further declares, that without this atonement, he is not prepared to say that this event will not occasion a serious misunderstanding, or that it may not even lead to a renewal of hostilities, between the two countries.

It is most gratifying to find the Plenipotentiary at once assume so firm a tone on this occasion; and there can be no doubt that his representations to the Cabinet of Peking will procure immediate and ample redress. The threat of a renewal of hostilities, the first result of which would be to level the capital of Formosa with the ground, may be expected to produce an almost magical effect on the fears of the Emperor, and to elicit an Imperial Edict for the condign punishment of the guilty, which shall be conveyed at the rate of 600 *le* a day. Sir Henry Pottinger has the right acted wisely in stating so distinctly that the authorities on the island had deceived His Majesty; for although the capture of the men in open warfare would have afforded no excuse for the truculent order of the Emperor, the deception which has been practiced will afford him an opportunity of making the most ample atonement, without any apparent sacrifice of dignity. This decisive conduct of the Plenipotentiary will be found to exert the most happy influence on our future intercourse with the Chinese. The punishment of the offenders will tend to give general security to all Europeans, who may visit any part of the coast, or who may be thrown upon it by accident. The prompt and energetic representation now sent to Peking, will convince the Emperor and his Ministers, that no injustice or violence towards the subjects of the British

Crown will be suffered with impunity, and that if redress is not obtained when respectfully demanded, it will be exacted at the cannon's mouth.

Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong in the beginning of December, intended to return immediately to the North, to demand redress for the murder of these unfortunate victims. The Chinese will thus perceive that he is in earnest and not to be trifled with. The Imperial Commissioners, who were on their way to Canton to open commercial negotiations, will discover on their arrival, that the British Minister is resolved not to enter on these discussions till full reparation has been obtained for the massacre, and that he is already at Chusan, demanding the condign punishment of the offenders. The effect of this promptitude and decision, on the minds of those high officers of the Empire and the great body of the people, will be most salutary. They will thus be made to feel that while the English are ready and even anxious to enter into the largest commercial transactions, they have now a political character to support, and various resources at their command, and will allow no insult or injury to pass unpunished.

The papers now received contain two publications of the Imperial Will; the one, dated the 6th of September, gives the various items concerning the "settlement of affairs" with the barbarians, which have received the "affix of the Imperial seal." It appears that the High Commissioners have very patriotically requested, that the greatest punishment may be inflicted on them for their concessions to the English, and that the Emperor has graciously acquitted them of all guilt. The indemnity of twenty-one millions, the Emperor declares to be a vast amount, and asks with great *naïveté* where such a sum is to come from. But the matter is settled at once, by making the Minister Ye King alone responsible for arranging the matter, and registering the places which are to furnish it. The peace, however, is evidently a subject of gratification with his Majesty, and he declares that as it has now been concluded, "the people of both nations are to be regarded as one mutual whole." He is evidently anxious that the pacification directed to give "the closest attention to the minutest particulars, that the treaty may be drawn up in the most clear and intelligible terms, to prevent all difficulties and confusion of affairs." Relative to the claims on the Hong Merchants, the proclamation of the 6th Sept. states, that as to the old debts, the foreigners will not dare to seek the interference of the officers of Government. In a subsequent proclamation, however, dated the 30th of September, it appears that the Imperial Government has acknowledged these claims, evidently in addition to the sum which was stipulated to be paid by the treaty of Nankin; for the first article states, that "the Chinese Government will at present be responsible for the Hong Merchants paying to their English creditors, relative to the amount of Two Millions of dollars. Hereafter Hong Merchants and all other classes of natives are to be alone responsible for their own debts, the Mandarins affording only their official aid."

COOLY EMIGRATION.—The despatch of Coolies to the Mauritius has commenced under the operation of the Act, and it is reported that arrangements are in progress for sending six or seven thousand thither before the close of the present monsoon. The nature of these arrangements has not been recorded by any of our contemporaries, and the public is therefore without the means of comparing the new system of emigration, with that which was put down by law, or of determining how far it is likely to be effectual in permanently checking the growth of abuses. It was generally understood, that the system proposed by the Ministry at home provided that the Emigration Agent of the Mauritius in Calcutta and the other ports should engage and despatch laborers for the island, who should be at liberty on their arrival to hire themselves to the planters; that the treasury of the island should be charged with their passage-money; and that the Government of India, should appoint Protectors at the different ports, to watch over the emigration, and prevent the violation of the laws. We now learn that the coolies are engaged, as they were under the old system, by mercantile firms in Calcutta and that the vessels employed in transporting the laborers are chartered by them. It is desirable to know what motives could induce Houses of business in Calcutta, to give up their time to the gratuitous promotion of the system. If they are to be remunerated for their labour, it is desirable that the amount and the mode of that remuneration should be known. If they are to be paid so much a head by the Government of the Mauritius for every Cooly they land, the nature of the speculation is easily understood. If they are acting as Agents for particular planters on the island, the question naturally occurs how are those planters to be repaid, when they can possibly make no claim on the labor of the emigrants after their arrival?

One of the first vessels employed in conveying laborers has been detected in a notorious attempt to violate the law, and to embark a greater number than the Act permits. It is somewhat singular that a procedure, which fixes so deep a moral stigma on all who were engaged in it, should not have been repudiated by the Commander of the vessel, or the Home Agency by which the vessel was chartered. If the attempt to smuggle these additional laborers was made without the cognizance of the Captain and the consigners of the vessel, a sense of honour should have led them to explain a circumstance so discreditable. If the attempt was made—which we can scarcely credit,—with their knowledge, we have clear evidence of the kind of morality which this system is calculated to foster. There can be little doubt that the attempt will be repeated. Indeed, we find from the *Englishman*, that an effort has been made, and perhaps with success, to take a greater number of Coolies than the proportion allowed by law, under the promise that they are to occupy the Cabins of the ship. If there could be any security that they would not be turned out to herd with the "green-deck Coolies, as soon as the Pilot had left the ship, the objection to this course would be mitigated;

by any statement. It is connected with the exaltation of fraternal intercourse, when the disappointed and the successful, the faint and the confident meet together, and commune of their peculiar and their common interests and expectations. Benefit of this kind, beyond the hope of the most sanguine, has been realized even in the infancy of the Association; and much more may be anticipated, when attention ceases to be required for its mere organization, and the whole time devoted to its assemblies can be given to their proper objects. Hereafter the Association will be the means of concentrating for the Diast Mission, the most important information respecting the spiritual wants of the various districts of Bengal, the openings which may occur in them for the communication of the Gospel, and the resources which may be developed in the country. It will also lead to the proposal of endowments of general and extensive usefulness, for the execution of which every thing requisite will be found within the Association itself. A beginning of such things has been realized already. Besides that two very interesting calls for the assistance of Native Preachers have been happily met, the Association has obtained the promise of several of its members to prepare, under its sanction, books of Christian instruction for the Native Converts, both suited to the exigencies of the times, and calculated for constant use; and there will immediately appear, we believe, a Monthly Magazine, in English and Bengali, for the diffusion of interesting religious intelligence, and sound Christian doctrine, and the promotion of true piety amongst the Native Churches. The charge will be very moderate; but, even then, it can scarcely be expected that a subscription list should be obtained, sufficient for maintaining the Magazine, amongst the Native converts. The help of the Christian community generally will therefore be solicited; and while such solicitude, it is hoped, will find in the English side of the work a fair return for his subscription, he will have the satisfaction also of knowing, that he is contributing to place the means of spiritual edification and enjoyment within the reach of his less privileged brethren, the Native members of our Churches.

Fifty years ago, the Baptist Mission was formed by a mere handful of Christian men, and with resources which, except to the eye of faith, must have appeared ridiculous in connection with the objects to be pursued. The result has been anything but ridiculous. It satisfies even the imagination. Should the influence of the Association now formed, grow after a like fashion during the next fifty years, and be accompanied by a similar increase in vigor in other Evangelical denominations in what a position will Christianity stand in Bengal, when our next Jubilee is held!

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN INDIA.—The Act, of which the draft was given in the last number of the official *Gazette*, is unquestionably the most important which has been published by this Government, since the celebrated abolition of Slavery. In thirty short lines, slavery is extinguished throughout the whole empire of British India. The enactment has all the grace of a spontaneous concession. Other grievances have been the theme of incessant agitation at home, and the removal of them has been fought on the Government by the pressure from without. But though the subject of Indian Slavery has not failed to engage the attention of benevo-

lent minds in England, and efforts have not been wanting to procure its abolition, yet, it has never occupied so prominent a place among public objects, nor has the abolition of slavery been demanded with such stern and incessant importunity, as to force it irresistibly on the attention of the Government of India. While the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies is to be traced distinctly to an unextinguishable burst of national indignation, the public anger on the subject of East India Slavery has alternately waxed and waned, and Government has been left to abolish it at its own leisure. The great Charter of emancipation has now been promulgated.

The injustice, not of Eight, but of Twenty-eight centuries is at length redressed. Since the period when the Hindoos first crossed the Indus, and reduced this country to subjection, and introduced the iniquitous law that a "state of servitude was natural to men of the servile class," and established fifteen different sorts of slaves, through every change of circumstance or government or dynasty, man has not ceased to hold his fellow man in a state of slavery. From the time when the Institutes of Manu were compiled, to the present time, the institution of slavery has never ceased to disturb the happiness of the community; and we may safely affirm that 1843 is the first year, since the twenty century before Christ, in which it could be said, the abolition of slavery, that "slaves cannot breathe in India."

It is gratifying to trace in this law the gradual progress of sound and benevolent principle in the administration of India. Under the Hindoo and Mahomedan dynasties, we are not surprised to find the existence of slavery authorized by law, and enforced by the Courts. But on this particular point our first rulers do not seem to have been at all in advance of their half-civilized predecessors. When for the first time we took the public administration into our own hands in 1773, not only was no effort made to mitigate the slavery which existed, but it was enacted by British statesmen that "the family of the criminals, who were convicted of highway robbery, should become the slaves of the state, and be disposed of for the general benefit and convenience of the people." It was also ordained that "every convicted murderer and felon, not condemned to death by the sentence of the Court, should be sold for a slave, or transported as such to the penal settlement on the Coast of Sumatra." Such were the principles introduced into the first code of laws promulgated by British authority in India. The great contrast, which the present Act presents, after the lapse of nearly two centuries to the Act of 1773, cannot fail to impart the highest gratification to every benevolent mind, not merely as it affords a mitigation of present misery, but as it holds out the prospect of still further improvement in the administration of this country.

The present Act does not, it is true, propose formally to abolish slavery in India, but it renders the existence of slavery impossible, by forbidding the Courts to give man a right in whatever property he may acquire by his own labour or by inheritance, and by attaching the same penalty to every act done against a man deemed a slave with which the act would be visited, if done against a free man. When every slave is permitted thus to appeal to the Courts for the establishment of his liberty, slavery becomes virtually extinct. It cannot exist except through the support of the Courts. A slave, who

chooses to forego his appeal for freedom to the Courts, is legally a free man, though voluntarily a slave. The Act therefore, although cautiously penned, and prudently entitled, "An Act for declaring and amending the law regarding the condition of slavery," is in all intents and purposes a law for the abolition of slavery throughout the Company's territories.

The ease with which the state of slavery has been thus abolished, among a hundred millions of people, with a single stroke of the pen, could not to be overlooked. The instruction it affords us is most edifying. It gives us another proof, that the obstacles to improvement in India arise quite as much from the lethargy or prejudice of its governors, as from the nature of circumstances. Those difficulties vanish the moment they have summoned resolution enough to encounter them. Thus it was with Slavery; thus it was, with the convention of Government with the shrines of idolatry, and with many other questions involving the welfare of the country, which were annually postponed, nominally from regard to the obstacles said to lie in the way, but really for want of little virgins' pluck at the Council Chamber. And those other victories which yet remain to be achieved, to render our Government a blessing to India, will depend almost entirely upon the courage with which the members of the administration are enabled to overcome their own fears and prejudices.

The following is the Draft of the Act:—
As, let the draft, and now they have been secured by the enactment of Slavery within the Territories of the East India Company.

I. It is hereby enacted and declared, that no person (whether sold in execution of any decree or order of a court, or for the satisfaction of any judgment of Court or Revenue or otherwise) shall be sold any person or the right to the compulsory labour or service of any person on the ground that such person is in a state of slavery.

II. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no right or claim of an alien of property in the person or service of another as a slave shall be enforced by any Civil or Criminal Court or Magistrate within the Territories of the East India Company.

III. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no person who may have acquired property by his own industry or by the exercise of any art, calling or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gift or bequest shall be deprived of such property or prevented from taking possession thereof on the ground that such person or that the person from whom the property may have been derived was a slave.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that any Act which would be a penal offence if done to a free man, shall be equally so if done to any person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery.

THE HICKARY AND THE GATTA.—Mrs. HENRY Moore, in a preface to one of her works, dwells much on the difficulty of knowing when to stop. We have endeavoured to profit by her experience, and have thought it prudent to limit our own remarks upon any particular subject to three consecutive numbers. But we are now obliged to break through this rule, from courtesy to the *Readers*, and again to return to the Gates. Our "esteemed" contemporary, in its issue of last Friday says, it is our "most subject" that we have gone a little out of our mind, and that we are likely to gratify our readers with a weekly article on the inauspicious procession, still it has been arranged in embryo, or has died a natural death. A sage philosopher has somewhere remarked that to man condemn a vice in another, to which he has not a natural propensity himself. We have sometimes been disposed to evil at this point, and a feeling of self-love has even questioned the

accuracy of it, but the instance now presented by our worthy contemporary goes far to show, that there is some solid foundation for it. The monomania, which he lays at our door, has been no where more conspicuous than in his own columns, since the *insurrection* at Cabul drove him a good deal out of his mind. Since that unhappy event, he has dwelt week after week on the iniquity of the Afghan invasion and the crimes of Lord Auckland, with a degree of pertinacity almost without example. With the exception of our still more esteemed contemporary, the *Bombay Times*, the Press of India has never furnished a clearer exhibition of this feeling. So constantly indeed has the subject been intruded on his readers as to lead to the suspicion, that the Editor had a distinct contributor on his establishment, who under an engagement to furnish a denunciation of the Afghan campaign, at the least once a week, and oftener if need be. Yet he now turns upon us for having in three articles dwelt upon the inauspicious procession of the old Gates!

We have been accustomed to account for these reiterated remarks in the *Harbinger* on Lord Auckland's delinquency, by a reference to the difficulty our contemporary has experienced in his attempt to demonstrate it. Had the transgression been so palpable, there would have been no occasion for a hundred essays to prove it. Though he may be satisfied, that in the circumstances in which Lord Auckland found himself placed, war in Afghanistan was not inevitable, he is aware that many men of equal discernment with himself, may and have come to a very different conclusion. The laboured attempts which he is constantly making to enlist them on his own side, while they have shewn the weakness of his cause, have also been calculated rather to defeat than to promote his object. The spirit moreover, in which the articles have been composed, has generally furnished a satisfactory antidote to the arguments they contained. Our contemporary appears quite sensible that the temper in which he writes, is likely to be considered vindictive, and he endeavours to remove this impression; but the perseverance with which he pursues our late Governor General, and the occasional virulence of his expressions, too clearly disclose the spring of his opposition. No man, whose sole object is to promote the "interests of humanity," would talk of hunting down his *game*.

In the case we have taken up, we have the suffrage of the whole Press of India on our side. None of our brethren have ventured to express a single doubt of the absurdity of the "procession" to the Gates to Sumnath. And we trust that our motives will bear the closest inspection. When this proceeding was first announced, we united our voice with that of the other public journals of India, in the hope that Lord Ellenborough might be induced to throw up the project. When we found that arrangements had actually been made for carrying it into effect, we returned to the subject in the hope of drawing public attention to it as home, in time to prevent its consummation. Nothing could have been more remote from our intention than to draw off popular opinion, as our contemporary expresses it, "from the true scent; a scent which if followed, the game must run down." It did not appear to us that the folly of the Gates might be used as a net off to the policy of the Afghan war; but since the *Harbinger* has suggested the idea, we have weighed it with much attention, and feel satisfied that his worst fears are likely to be realized. The "scent" will surely be drawn off the game. The

enormity of the Afghan policy will be lost sight of in the more palpable absurdity of the Gates. Our recent triumph will throw our previous reverses into the shade, and produce a conviction that they are to be traced to a military origin, and might equally have occurred if our cause had been as just as it is represented to be unjust. The mind, relieved from the horrors of the insurrection by our victories on the same soil, will be at liberty to discuss the policy of the war with calm and unprejudiced feelings, and to judge how far it is to be justified by the only justification of war—the apparent necessity of the case. Lord Ellenborough's proceeding will, on the other hand, form the acutest object of public misadversion, and so entirely occupy the attention of men as to leave them no leisure for other delinquencies. The outcry against Lord Auckland has had its day, and passed the zenith of its strength. It can scarcely be revived. John Bull is a good liver, but he cannot hate two objects with equal intensity at the same time. Whenever he is roused, he concentrates his fury on a single object, and becomes comparatively indifferent to others. We may therefore take up the language of our contemporary, and with perfect safety reverse its arrangement and affirm—*Ulam* as we may about the unprovoked invasion of Afghanistan, and the wicked negligence by which our troops were left in the face of repeated warnings to be massacred, yet the impetuosity of this ridiculous procession of the old rotten gates will snarl out in all its native deafness, moving and gibbering before the public.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the Meeting of the Agricultural Society held on Wednesday the 11th instant, the long agitated question of the Secretaryship was at length decided, to the disappointment of nearly all the candidates for that office. It was resolved, that there should be no paid Secretary for the present. A Committee had previously been appointed to examine the state of the funds, when it was discovered that the sum in hand at the close of the year was only Seven hundred Rupees; and that the current expenditure was barely covered by the income. The recent order of Government, on the subject of postage, will throw an additional expense of more than a thousand Rupees a year upon a fund which has been reduced within the last month to the same annual extent by the withdrawal of more than thirty members. Under these circumstances, it became the duty of prudence, to avoid incurring an additional outlay of nearly five thousand Rupees a year, which to all appearance would have involved the Society in embarrassments that might have affected its stability.

The question regarding the proxies of members residing at a distance from Calcutta, which has shaken the Society to its foundation, was ordered to be taken up into consideration at the next Meeting. It is greatly to be regretted, that the question was ever mooted at all. The Society has grown to its present state of prosperity under an arrangement which left the management of its concerns in the hands of resident members; and it is to be feared, that the necessity of taking the votes of members scattered over a thousand miles of land, on every question of importance, will very materially impede its operations. But as the subject has been agitated, and made a party question, the right must apparently be conceded; or the Society will lose

the support of those whose co-operation is essential to its success.

These squabbles regarding the Secretaryship have seriously injured the Society. They have drawn off the attention of its members from the public objects for which the Association was formed, and introduced a spirit of contention which it will not be easy to allay. It is to be hoped, however, that all who are interested in its progress, will bury in oblivion the feelings which this contest has excited, and give their hearty and undivided attention to the real business of the Society; and thus restore it to public confidence. We hope the numbers who have seceded will be induced to return; and that those who are wavering about their withdrawal will exhibit the magnanimity of their character, by continuing to co-operate with a body which, with all its imperfections—and they are inseparable from every institution—has done great good to the country, and possesses the means of doing still more good.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.

—The great question of the Secretaryship of the Agricultural Society, on which the community within the Ditch has been in a state of agitation for three months, was decided yesterday. There was an assemblage of not fewer than One Hundred and Twenty members, the largest on the records of the Society, larger even than the gathering to discuss the bell changes and snail-races of the season at the annual dinner. Like the Army of Reserve the meeting ended in nothing. It was determined that there should be no paid Secretary at all; but that the Assistant Secretary should do all the work and an Honorary Secretary have the credit of it.

—The New Tariff—or New Custom Duties, as the Aduitment officers are now ready for delay, at the Star Press, in which the *Fraser* says, he has added the Old Duties, and also the Corn Duties—as though the New Duties were not quite enough of themselves!

—Col. Palmer's trial for the surrender of Ghazni commenced at Ferozepore on the 27th of December. There can scarcely be the shadow of a doubt that it will end in his honorable acquittal. The fortitude with which the noble little band of the 27th Native Infantry held that fortress against the most fearful odds through the sharpest privations, for more than three months, will be fully established by this Court Martial, and it is to be hoped that the acquittal of Palmer and his brave companions will be followed by the bestowal of the honors they so richly earned.

—The orders for the Court Martial of Col. Shelton were issued at Ferozepore on the 30th of last month. The Court will meet on the 20th of the present month at Lucknow, and will be composed of Major General Dick, as President and thirteen Major Generals, together with Brigadiers Roberts and Paul, and Lieut. Col. Rich.

—The report that Captain Anderson, Boyd, Eyre and others, who went over to Akber Khan by the orders of their own commanding officer, had been released from arrest is premature. They remain under arrest till their trial is over.

—The Prince Royal of the Punjab, Pertab Singh, the eldest son of Rajah Shere Singh, arrived in the Governor General's Camp on the 30th of last month, accompanied by Rajah Dhyan Singh, General Court, and a very splendid escort of infantry, cavalry and six guns, on a visit to the Governor General. The young prince is about ten years old. On the 1st of January there was an official meeting between the Sirdar Deputation and Lord Ellenborough, after which the whole party proceeded to the field and viewed the remains of the battle of Salasamp, by the whole

In a long document,* their Excellencies Katsue and Naw-xan publish the following, as the settled results of their negotiations with the British Plenipotentiary while at Nanking.

1. The Chinese Government will at present be responsible for the Hong merchants paying to their English creditors, debt to the amount of two millions of dollars.—Hereafter Hong merchants and all other classes of natives, are to be alone responsible for their own debts; the Mandarins only affixing their official aid.

2. None but merchant ships are to come and go to the Five Ports, no ships of war being allowed to visit them. Not even merchant ships are to visit any other than the Five Ports.

3. The English fully agree to the rebuilding of all the Fortresses, and the putting of them in the same state of defence as formerly.

4. Although peace is declared, all places in the Empire may not be fully aware of it, and should the officers in those undisturbed places cause a trouble to the English; no fighting is to take place, as all will soon be fully informed by Proclamation of the establishment of amity and good will.

5. As soon as this year's instalment of the money is paid, the English ships of war are to withdraw from the Long River and return to their own country.

6. The English Plenipotentiary agrees to place under immediate arrest, every British officer who may be found levying duties upon Chinese shipping.

7. In all difficulties between the natives of China and the natives of England, which may arise from their intercourse at the Five Ports, the Chinese are to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities of the place, and the English to the English Authorities for trial, etc. &c.

8. The English agree, that if any Chinese criminals take refuge on board an English Merchant ship or man of war, or take up their residence at Hongkong, to give them up, upon requisition from the Chinese authorities. China enters into a like agreement towards English criminals.—*The Friend of China, November 24th.*

* Dated 6th Moon, 29th day, 30th Sept. 1842.

PROCLAMATION.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart. her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary in China, has, on his arrival at Amoy, learned with extreme horror and astonishment, that many more than a hundred subjects of her Britannic Majesty, who were wrecked on the ships *Nerbudda* and *Ann*, in the months of September 1841, and March 1842, on the coast of the Island of Formosa, have been recently put to death by the Chinese authorities on that Island, who allege, that they perpetrated this bloodied act in obedience to the imperial commands.

Had the unhappy people who have suffered on the occasion even been prisoners of war, taken while fighting with arms in their hands, their massacre (which is aggravated by a lapse of time of nearly a year) would have been a most flagrant violation of the acknowledged and well-understood rules and feelings which distinguish warfare amongst civilized nations, and contrasts it with the sanguinary and inhuman practices and ideas of mere savages; but, when her Majesty's plenipotentiary calls to mind that the unfortunate individuals, on whom this foul deed has been committed, were ineffective camp-followers and coolies, who neither were armed, nor had any means of defending themselves or of molesting others, and were especially entitled, as distressed and shipwrecked men, both by the laws and usages of China, to kindness and protection, the plenipotentiary has no language by which he can sufficiently proclaim the sentiments of abhorrence and

detestation with which he views this inhumanable act, the recollection of which will remain as a stain and disgrace in the annals of the Chinese Empire.

Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary has already obtained positive official proof, that the commands issued by the emperor for putting to death her Britannic Majesty's subjects were derived from his imperial majesty by the gross and merciless misrepresentations of the local authorities on Formosa, who, with the object of personal aggrandizement, basely and falsely reported to the emperor at Peking, that both the ship *Nerbudda*, and subsequently the brig *Ann*, had gone to that Island with hostile intentions, an assertion not more lying and false, than manifestly absurd, since neither of those vessels were ships of war, or had, when wrecked, any troops or other fighting men on board of them.

Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary now intends to respectfully, though firmly, submit the real facts of this dreadful affair to the special notice of the emperor, through the imperial commissioners and ministers, and to demand, in the name of his sovereign, the Queen of Great Britain, that the local authorities on the Island of Formosa, whose false and pitiless misrepresentations have led to the horrid event which has called for this proclamation, shall be degraded and (consequently) punished; and, further, that their property shall be confiscated, and its amount paid over to the officers of the British Government, to be applied to the relief and support of the families of the innocent men who have been put to death on false and cruel accusation. Without this just atonement,

Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary is not prepared to say, that the event which has occurred, and which it becomes the plenipotentiary's travelling duty to report to her Majesty's Government, will not be the cause of a further serious misunderstanding, or, that it may not even lead to a renewal of hostilities between the two empires, which would be greatly to be deplored, as involving this country and its people in fresh misery and evil, for the crimes of a few shameless and unworthy miscreants in power, who have, from base motives, imposed on their own sovereign, and have thus brought her Majesty's Government, by her Majesty's will, in his wisdom, see the justice as well as policy of making the retribution which is herein pointed out, which is due both to England and China, and will avert further calamity.

That all persons may know the real state of the case, this proclamation is published in the English and Chinese languages for general information.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Chinese.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary in China, announced, in his proclamation under date the 23rd instant, that a number of her Britannic Majesty's subjects had been cruelly and cowardly put to death by the local officers on the island of Formosa.

The plenipotentiary has now further to announce the following clear details which he has obtained from a few of the shipwrecked men, who have been sent over to Amoy, to be released agreeably to the treaty.

On board the ship "*Nerbudda*," which was wrecked in September 1841, there were altogether 274 souls; of these, 20 were Europeans, 2 Mandarins, and 244 Natives of India.

All the Europeans, accompanied by 3 Mandarins and 3 Natives of India, left the ship in the boats as soon as she struck on the rocks, and thus, exactly 240 Natives of India were left behind. These men remained by the ship, which had drifted over the reef, and was lying in smooth water in Kihang bay, for five days, and then landed on reefs, without arms or weapons of any description. In landing, some men were drowned in the surf, others

were killed by plunderers who came down to strip them as they reached the shore, and the rest were seized and imprisoned in separate small parties, where they were left in heavy iron, with hardly any clothing, and very small allowance of food, from which privations many died after great suffering. Of the whole 240 who left the ship on the raft, only 2 men have been sent over to Amoy.

On board the brig "*Ann*," which was wrecked on the passage from Chusan to Macao in the month of March, there were altogether 57 souls. Of these, 14 were Natives of Europe or America, 8 Chinese, 4 Portuguese or Malays, and 34 Natives of India. The brig was driven by the violence of the wind and sea so high on shore, that when the tide ebbed the sea was left dry, and the fifty-seven men quitted her and put on board a China junk, with the hope of being enabled to put to sea in her; but this could not be effected, and they succumbed, without having fired even one musket, or made the smallest resistance to the Chinese troops that had come down to the spot.

Like the unfortunate men of the "*Nerbudda*," those who were in the "*Ann*" were stripped stark naked, and dragged in that state to the capital of Formosa, where they were separated and confined in small parties, which had little communication with each other, but were all treated with extreme barbarity and almost starved.

Out of the 57 souls who were cast away in the "*Ann*," 8 have just arrived at Amoy. Of these, 6 are Natives of Europe or America, one a Native of India, and one Chinese. A second Chinaman is alive, and is said to have staid at Formosa of his own choice.

It thus appears from the preceding details, that two hundred and thirty-seven persons belonging to the "*Nerbudda*," and forty-six belonging to the "*Ann*," have either been put to death by the officers of the Chinese government on Formosa, or have perished through ill treatment and starvation.

These atrocious and appalling facts are not to be refused or questioned, and, that all may judge of them, and compare the conduct of the Chinese of the British Government (who set all their prisoners free), this proclamation is made in Chinese. Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary trusts, however, that the emperor will yet make the only atonement that remains, and thereby avert further evils.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam frigate "*Queens*," at Amoy, on the 27th day of November, 1842, corresponding with the Chinese date the 29th day of the 10th month in the 22nd year of Taoukwang.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,

Plenipotentiary.

—Printed in China Extra, Dec. 6.

EUROPE.

SPAIN.

THE SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.—On Tuesday and Wednesday last two Nations were made in the Synod—the one not to admit to their places those members of Synod who were separated by the sentences of the last General Assembly; the other relating to the independence of the Church, as affected by the decision of the House of Lords in the Avenstader case. Both Nations were put. The suspended ministers were admitted by a majority of eighty-one to seventy-one; the majority in the other case was seventy-four to sixty-four. The *Bazaar of Aberdeen* calls the Synod "the insubordinate Synod," and impugns the movement of the moderates to a wish "to dismember the north-eastern district from the Established Church." Now that one Synod has separated from the General Assembly, there will be two Established Churches in Scotland—the Synod of Aberdeen, and the Synods which still adhere to the Assembly.—*Record.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Our attention has been drawn to a "Proposal for a new Christian Union," which was put forth, some months ago, in the *Congregational Magazine*, and which, it is understood, will be brought before the Assembly of the

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 421. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 26th. 1843.

Printed by C. G. S. Ho. monthly, or 10 Rs. quarterly, if paid in advance.

CHINA.—The *Queen Steamer* has arrived from China with intelligence to the 23d of December, of a still more important character than that which reached Calcutta last week. On the 7th of December, a collision took place between some lascars of the *Fort Williams* and some Chinese, at Canton and a Chinaman was stabbed. The lascars were defeated; the mob, flushed with success, increased to ten thousand men, and meeting with no check from the Chinese authorities, proceeded to attack the English factories, which they burnt and plundered. Two ladies, who were in the factories, were providentially conveyed to the house of one of the Hong Merchants and saved from the fury of the rioters. Sir Hugh Gough, who happened to be at Canton at the time, stationed a Steamer there for the protection of British interests, and ordered a large force to be in readiness to proceed to that city. The merchants addressed a letter to the Plenipotentiary on the subject of the disturbance, in which they censured the supineness of the local authorities of the city, and requested that the force at his disposal might be directed to afford them security in their mercantile transactions. Sir Henry Pottinger in his reply, traced the disturbance to their own imprudence, asserting that they had received every assistance from the British authorities, but, so far from affording him any support in the difficult negotiations on hand, had thrown obstacles in his way. He also distinctly refused to march troops to their assistance, and, at the earnest entreaty of the Chinese Mandarins, withdrew the Steamer. The merchants in their rejoinder endeavoured to rebut the disparaging assertions made by the Plenipotentiary, and denied the accuracy of his statements. There the matter rests for the present. Up to the 23d of December, a fortnight after the riot, no further attempts had been made by the mob; and the troops which had been employed on the expedition,—with the exception of those left at Hong-Kong, Amoy and Chusan,—had been allowed to take their departure for India. By this measure, Sir Henry Pottinger has given the most decisive evidence of his conviction, that the outbreak was the result of local irritation, and originated in no desire on the part of the Chinese Government to disturb the pacification. The discussion between the merchants and Sir Henry has unfortunately given birth to party spirit, which will greatly increase the difficulty of discovering the real merits of the question.

It was well known for some time before the riot broke out, that the strongest feelings of animosity towards the English existed in the breasts of a very influential body of Chinese in and about Canton. The destruction of all the defenses in the river, the attack on the city, and its consequent ransom in 1841, so humiliating to national pride, combined with the eventual triumph of our arms, and the acknowledgment of the Emperor, that he had been obliged to yield to circumstances, had inflamed the minds of the people almost to madness. The spirit, though the inflammatory proclamation had been printed and dispersed in and about Canton by the malcontents, and their attempts to organize troops and to raise contributions, showed too clearly that there was a storm brewing, which must place the per-

sons and property of Englishmen in that city in extreme jeopardy. In that manifesto, we find such cause to have arisen. A season of extraordinary peril called for extraordinary caution; and yet the most obvious maxims of prudence appear to have been neglected. While the natives of this vast empire were as yet unconquered to the humiliating position in which our victories had placed it, and were petitioning the Emperor to break the peace and expel us; while they were manifesting the strongest desire to set the public authorities at defiance, and to take the duty of national vengeance into their own hands, it certainly behoved the merchants to act with the utmost wariness, and to avoid every appearance which might inflame the spirit of hostility; and so far as they have neglected any opportunity of soothing the people, and adopted a line of policy in their intercourse with them, which were an aid of triumph, so far they have made themselves responsible for the misfortunes which have befallen them. The determination of the Plenipotentiary will be approved, not less on account of its intrinsic wisdom, than of his official position. In the decisive measure he pursued on hearing of the wanton massacre of the crews of the *Nerbudda* and the *Anna*, he has afforded a pledge of his determination not to allow the Chinese Government or any of its officers to trample on his countrymen. His refusal to send up a force to Canton, that the merchants might be able to carry on their mercantile transactions in security under the shadow of its protection, is not less judicious, and will secure him the praise of all disinterested men. After the Emperor had acceded to the terms of peace, Sir H. Pottinger could not have taken any such step, without incurring the charge of political inconsistency, more especially as the Chinese authorities in the city had disavowed all participation in the riot, and expressed their determination to punish the rioters. The appearance of a British force would have irritated the minds of the people at a most critical juncture to incurable resentment, and probably occasioned a second and more extensive insurrection, by which our half-finished pacific relations with the Empire might have been broken asunder; and a renewal of hostilities rendered inevitable. It would have called forth the loudest remonstrances from the discontented provinces of the Empire, strengthened the hands of the war party in the cabinet, and laid a fresh train of calamities; we rejoice therefore that he has had the wisdom and firmness to resist the demand, though at the risk of losing some portion of his popularity.

The Chinese Authorities appear to have been fully aware of the irritation which pervaded the public mind, for we find that the day before the flame broke forth, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Province fixed up a proclamation, in which the rioters were denounced, and the peaceably disposed, cautioned against these seditious insinuations. The existence of this feeling was equally known to the English merchants, who proceeded to Canton to make it the seat of their commercial operations. But they do not appear to have taken the smallest precautions against the danger which menaced them. Instead of

adopting any measures to allay the irritation by a quiet and unobtrusive course of procedure, a hundred and seventy lascars were allowed to go up to Canton without any controlling authority among them; the laws were openly set at naught, and the prejudices of the Chinese violated by the presence of ladies in the factories, though the inflammatory proclamation had stated, as one of the chief grievances of the new order of things, the prospect that the Chinese and foreigners were to dwell together. Though the dispute with the lascars was only the immediate cause of the riot, yet it was certainly in the

highest degree imprudent to have allowed any such cause to have arisen. A season of extraordinary peril called for extraordinary caution; and yet the most obvious maxims of prudence appear to have been neglected. While the natives of this vast empire were as yet unconquered to the humiliating position in which our victories had placed it, and were petitioning the Emperor to break the peace and expel us; while they were manifesting the strongest desire to set the public authorities at defiance, and to take the duty of national vengeance into their own hands, it certainly behoved the merchants to act with the utmost wariness, and to avoid every appearance which might inflame the spirit of hostility; and so far as they have neglected any opportunity of soothing the people, and adopted a line of policy in their intercourse with them, which were an aid of triumph, so far they have made themselves responsible for the misfortunes which have befallen them.

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THE DUCKENHILL MAIL came in on Tuesday morning the 26th, bringing intelligence from England to the 6th of that month. The intelligence received by this opportunity is emphatically unimportant. Scarcely a single event is announced in connection with any part of the European or American world, which is worthy of record. The general aspect of affairs in our own beloved country was however, more pleasing than at the departure of the previous mail. The glorious intelligence of the pacification of Asia, the successes in Afghanistan and China, reached London by express on the 21st November, and

produced a very powerful effect on the public edification, at the next meeting. The most cordial demonstrations of joy, on the part of Parliament, were exhibited throughout the country; and as it was proposed to raise to further the objects of far, as at this distance of place and time, we are this association, is likely to be doubled. Notwithstanding the revived firmness of our commercial and manufacturing prospects, there seems to be an increasing conviction that the corn law is the cancer worm at the root of our prosperity; and it is probable that the next Session will give, if not a fixed duty, at least a further relaxation of the monopoly. On the whole, the prospects of the country are evidently improving, and Sir Robert Peel will doubtless be able to meet Parliament again with a more cheerful confidence than he could have anticipated at the close of the last Session. His own party will also be found perhaps to have gained some wisdom during the recess, and will be disposed to make such further concessions as may serve to bind all classes in one common and united effort to meet the difficulties of the times.

MAJOR POTTINGER.—The *Harbuz* remarks about a fortnight since, on the authority of letters from Ferozpoor, that Major Pottinger the Chinese; while the opening of five ports to our manufactures has served to impart new life to our drooping commerce. The advice from all parts of England, which are furnished by the present mail, are more cheerful than any previous announcement during the year. Amidst these general remarks on the effect produced by the auspicious cargo of news sent from Bombay on the 16th of October, we must not forget the particular interest connected with the movement in Dublin. The Corporation of that city having voted its freedom to Sir Robert Sale, on which he is to be tried, and the mode in which the charges themselves are worded, giving such support to the information received by the Mr. Fitzpatrick, a genuine representative of his own warm hearted country, proposed to confer it also on Lady Sale; and if they cannot find a precedent for such honors, they will create one; and a more suitable occasion for creating a good precedent they could scarcely have found.

The Treaty for the Suppression of the Slave-trade, in which is included the mutual right of search, has been finally signed by the four Powers. The date of this Act of humanity is the 15th November. The fifth power refused to become a party to it. France contributes her empty good-will to the cause of benevolence, but refuses any active co-operation. Her jealousy of England would prevent her accession to any measure in which England was interested; and this national feeling of hostility, so sedulously nourished by the Parisian journalists, so though it were a part of their stock in trade, appears to have received indefinite strength from the contents of the Mail, which traversed France on the 20th of November, on its way to London. While France, with the recollections of the Empire yet fresh, is impatient to expand her influence, and can find no field for her ambition, but in Africa, where the laurels of her heroes grow upon their tombs, she finds England casting off a connection in which she had experienced mortification, but not before Central Asia had rung with the report of her victories. She finds her extending her influence over the vast empire of China, humbling the proud dynasty of the Tartars to the dust, and opening new fields for her commerce, and erecting a new pivot for her power, in a region which had hitherto been sealed against the European family.

The anti-corn law league appears to be gathering strength for another struggle with the land-

those who will consider the question invidious, is likely far to exceed that of those, who will attribute it to a generous motive.

The enquiry regarding the drafts drawn on the Supreme Government, in the hour of extremity, by Major Pottinger, wears a still more questionable aspect. It is rarely that a British functionary is placed in circumstances of such extreme difficulty, as those in which he found himself. He was only Assistant in the Political department, on the spot, at a time when the Head of the Establishment was infamously assassinated, after he had commenced a negotiation, which even the pressing danger of the troops would barely justify. He took charge of the office, and with it of the negotiations, simply because there was no one else on whom it could devolve. The whole of his previous career, by which he has earned so brilliant a reputation throughout Europe, forces on us the belief that nothing less than the unexampled emergency of the case, and the hope of saving the lives of eight or ten thousand men, would have induced him to affix his signature to the Bills thus extorted from him. He might possibly have avoided the trial he has now undergone, by refusing to act at all; but then he would not have been the Eldred Pottinger, whom no personal risk among friends or foes could deter from the performance of the duty he owed to his country. Whether he would, by refusing to act, have rendered himself liable to severe official censures or not, it is certain he would have been considerably unpardonable as a man, if, in his position and with his qualifications, he had refused all assistance to the beleaguered army. It is for Government itself, not for any inferior agent, to determine whether it will recognize any of his acts, and honour any of the bills which he drew. It is altogether without precedent, for the Supreme Authority in the state to submit to its own officers the delicate question, how far it is bound to the payment of certain sums of money drawn by a Political Agent in any given circumstances.

The circumstances, under which these Bills for fourteen lakhs of Rupees were drawn, were analogous to those under which Captain Elliott acted in reference to the surrendered Opium, with this difference, that the difficulties in Cabul were infinitely greater than those at Canton. In neither case could the functionaries have been in possession of direct authority to draw bills on such an account on their superiors; in both cases they were constrained to act upon their own discretion, under the necessity of circumstances for which no provision could have been previously made. Yet in the matter of the Opium drafts, the home Government, without submitting the question to any Court of Enquiry, at once took upon itself the responsibility of refusing to recognize their validity; and it would perhaps have been more dignified, if the local Government had at once acted upon the precedent thus afforded, and determined to follow its own judgment in honouring or rejecting the Bills. Besides, the consideration for which they were granted, was not fulfilled. The troops were to be conducted in safety out of the country; they were basely murdered on their march. If the Chiefs, who received the money, knew that they had not the power to grant this safe conduct, and could not prevent the massacre of the army, they extorted the drafts on false pretences, and are not entitled to the payment of them. If

The wording of the charge is unfortunate, in as much as it affords the enemies of the Governor-General an opportunity of asserting, that it is evidently intended to mark his Lordship's personal feelings towards one, who rose to distinction during the reign of his predecessor. That the honour of the British name was deeply tarnished by the transactions of Cabul, and that a whole army was annihilated, is matter of history. What can be the object then of appointing a Court of Enquiry to examine whether the conduct of Major Pottinger, after the death of Sir W. Macnaghten, was such as to reflect honour on the British arms, except it be to associate our disgrace with his honoured name? Perhaps it may have been in the hope of his being able to establish the fact, that the counsels which led to our disasters were the very reverse of those which he offered. We fear, however, that the number of

those who will consider the question invidious, is likely far to exceed that of those, who will attribute it to a generous motive. The enquiry regarding the drafts drawn on the Supreme Government, in the hour of extremity, by Major Pottinger, wears a still more questionable aspect. It is rarely that a British functionary is placed in circumstances of such extreme difficulty, as those in which he found himself. He was only Assistant in the Political department, on the spot, at a time when the Head of the Establishment was infamously assassinated, after he had commenced a negotiation, which even the pressing danger of the troops would barely justify. He took charge of the office, and with it of the negotiations, simply because there was no one else on whom it could devolve. The whole of his previous career, by which he has earned so brilliant a reputation throughout Europe, forces on us the belief that nothing less than the unexampled emergency of the case, and the hope of saving the lives of eight or ten thousand men, would have induced him to affix his signature to the Bills thus extorted from him. He might possibly have avoided the trial he has now undergone, by refusing to act at all; but then he would not have been the Eldred Pottinger, whom no personal risk among friends or foes could deter from the performance of the duty he owed to his country. Whether he would, by refusing to act, have rendered himself liable to severe official censures or not, it is certain he would have been considerably unpardonable as a man, if, in his position and with his qualifications, he had refused all assistance to the beleaguered army. It is for Government itself, not for any inferior agent, to determine whether it will recognize any of his acts, and honour any of the bills which he drew. It is altogether without precedent, for the Supreme Authority in the state to submit to its own officers the delicate question, how far it is bound to the payment of certain sums of money drawn by a Political Agent in any given circumstances.

they possessed this power, and refused to exercise it, their claim is if possible still less valid.

THE SAILOR'S HOME.—The annual meeting of the Sailor's Home was held on Monday last, at the Town Hall. The Chair was taken by the President, Sir John Peter Grant. There were not above twenty gentlemen present; a very miserable attendance, considering the benevolent object and extensive usefulness of the Institution.

It would be altogether superfluous to say a word on the value of such an establishment in a port like Calcutta. The scenes of riot and debauchery, which are presented to the eye in the locality of the Punch Houses in the Lal Bazar throughout the day and far into the night, must convince every benevolent mind of the importance of maintaining an Institution, in which the sailors are rescued from the contagion of vice, and enabled to enjoy the comforts of a peaceful home during their brief residence on shore. It is therefore with feelings of great satisfaction we find, from the Report read at the Meeting, that the progress of the Home during the past year has been more encouraging than at any former period, and that arrangements have been completed for enlarging its accommodations. The number of men admitted into it during the past twelve months was 1250, being 487 in excess of the highest number received in any previous year; of those 1,197 have been shipped.

The Home has been removed from the obscure and inconvenient locality of Embassy lane to the large, airy and commodious house near the Police office. The expense of the new House is 400 Rupees a month, for which additional charge the Committee must look to public generosity, since the allowance made by Government for rent has been discontinued, and cannot be renewed without the sanction of the Court of Directors. We hope the Court will vote it back to the Committee without a dissentient voice. It seems odd at first sight that lakhs upon lakhs of Rupees can be lavished on a raree show at Ferozpoor without consulting the Court of Directors, while their consent is required to continue a small public grant, which contributes to rescue a thousand European sailors annually from the lowest depth of degradation. But this Government is a Government of anomalies. We hope the Committee will not fail to send a copy of their report to Leadenhall Street, and bring to the especial notice of the Court the fact, that the total saving to the poor sailor, which the existence of the Home has secured, amounts to 64,906 Rupees, which money would otherwise have been spent in the brothel and liquor shops of the town, and contributed to swell the mass of immorality, disease and death. The little monthly pittance for which the Committee are now suitors to our Honourable Masters, is after all but a small contribution from a great Government to the cause of public morals.

The proposal made by the Calcutta Temperance Society to co-operate with the Sailor's Home, on the condition that ardent spirits should be entirely excluded from it, has not been accepted; but we are happy to find that it was treated with the consideration which the benevolence of the motive demanded. It is to be reconsidered at the next meeting in July. We submit to this article, the reasons given by the Committee for not having accepted the alliance, and they appear to us satisfactory. We are fully aware that in offering such an opinion we

are running counter to the views, the pure and generous views, of some friends whom we hold in the highest esteem, and with whom we are happy at all times to co-operate in every benevolent undertaking. But they will appreciate our motives, as we do theirs. Temperance Societies are excellent Institutions, and cannot be too wisely established. The Sailor's Home is equally an admirable Institution, established to correct a great and specific evil; and the more assistance it can obtain, the greater will be its means of doing good. But we much fear that the entire exclusion of spirituous liquors would induce many to quit it, and resort to the Punch Houses, and that the public interests it protects would be more injured by this diminution of its practical utility, than they would be promoted by an accession of influence and funds. The great object of the Sailor's Home is to keep the poor sailors from the wretched crimps who lie in wait to inveigle and strip them; and to induce habits of sobriety and temperance. It is not its object to eradicate the habit of drinking spirits, for which indeed the limited residence of the men at this retreat affords but little opportunity; and if, in any attempt to enforce total abstinence from liquor, the men were induced by the strength of their inclinations to leave the establishment, the cause of abstinence would gain nothing, and the cause of temperance and virtue would lose much. Besides, the quantity of ardent spirits drunk throughout the year is so small,—not averaging more than a wine glass a day for each,—as not to affect the value or utility of the institution. We think the two Associations must therefore be content to labor each in its own sphere, and upon its own principles, without any farther co-operation than mutual good-will.

A proposition has been made by the Calcutta Temperance Society, offering their co-operation on condition that spirituous liquors be entirely excluded from the institution; your Committee would have gladly acceded to this proposition, were they not of opinion that its adoption would cause a number of men to forsake the Home, and throw themselves into the hands of the crimps, and that many of those who would come, having been daily accustomed on board ships to their glass of grog, would not be satisfied without some allowance on shore; and that, therefore, if they were deprived from it entirely in the Home, many of them would resort to the Punch Houses, or to some of the lanes in the bazar, for the deleterious mixture usually vended there as spirits. The probability is, that having once entered those dens of iniquity, they would not quit them except in a state of intoxication; if, indeed, they were fortunate enough to escape from the clutches of the crimps.

Your Committee are further of opinion, that the day or the sum is much too short, averaging 12 to 15 days, to admit of persons of their habits deriving any permanent benefit from being obliged to abstain during their stay to temperance rules.

—*Mark, Jan. 12.*

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting was held of the Agricultural Society on Wednesday last, the 8th instant, for the purpose of reconsidering the question of Proxies, and the late increase of subscription. Before entering on the discussion of these topics, the President read a requisition from Mr. Fiddington and fifty-four of his friends, and from seven other individuals to postpone the meeting, so as to allow of sufficient time for consulting the most distant stations on the questions to be submitted to the meeting. Sir John Grant replied, that he had no power, as President, to rescind the votes of a General Meeting. Mr. Tuxton then brought forward the following motion which was seconded by Mr. Kaye and carried, an amendment having been put by Mr. Fiddington and negatived:

"That on the question of all paid officers of this Society, and of the salaries to be given to any one officer of the Society; absent members shall be allowed to vote, by letter, addressed post paid to the Secretary, stating the person for whom they intend to vote and that on all questions carried at a meeting in Calcutta, the question shall be again submitted to the Society, on a requisition of 10 members in writing, addressed to the Secretary, to rescind the same, at which every absent member shall be entitled to vote by letter, such vote being addressed post paid to the Secretary."

We think this resolution is calculated in a great measure to meet the case. The Mofussil members will now possess the right of voting on the election of all the paid officers of the Society, and thus enjoy that influence which it is deemed so desirable they should possess. We have some doubts however about the working of the second proposition, that on the request of any ten members every question carried at a meeting may be re-opened at a subsequent meeting, when every absent member will be entitled to vote. We fear that an opportunity will thus be created for some factious or fractious members indefinitely to impede the business of the Society. It is on this ground alone that we have any objection to the votes of those who reside in the country. The advantage to be derived from their wisdom and experience will scarcely be equivalent to the disadvantage which may arise from the power now given to unsettle every thing.

The questions which are thus exposed to the risk of being rescinded, are not clearly defined; and it is not stated whether the arrangement is to be prospective only, or retrospective likewise; that is, whether all questions which have been already settled by the votes of the resident members may not thus be brought under reconsideration. Neither is there any definition of the period after which any measure which has been adopted, shall be considered to have been established. Under the wording of the resolution, any vote may at any future time be brought again before the Society; and much of its valuable time may thus be frittered away, in reconsidering the resolutions passed during the year. It is not clear moreover whether the ten members, whose requisition shall be sufficient to re-open any question, are to be resident or non-resident members. If any ten members in any district are at any time at liberty to demand the review after any lapse of time, of any measure which may be hereafter adopted, and the votes of five hundred of the members of the Society scattered over the country are to be taken upon it, the energies of the Society will be wasted in contention, and its capacity of benefitting the country materially curtailed. And there is no provision for the period at which the scrutiny shall be taken upon any point thus submitted to the universal suffrage of the whole body; and it may, for aught we see to the contrary, be kept open six months awaiting the arrival of proxies. We could have wished that the resolution had been more precisely worded, and that a little scope had been left as possible for those innumerable discussions, which may be expected to arise from the spirit of contention which has unfortunately obtained a footing in the Society.

THE FEROZPOOR TOURNAMENT HAS CLOSED; and the troops are now on their way to their respective Cantonments. The Governor General has put forth two notifications in reference to this great event, in one of which the public is informed that the objects for which the Army of Reserve had been assembled, having been accomplished, the army was broken up; in the other we are told that after twenty-eight

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battalions of Infantry, eleven Regiments of Cavalry and seventeen batteries of artillery, comprising one hundred and two guns, had been reviewed by the Commander in Chief and had passed in column before the Governor General, thirty thousand men, that is, about thirty tons, of their favourite maddags, or sweetmeats, were distributed to the Native Regiments. From which it is natural to infer that the main object of keeping together an army of Reserve at an expense of 60, or 70,000*l.* a month, was to afford the Commander in Chief an opportunity of reviewing, and Lord Ellenborough the occasion of inspecting the man, and to feast them with sweetmeats. The sweetmeats were doubtless very acceptable, and were swallowed with much delight; only the announcement of such an event, in a public proclamation by order of the Governor General of British India, is naturally considered inconsistent with the dignity of the viceregal character. The minuteness with which the number of *maddags* is chronicled in this state document, affords an amusing contrast to the studied mystery, in which even the unimportant movements of Government are shrouded; and the subject will afford abundant food for ridicule to the Opposition Journals at home, and possibly call down fresh censures from the Authorities.

We have placed the notification on record in our columns, though without the remotest idea of its design. It may have been intended to subvert some great national object, which it is not the privilege of the present generation to understand; and it must therefore be made over to the researches, or the ingenuity of some future historian. It will remain for him to discover what political plan it was proposed to promote by announcing, that General Napier had concentrated at Sukkur fourteen Regiments of foot and horse, and an ample force of artillery,—that two vessels, lately transferred from the Euphrates, had been incorporated with the steam flotilla of the India,—that 14,000 troops had been assembled to preserve the tranquillity of one of our own provinces, where for three months, they had been searching for insurgents, without success, and that six Regiments lately employed in China were now at the disposal of the Governor General. This ambiguous enumeration of troops, at a time when peace has been "restored to Asia on the East and the West," may be attributed by some to the want of any adequate conception of the true nature and object of Government, or it may be intended to ensure the good behaviour of the Sikhs, the Nepales and the Amers of Scinde, when translated into their respective languages.—One thing at least is certain, that if the object of Lord Ellenborough is to veil all his proceedings in mystery, he has succeeded in doing so beyond any of his predecessors; for the details which he communicates, even to the minute enumeration of the sweetmeats, are as mysterious, as the secrets of state, which his Secretaries are obliged to keep as under the seal of confusion.

UNION BANK.—The arrival of the December Mail from England induces us to postpone to the next week, our own observations on the Meeting of the Union Bank, and the speeches delivered at it, partly because we are obliged to make room for the contents of the Mail, and partly because the public attention is engaged by matters of deeper interest. Suffice it for us that a Dividend of Eight per cent. was declared; that it was proposed to divide the loss arising from the transactions of the Bank with two of

the late firms, over several years; and that it was distinctly announced that the Bank would lose nothing by the failure of Ferguson, Brewster and Co.; indeed, that a considerable sum would remain on hand after the claims of the Bank had been satisfied.

The same reason constrains us to postpone our remarks on the very interesting examination of the youths in the General Assembly's Institution, of which we publish the Programme.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19.

—A Meeting of the Indigo Planter's Association took place last Saturday, the attendance at which only served to mark the indifference of this body to the Society. This institution founded for their benefit can scarcely be kept in existence. The Benevolent Fund, which was intended to secure a provision for widows and orphans, is in a deplorable state. *The Planter's Journal* says, that this does not arise from any lack of the spirit of charity and benevolence in that body,—only that charity and benevolence are not visible, as in a vast sphere, only we do not hear it. The twin association of the Zemindars born about the same time, is in a far less unenviable plight. We have heard nothing of its operation, or even of its existence for more than a twelve month, which leads to the conclusion that there is nothing so short-lived or inactive as indigenous patriotism.

—The Governor General had a *levee* on the 6th of January on his way to Meerut, and the whole force was dispersing rapidly. The only items of particular interest from that quarter are that the Governor General had a long preliminary visit to Lady Sale, attended only by a companion, A. D. C.; and that the Commander-in-Chief had given a great dinner, at which Major Pettigrew was present, from which we infer that as witnesses are Political and not Military, Sir J. Napier has no official scruples at inviting him to dinner pending his trial.

—The Court Martials are going on—and we suppose off—eventually, as a correspondent of the *Hurkar* announces. In some cases the officers have not even been called on for their defence. Col. Blythe, Capt. Hays, and two other officers have been acquitted. The charges, says this correspondent, were so worded that they could hardly fail to get off. Yet in the case of Pettigrew they were worded, as if with a design that he should be convicted.

—It is said that authentic intelligence has been received of the death of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly at Bahawal. They are reported to have been thrown into dungeons, where the rebels quickly devoured them. We have so frequently heard of Col. Stoddart's destruction, that the intelligence must come in a most questionable shape before it can be regarded as authentic.

—We think the weakest reason which has been yet advanced against the appointment of Major Broadbent, "the first of men," as we have seen him emphatically called, is contained in the following evasive obelisk. "The Barmecide and poor inhabitants of Tenasserim, who saw that Officer but the other day as a pretty Officer, leaning his head and back, and who know nothing of his great military deeds in Afghanistan, will naturally suppose, that he made good pickings as a commissary, and lifted high to be raised at once to the chief over them. Such events they have often witnessed under the rule of the Golden Foot, and we ought not to let them suspect even, that a similar case could possibly occur under the British Government."

—As our Summary of last Wednesday was thrown out for want of room, we now mention that the sentence on the first Native Rebel leader, executed in the Supreme Court, was, that he should pay a fine of 500*l.* be confined six months in jail, and find securities himself in 1000*l.* and two others in 800*l.* each. The punishment is severe, but not more so than the greatness and wantonness of the offences merited.

—The statue of the Marquis of Wellesley, voted by the inhabitants of Calcutta in 1838, which had been executed by Bacon, is now at the end of forty years on its way to this country, just after we have heard of the death of that illustrious statesman.

—The *London Mail* was expected at Bombay between the 10th, and the 12th and it is hoped may possibly arrive in the course of this day.

—We regret to record the death of an aide-de-camp of Chelms, of Major General Foster Walker.

—The *Esplanade* in his editorial column states, that Printed Books may be taken to England free of duty. We shall be very happy to find that our contemporary is correct, but we fear the news is too good to be true. The restriction into England of books, which had been exported from it, used to be fettered with a duty of three pence a pound, equivalent to the drawback allowed on the exportation of them. We believe now is a general impression that all English books taken home are still liable to duty, though it is less than it formerly was; and many who have collected valuable libraries here are anxious to derive from sending them home, lest them to the nation when they sell for less than an old song. We wish some of our Librarians would illuminate our darkness on this point.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21.

—The *Queen* has arrived from China, with accounts of a very serious outbreak at Canton, where a mob of ten thousand men had assembled together and burnt down the British Hong. We have published the most comprehensive account we could find of it, among the *Journals* which have reached us; but it is evidently written by one belonging to the Chinese Government, who has disposed to admit that the Riot may in part be traced to the impudence of the merchants. The transports with a large portion of the troops had been dispatched to Canton, and the *Queen*, which was to steam the vessels through the Straits.

—The Twelfth annual examination of the students in the General Assembly's Institution took place yesterday at the Town Hall, in the presence of a large number of the most influential members in European and Native society.

—Letters from the Punjab state, that the small pox was raging there with great violence, and that nearly five in a hundred perished.

—Hastings Cowjee is about to give a farewell party to the *Prinsep*, who, after having taken a prominent part in the political transactions of this empire, for the last twenty-five years, since he accompanied Lord Hastings as his Secretary during the first war, is now about to retire to his native land.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22.

—The *Hurkar* publishes a letter from Berrow, on the Banks of the Indus, dated the 2d of January. The letters of interested persons are interesting. Sir C. Napier's camp is in the neighbourhood of Khyberpoor. He has with him a force of 8000 Bombay troops. No one (Lahore) has been able to capture the camp. He is about to whether Scinde is to be conquered or not. Shikarpore, which under our protection would have become an important commercial depot, and the focus of trade beyond the Indus, having been abandoned, the natives have pulled down every house we had built, to efface every trace of the *Feringees*. The same was said of Quetta and Dellar, both which places have been plundered. At Candahar the people are ready to tear each other to pieces, and are arming the refugees Hindoostanes to repel the violence of Surfer Jung. The letter says, that the disturbances in Scinde have been more magnified, and that every thing has gone wrong since Major Outram left it. It also affirms, that Sir Charles Napier had put in orders, that he would hang the officers found plundering their own hands; and turn the common soldiers over to the tender mercies of the Provost Marshal of his army.

—The following extract will be read with deep interest.

"As a proof that the feeling of good comradeship between the 13th Light Infantry and the 35th Native Infantry is genuine, four of the former died a sick army in the last corps, several miles on their shoulders, being left behind on one of the marches, by some mistake; and no joke either,—the poor fellow being in the last stage of consumptive malady."

—Lord Ellenborough is to be at Meerut on the 29th, and at Delhi about the beginning of February, when it is said to be his intention to depose the first of his own hands; and turn the common soldiers over to the tender mercies of the Provost Marshal of his army.

—We regret to find from the Madras papers, that the Rev. Mr. Spring has been removed by death, after a residence of twenty-six years in India.

—Letters from the banks of the Sutledge state, that Dost Mahomed was still at Ludiana, and had not moved towards Afghanistan, and that he was in expectation of the military assistance from our Government. Lord Ellenborough might,

beside Lord Ivory in the outer house, and in the inner house, as Junior Lord Ordinary. Lord Jeffrey in consequence took his seat on the bench of the first division, in the room of Lord Gillies.

Mr. Fox Maule has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, by a majority in all the "nations," his opponent being the Marquis of Bute. Mr. Maule was supported by the Non-transmutists, the Marquis by the Alchemists.

The Scottish Ecclesiastical college is to be built in the neighbourhood of the Marquis of Cairn, belonging to George Paton, Esq., and volunteers who made a gratuitous offer of sufficient ground for the purpose. It will stand on a good elevation, and command an extensive prospect.

The *Penny Illustration* says, we grieve to say that the number of the unemployed is still rising. Last week it was 17,022; this week it is 17,072; during an increase of 50.

Our accounts from America are not of very general interest. The cabinet would, it is stated, be reorganized before the meeting of Congress in December. Mr. Webster would retire from it, and Mr. Calhoun would occupy his seat. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Webster were both mentioned as candidates for the office of Secretary of State. Mr. Webster was to have an address to the city, which he had pronounced an address to him. His reply was short, but eloquent, and it gave general satisfaction.

Mr. Dickens's book had arrived out, and given great offence to our Transatlantic neighbours. The statements contained in it leave no doubt, they say, that the offensive article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* on the American press was the production of the same pen.

The papers state, as a proof of the bad colour which the exert of the government is held, that while bills on the executive of the United States could only be negotiated at three per cent. discount (thirty days' sight), at Hawaiian private bills at sixty days' sight were negotiated at two per cent. premium.

At Jerusalem, a duel between Judge Tenney and Mr. N. C. Rowley was in train of preparation. It was to take place on the Arabian shore, opposite to Prince Tenney's residence. The duel was to be armed with a rifle, a pair of duelling pistols, and a bow-knife. The rifle was to be discharged at 99 paces' distance, then to advance at pleasure, to the fall of one of the combatants. If the duel was to be through a decision of Judge Tenney, at the Circuit Court in Concordia, affecting Mr. Rowley's property. This is quite an improvement on the duel in principle. It is to be decided by the Judge. Should the Judge receive a rifle ball through the head, we presume it will be held that his decision was wrong, and ought to be set aside. On the other hand, should his honour succeed in plunging a bow-knife straight deep into the thorax of Mr. Rowley, the law of the jungle will stand good, and the equity of his decision be unquestionable.

The *Advertiser* thus announces the ceremony of the closing of the protocol:—"The representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assembled in London, on Nov. 19, in order to consider on the treaty of Dec. 9, 1841, relative to the suppression of the slave-trade. The French government having communicated its firm resolution not to ratify the treaty, the four plenipotentiaries, after having purely and simply verified the refusal of France, declared in the name of their respective courts, that they maintained all the clauses of the treaty, and that they closed definitively the protocol."

General Vandermere, who was implicated in the late Belgian conspiracy, escaped from prison at Brussels on the 7th of Nov. disguised in his wife's clothes. The King of the Belgians effected his escape also. A letter from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, dated Aix-la-Chapelle, 19th, announces his safe arrival on the Prussian territory (and at the same time on the Dutch frontier) on his way to join his father, King Leopold. He is said to be more fortunate than Madame L. exalts. The General is obviously proud of his wife, and thinks that England ought to be equally proud of having given birth to such a man. She is the daughter of the late Aulic Chamberlain.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira and the wharf of the island, had been visited with one of the most dreadful storms this country has known since the year 1603, when upwards of 400 persons were swept into the sea.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Sander, Lord Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, a man of the purest and most elevated character, and who might truly be described as an ornament to the Church, took place at his residence, on 16th Nov. in Kinsale. He was 82 years of age. He had long been a Fellow of the University of Dublin, and was elevated to the See of Cashel by the late Government.

Mr. William Hone, the well-known author of the

"Every-Day Book," and other popular works, died on 16th Nov., after a long illness and much suffering, which he bore with the most exemplary patience.

In his early life he was celebrated as one of the first satirical writers of the day; his "Political House," that "Jack built," went through upwards of 50 editions, and it is said that, during his lifetime, and similar works the name of George Cruikshank was first established. By putting one of his satires into the form of the lyrics of the Church hymn, he was presented with a testimonial, and his trial before Lord Ellenborough, which lasted three days, and in which he successfully defended himself in person, with the greatest ability, may be considered one of the most brilliant of his country. When Dr. Stoddart re-established the paper, now extinct, called the *New Times*, Mr. Hone furnished an admirable burlesque of it, in the form of a newspaper called the "Sleep at Noon," by which he gave a nickname to, and effectively demolished, that very frothy and pompous person. Having abandoned his career as a satirist, he appeared in later years as the editor of the "Every-Day Book," the "Year Book," and the "Table-Book," three works, all on the same principle of giving antiquarian information in a popular form, and of exhibiting the indefatigable perseverance and research of Mr. Hone. The "Every-Day Book," in which the information given is connected with the days in the year, may be considered the most valuable of his works. Towards the close of his life, he became one of the conductors of the *Patriot* newspaper, and in this situation he continued till increasing infirmity, occasioned not so much by age as by the exertions he had made, caused him to retire from every active pursuit.

Mr. J. Hollins, and Mr. F. Grant were elected associates.—Lord Wrottesley has lately finished the erection of an astronomical observatory on his estates near Wolverhampton.—The public will be sorry to hear that Captain Basil Hall, R.N., whose literary and professional eminence are so widely known, is in a condition of mind and body; the most painful to contemplate.

Mr. J. Miles, in a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, says, "It is perfectly true that such an instance of exhibiting the indestructible power of force, totally distinct from the principle of balloons; that a working model has been shown me, which, by its action, appears to establish the perfect practicability of travelling through the air, and of being complete and simple in its construction, and the construction of its parts so extraordinary, that little doubt remains that the important results of the invention will be fully achieved. I venture to recommend that the first carriage will be ready for operation early in the ensuing year: it is therefore, however individuals to await the development of this wonderful invention, which it may become an important subject for consideration as to the changes that will result to society, whether under the control of the government, or in the hands of a public company."

Letters and papers from Bombay, 1st Oct., via Marseilles, reached London on the 8th November; those by way of Falmouth were delivered in London on the 11th November. News of the peace with China, and the capture of Cabul, reached London by express from Paris on the 21st November, and the particulars were published on the 23d November; on the morning of which day the triumph of our arms in India and China were communicated to the Queen at Windsor Castle, by a special messenger despatched from Downing Street.

A letter to the Lord Mayor of London from Lord Stanley, communicated on 23d November, the intention, that "it has pleased Almighty God to bestow His most merciful blessing on the complete conquest of the Empire of China has been applied to recognize the claims of Great Britain."

On the direction of the War Office, the Park and Tower guns, so far as to celebrate the receipt of the news from the East, and especially from China. It was reported that the war in Afghanistan had ended, and that on the conclusion of the treaty, a day will be appointed for a general holiday, an illumination, with fire works at the Park, and other amusements, similar to the celebration of the peace of 1815, in the evening, the Metropolitan church is to ring.

The news should be immediately affixed in the city by a flag in the case of the cotton-market. The cotton market, and the price of the cotton, is said to be in a state of great uncertainty, and the price of a penny per pound was established.

The news of peace with China immediately gave a stimulus to trade in the manufacturing districts. It was received in Liverpool with living interest, and the ringing of bells and the firing of guns at once assumed a brisker appearance. In Manchester prices of goods sent to the Eastern markets were raised; and as the stock of goods in the yards are now low, every impulse tells

strongly. On receipt of Sir J. Graham's letter to the Lord Justice Chief, the guns of the Admiralty Castle fired a salute, and the city bells were rung by order of the Lord Provost and Magistrate; and in Dublin the victories obtained in India and China were hailed by the entire garrison, and the bells of the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches.

At a meeting of the corporation of Dublin, Town-councillor Symonds moved a resolution to the effect, that the freemen of the city of Dublin, on Sir John Lubbock, Bart., Lord North, George Pollock, and Lieut. Gaddy, Esq. Regt. The resolution being seconded, a gallant town-councillor (Mr. Fitzpatrick) begged to move that a Resolution should be passed, that the Corporation of Dublin should have a precedent in case, a similar instruction having been conferred on the daughter of Aberdeen, during the late rebellion. Owing, however, to the lateness of the hour, the resolution was not carried, and there being some doubts whether the right of granting the freedom by "grace especial" still existed in the new corporation, the subject was deferred till the next day of assembly.

The highly satisfactory and glorious news from China and India seems to have awakened, if it ever sleep, the rancour of the Paris press against this country. With some exception, which we must not mention to name (the *Journal des Debats*), the papers before us are filled with the most virulent, and in fact ridiculous attacks against the "English." Towards the close of the war was being conducted, and upon the grasping policy in which it had originated.

The Rev. Thomas Robinson, M.A., Lord Almoner's preacher, and the Rev. John W. Cambridge, and late Archbishop of Madras, has been elected morning preacher at the Finsbury Hospital.

As a Court of Directors held at the East India House, on the 30th Nov., Lordesk Robert Hall, Esq., was appointed a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay.

The East India Company have granted a pension of 800, a year between the four daughters of the late Col. Denzlie; this is in addition to the pension given to the same ladies by the Crown.

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The *Liverpool Standard* says on the authority of a letter from Poona, that the murderer of Lord Norbury has been discovered and arrested at that place in the person of a private soldier in the East India Company's artillery, who ceased his conscience by confessing his crime.

The shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company held a meeting on the 30th Nov., at which a dividend of 84 per cent. for the last six months, or as at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, was declared. The directors in their report, a luminous and well-digested document, congratulate their constituents on being enabled, by the steady increase of the traffic of the company, to maintain the rate of dividend, and before paid, and this at a period when all other establishments of a similar character have complained of a diminution of receipts from the unsatisfactory condition of commerce.

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A. M. and continued with intermission until about 3 P. M. when the prizes were distributed by Dr. Charles. The number of European Spectators was numerous—that of Native Spectators very numerous and not a little noisy, now and then. Portions of the three successful Essays given in for Mr. Deane's prize were read on the day of examination; as also portions of the Essays which gained Dr. Charles's prizes. The Bengali Essay on Female education was also read.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.
Total number at the beginning of the Session, 722; total number at present 893.

Second Class.—No. of boys 26.
New Testament, Four Gospels, whole; and Acts, whole.

Commentary to the Bible, part 2d.
McCulloch's Course of Reading—Natural History, whole.

History—Brief Survey, both vols. I. and II. whole.

History of India, 94 pp.—Grammar, whole.
Use of the Globes from Keith, Def. all; and 30 Prob.

Geometry, 1st and 2nd Books of Euclid; Algebra, whole.

Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Bengalee, Hittopadesh, 140 pp.; Anka-pastak.

First Class.—No. of boys 10.
New Testament, Four Gospels, whole; and Acts, whole.

Evidences of Christianity—Horne's Manual, whole.
McCulloch's Course of Reading—Natural History, whole.

History of England, to the Reign of Elizabeth.
History of India, whole—Arithmetic, a complete course.

Use of the Globes, from Keith, 40 Prob.
Geometry, five 3 Books of Euclid; and 12 Prob. of 6th Book.

Algebra, Simple Equation, 5.
Bengalee, Hittopadesh, 181 pp. with exercises.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.
Total number at the beginning of Session, 00; Total number at present, 41.

First year's College Class.—No. of Students 10.
(11) having left during the Session.

Bible—the whole of the Pentateuch, and Joshua.
Scriptural Doctrines, with textual proofs.

Evidences of Christianity, (Horne's Manual), whole.

History—Goldsmith's England, to the reign of George III.

Political Economy, (Cliff's) whole; Poetical Instructor, 141 pp.

Geometry—Application of Trigonometry to Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Mensuration of Surfaces, Levelling, and Land Surveying.

Algebra, Quadratic Equations, Surds, Arithmetic and Geometrical Progression and Proportion, Pneumatics; Principles of Natural Teaching.

Bengalee, Hittopadesh (Mitra-lahit); Grammar and Translation.

Second year's Class.—No. of Students 6.
(6) having left during the Session.

Bible—from Genesis to 2nd Kings, four Gospels and Acts.

Scriptural Doctrines, with textual proofs.
Lectures on Theology—Christianity and Hinduism Contrasted, (Mundy's), 2 vols.

Reformation of the sixteenth Century, Part of (D'Aubigne's).

Poetry—Milton's Paradise Lost, first four Books.
History—Roderick's History, 5th, 220 pp.

Logic, (Leechman's), whole.

Geometry—Trigonometry, Application of Trigonometry to Mensuration of Heights and Distances; Mensuration of Surfaces, Levelling, Land Surveying, Mensuration of the Circle, Solid Geometry, 1st Book, whole; and part of the Second.

Algebra, Quadratic Equations, Surds, Arithmetic and Geometrical Progression, Binomial and Exponential Theorem.

Astronomy (Mills's), whole; Elements of Mechanics, (Lardner's), whole.

Chemistry—(Lardner's), whole; Inorganic—Principles of Natural Teaching.

Bengalee—Hittopadesh; Grammar; Translation, and Dictation.

Hinduism—Sketch of the Solar System, Injil and Moral Aphorisms, &c. &c.

Third year's College Class.—No. of Students 11.
(12) having left during the Session.

Bible—all the Historical parts, with portions of the other parts.

Church History, (Barth's), whole.

Scriptural Doctrines, with textual proofs.

Christianity and Hinduism Contrasted, (Mundy's), 2 vols.

Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, Part of (D'Aubigne's).

Translation of Ancient Books, (Taylor's), whole.

Poetry—Milton's Paradise Lost, first four Books.
Bacon's Essays—nearly the whole.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, (Dr. Abernethy's), whole.

Logic, and Rhetoric, (Dr. Whately's), the whole.

Mathematics—Solid Geometry, Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, (Pneumatics, Perpendicular and Stereographic Projection, Perspective, Conic Sections—Parabola and Ellipse.

Algebra—Binomial Theorem, Surds, Logarithms and their application to Compound Interest and Annuities, Imaginary Quantities, Exponential Theorem.

Cardan's formula for the solution of Cubic Equations. Series—the Differential Method.

Steam Engines. Chemistry—Organic and Inorganic.

Physical and Practical Astronomy; Use of Instruments; Principles of Teaching.

Bengalee—Hittopadesh—first part; Grammar, Translation and Dictation.

Hinduism—Gulistan; a sketch of the Solar System; Pandanus and Moral Aphorisms, &c. &c.

Fourth year's Class.—No of Students 15.
(3) having left during the Session.

BALACHANDR SINGH—has finished all the previous branches of study, together with nearly the whole of the Bible, Krummer's's Ellipse, portions of the Greek New Testament, and Greek Grammar. History of Metaphysics in the Greek Republics. Metaphysics. Part of Plato's Dialogues. Campbell's Pleasures of Hope. Optics—Practical Astronomy—Analytical Geometry as a Trigonometry, and the Direct and Inverse method of Fluxions. In Bengalee, Yate's revised Hittopadesh, Grammar and Translation.

A tract on Temperance, translated as an exercise by this class, has been published by the Calcutta Temperance Society.

NOTIFICATION BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp Proceedings, Dec. 31, 1845.—This day the troops which had returned from Canton to the Army of Reserve, were reviewed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The whole force afterwards passed in column before the Governor-General.

The Governor-General was accompanied by the Koonpur Peshwa Singh, son of the Maharajah of Lahore, the Rajah Dhin Singh, the Minister of the Rajah of Benares, and the Rajah of Nepal, now on a mission from the Maharajah, as well as by the Rajah of Jhansi, and other chiefs of the province 15th Sikhs.

The force reviewed, consisted of nine battalions of Europeans, and 10 battalions of native infantry, (including Broadfoot's Bappers); of 2 regiments of Europeans, and of 2 native cavalry, besides detachments, and of 17 batteries of artillery, comprising 112 guns.

Four battalions of infantry remained in camp. The regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie carried, for the first time, the colours presented to it by the Governor-General, already inscribed with the words, "Kelat-i-Ghilzie," "Caudahar," "Ghuznee," and "Candahar," in commemoration of the services which have justly obtained for it the honor of being permanently attached to the Bengal Army.

The troops were all in the finest order, and the horses in good condition for any service.

After the review, the Europeans and Sikhs, and thirty thousand acres of their favorite battalions were distributed to the native regiments.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier lately reviewed the troops, under his command, at Sakkar.

The Major-General has concentrated at this place, and in its immediate vicinity, 12 regiments of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and an ample force of artillery.

One European and 3 native regiments occupy Kurmabee.

Two Steam Vessels transferred from the Euphrates, have been already directed to the Indus, where they will now be employed.

A force of 14,000 men, well composed and amply provided with artillery, to which the Maharajah's Infantry has added from his own army, 3 regiments of Infantry and 1 of cavalry, with guns, which his Highness has placed under the command of a British Officer, will effectually preserve the tranquillity so established in Bundeekand, and extend it to Sangar and the Sagar and the Sagar.

In both districts the principal chiefs assiduously co-operated with the British Officers in the pursuit of plunderers, and for the apprehension of all who have disturbed the peace of the country.

Two regiments of Europeans and 4 of native infantry, which formed part of the force, lately employed in the operations against China, have been immediately disposable by the Government of a power upon our own terms, of which the

Chinese Government evinces every disposition fully to execute the conditions, and the native regiments are already on their return to India.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

CHINA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CANTON.

Canton, Dec. 8th, 3 P. M.
"After a night of much anxiety and excitement, I send you a line to say that we are all safe, and the danger apparently over for the present."

Before this reaches you you will have heard that a row commenced at 9 or 10 yesterday morning between some Europeans and Chinese, which went on increasing through the day, until at night it reached a fearful crisis. We early sent notice to Hongkong, but his report, if made any, was not heeded.

The mob increased in numbers and audacity every hour, and by 2 or 3 we could see by the plunder carried off, that Mr. Alarum's dinner had been forced.

The ladies (English) had already taken refuge at Kingman's. This scene of plunder and violence went on through the afternoon, a feeble party of the British troops sent out to restore order, being beaten off the field.

Early in the evening the Anti-English feeling began to show itself in the setting fire to the British flag staff, and the concentration of the look on the company's factory. Matters getting thus serious, old Mingqua politely sent a chair, the ladies (American) were taken to safety, whence the kindly promised they should be taken to his family home, in case of necessity. Soon after they had been comfortably placed there, the smoke appeared issuing from the interior of the British long, and in a few minutes the fire in the secondary mow had fired that factory. We were now attended to Mingqua's terrace whence we had a full view of the sea and splendid configuration.

The lights of Mr. Marrow's house and the chapel bell tower beautifully for a while, till they sank in the flames. The verandah still stood firm, but suddenly volumes of smoke poured from every crevice, and the fire was now in the roof and archway was burning furiously. The square all the while was crowded by Chinese who had early thrown down the company's wall and forced many passengers to flee.

Alarms were from time to time communicated to this immense mass, and then at one moment fled in all directions, and then swayed back again to their former position. Factions and shouts were every instant mingled with the crackling of the fire and the crash of the falling ruins. The fire extended slowly back into No. 4, but happily the night was nearly calm, and the slight breeze which the configuration made veered a little to the eastward; this and the strong west walls of the British long, saved the factories on our side of Victoria (Hog) place, but insured the destruction of those eastward. It was evident the Dutch and Crook house must go, and our concern for the inmates of the former was increased by the report of a fire arm that quarter which several times reached us. The fire engines sent to check the flames were driven off, the mob declaring no one should interfere to save the British long, and when that was over, they declared they would save the others—This with the eastern factories was impossible; and Mr. Heard and party, after defending their entrance against the thieves for some hours, were finally obliged to escape by the back passage about 11 o'clock. Happy they effected this in safety; and soon after the flames running along the verandah, consumed it, and now of those who were perched upon the roof, lying flat on the lower arched and some broken pillars. Of course the Crook long shared the same fate.

While the fire was still intense there, smoke issuing from Mr. Fisher's showed that that also had been consumed. The fire engines were sent to save the others—This with the eastern factories was impossible; and Mr. Heard and party, after defending their entrance against the thieves for some hours, were finally obliged to escape by the back passage about 11 o'clock. Happy they effected this in safety; and soon after the flames running along the verandah, consumed it, and now of those who were perched upon the roof, lying flat on the lower arched and some broken pillars. Of course the Crook long shared the same fate.

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to open his gates when we wished to return to our society.

Towards dawn there was a full fire in the popular violence, and it was determined that the ladies and a large escort should take Misses's head, and proceed down to Whampoa, which they accomplished without molestation; the rest of us, after an early breakfast, returned to our factories, which we found quite as we left them. But again, as the morning advanced, the mob collected, rammed full possession of the square, and renewed their work of plunder. They had now evidently found entrance into our houses. In the afternoon, the ladies were appearing in quick succession laden with dollars. This agitation took was, however, seldom left in their quiet possession; every suspicion of fellow was soon aroused, seized, and the dollars scattered in the sunnle to be scrambled for by the by-standers; for hours the square was covered by knotted groups of this kind, exclaiming desperately for a share in the plunder. By and by the police and hong coolies mingled in the fray, for the purpose of spalling and punishing the villains. Thus the morning wore away, and no interference came from the government. No doubt the governor passed an anxious night, ready to interfere, but dreading the power of the popular party. In the course of the morning he learned the true state of the case; that the factories were not all burned, nor the foreigners all murdered, and that the portion of the mob which had the burning of the factories for its object was dissipated, and that he had only the thieves to contend with; he, therefore, ventured to interfere, and a strong body of soldiers at length appeared at about noon, and the mob dispersed. The lawless fellows who had been more than 24 hours in possession of it. It was pleasant to rally forth for us and we went down to the seat of the conflict, where five dead bodies of Chinese, torn and bloody, showed that some at least had not escaped to run riot again. Numbers of wretches soon came wringing from the burning houses, evidently thieves, yet we saw none apprehended; the officers seemed content to scatter them.

Thus ended this disgraceful affair for the present, for we were not to be molested again by the force of the foreign residents, and new efforts to fire and plunder may be apprehended. We are now putting our merchandise on board a ship, and shall go off to-morrow. An excursion was sent with the authorities. An engine was sent to him yesterday, and we wait to see whether he will choose to explain away the difficulties of the rowdies, or challenge them to a fight to the death, or to the death. It is clear that either the native or foreign officers must afford protection, or we cannot return to the factories.

The British flag is an object of much interest through the evening. It was fired at the base, the flames crept slowly up the staff, which still stood steadfast until the fire reached the top, then the cross piece detained and increased the flames until the staff burnt through and the topmost slowly toppled down: a loud shout from the mob marked their triumph when it fell.

As to the commencement of the row, the Ladies' fight was merely the exciting occasion; it has been evident to us for some time that a growing discontent was abroad. I hear some who have been foolish enough to ascribe the discontent to the arrival of the ladies: it is the working of the popular mind and passions as to the late war, which has been the torch but not convinced here, nor, perhaps, anywhere. Now, perhaps, the real difficulties of the China question commences.

The leaders of the patriotic party lately applied to the governor for arms: he refused; they requested permission to arm themselves: he evaded this petition; they have now tried fire, and in time may succeed guns."

We have also seen two letters written by an English gentleman, which enable us to compare these too highly respectable sources of intelligence.

The English ladies state that the riot began on the forenoon of the 7th inst., with a pretence now between some Chinese and Lascars (it is said a Lascar stole an orange); the latter were obliged to retreat to the barracks. The Chinese then attacked Mr. Marrow's house, where two English ladies resided, breaking the windows and battering the doors, and soon effecting an entrance, being interrupted, they longed to escape, but carried off every thing they could find. The ladies were dressing for dinner when the assault commenced, and were hurried away, without their gowns, in slippers. At the time of the riot, some time the mob attacked Mr. Heard's factory, but with less fury until they had seen the British factory and Mr. Marrow's house on fire; they then attacked Mr. Heard's house in greater force

and with increased fury, and every effort was required to prevent their doing mischief.

With Mr. Heard were his partner, Mr. Dirlwell, Mr. Humpston, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s tea inspector, Mr. Heald and his companions had only two muskets and two pistols, and a very scanty supply of ammunition; thus they were obliged to reserve their fire until required by absolute necessity for their safety.

Repeated applications were made to Humpston, the senior long merchant, for help, which he at first promised in a few minutes, but it never came. The mob set fire to Mr. Heard's front or outer door, and broke down the entrance door leading into the passage, but Mr. Heard and his companions prevented them from acting the entrance door on fire by throwing water on it. Here were hundreds of the Chinese mob pulling down the walls, and throwing white bricks through the windows, opposed only by three or four Americans and Englishmen, armed with two muskets and two pistols, with a little powder and shot. How easily, then, could the Tartar guard have dispersed them: indeed, the alarms that spread in the above letter, prove they were in dread that their lawless violence would be interrupted by the arrival of troops and the terrors of the law.

The passage of Mr. Heard's house was open to them; but whenever they advanced a ball from the market laid one of their number on the ground either dead or wounded, and they then retreated. Finding their attempts to gain entrance baffled, and excited by disappointment, defeat, and revenge, they set fire to the Creek house; thus Mr. Heard and his companions had fire on each side. They were driven out of the house by the fire, and succeeded in reaching the Fort as they were in safety. On returning the next morning they found that the treasury had been broken open, and three lakhs of dollars plundered.—Some boats having arrived from Whampoa, with the assistance of their crews the robbers were driven off the premises, and what they had looted of the treasury was removed.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s factory was also plundered of \$40,000.—*London Register, December 13.*

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE JUBILEE OF THE BAPTIST MISSION is an occasion on which evangelical Christians of other denominations have "rejoiced with them that do rejoice." Yet, although the sacredness of the occasion, and the of the Universal Church furnish the theme of special gratulation, yet they are efforts which, whether their character or their extent be regarded, must equally call forth the devout thanksgiving of every society of that Church retaining a just perception of its common obligations to the world at large. A further reason why Christians of other names may well rejoice with their Baptist brethren, is furnished by the facts, that there is no body of British Christians entertaining Scriptural notions of the person and office of the incarnate Son of God, that has not long since practically recognized the duty involved in his "Great Commission," by entering upon the field of missionary labor; and that the Lord of the vineyard has vouchsafed the same reward to such as have engaged in it at periods a little subsequent, as he has bestowed upon those who were almost the first to place themselves in this manner at his disposal. In the numerous Jubilee Meetings which have been held during the last few years, nothing has delighted us so much, as to observe the affectionate manner in which Ministers of various denominations have commingled with their Baptist brethren, and the cordial terms in which their fraternal sympathies have been reciprocated. It has been remarked, by one who has enjoyed the rare privilege of witnessing the birth of the Baptist Mission, and of becoming the honored historian of the first self-constituted society of its benevolent career, that, had not the Missionary efforts of other Societies been as successful as those of its own, it would have been to him a year of mourning. The sentiment does honor to the speaker; with whom we congratulate our readers of every class, that the fact is the converse of the supposition, and that, inasmuch as the first self-constituted crowd the labours of one branch of the Church is but a sample of the prosperity which has attended all the others, it may be equally rapidly repeated.

The rise and progress of the Baptist Mission is a subject for instructive, as well as delightful contemplation; and we are glad that those who are interested in the cause, will be aided in their meditations by Dr. Cox's admirable History. When we consider the fact, that he founded the Society, and initiated its first operations! As apostles in their poverty as the Apostles themselves; apostles (to speak a phrase then current)

from the loins and from the anvil!" but, what was best of all, proving their apostolicity by the spirit in which they entered upon the proper work of the Gospel, and with their own personal trials and sufferings, entered upon the task of "going into all the world, and preaching the Gospel to every creature!" "Attempt great things, and expect great grace from God!"—was the motto which their leader gave them; and nobly did they and he abide by the spirit of the lofty sentiment. Nothing less than a Confession could convey their words to posterity. Wide was the sphere of their experimental effort; and the Jubilee of their success finds their successors, true to the spirit of their institution, meditating the subjugation of another Continent to the Cross of Christ. No world, may deem this Quixotic; but it is the true heroism. The great things to be attempted, were for God; and the great things to be expected, were from God. Hence lay the reason why it was ridiculous to ridicule an enterprise, in which the means and the end appeared as hopelessly unequal. The vindication of the Cause and the Fallers was then to be sought in the spirit in which they began the enterprise—in their entire distrust of themselves, in their simple obedience to the Divine Command, in their implicit dependence upon the Spirit of God, and in the faith and the urgency with which they were called to press for His blessing upon their plans and exertions. Their vindication now is in the results. They attempted great things for God, and they attained great things from God; and they have not been disappointed in their expectations, but have faithfully looked only at the material means employed, is wholly inapplicable, but plain evidence to those who have observed and can appreciate the spirit in which the work was originated and has been carried on. The extent to which the labours of Carey and his associates have benefited the social, moral, literary, and scientific interests of the untold millions of the East, is too vast to be estimated; although some notion may be formed of it, when we remember their various achievements by means of the Press, and in promoting, as they mainly did, the abolition of Slavery and Infidelity. But these are the smallest advantages which they have conferred upon that vast Continent, and may be regarded as trifles in comparison of the infinite good which must accrue from their stupendous and blessed labours in the translation of the Word of God into the difficult dialects of those countless nations. Nor are the more recent exertions of their brethren in the West unworthy of being associated in celebration with those of the Carey and the Marshmans in the East. For who can deny the Jubilee of the Baptist Mission, without recognizing the fact, that they share its agents had in striking off the fetters of the negro, and in giving, at the same time, civil liberty and spiritual freedom to living tens of millions of their sable fellow-creatures. No world, may deem this of the spirit of the fathers continue to inspire their sons, and if they continue to make large attempts, and to effect large enterprises, and to receive large benedictions, to found those attempts and those expectations upon the Divine glory and the Divine blessing, their success in Africa will be as illustrious as it has been in India, and the benefits conferred upon her aboriginal inhabitants as glorious and extensive as those which have been dispensed among her exiled sons.

There is one feature in the history of the Baptist Mission, which it may be useful at the present juncture to call up to special view. We refer to the anti-sectarian spirit of its founders, and to the response which that spirit uniformly met from Christians of other denominations. Those who are familiar with the facts will remember how entirely free from any narrowness of view, and how ready those who have themselves to be in their plans and projects. They had imbibed the true and pure missionary spirit, which seeks only the diffusion of the Gospel without seeking of any benefit or honour. So much was this the case, that any one really engaged in Christian Mission was as welcome to participate in their little funds, as those of their own name. And of the fact, that they themselves as candidates for the honorable work. The Moravians, for example early shared in their small but cordial bounty. True liberality never less its reward; and the fact, that the Moravians and the Hymans accompanied throughout the Union of King's, that never was a Missionary Society instituted by the liberalists of the Baptist Church, and the fact of Pao-baptist churches. Right glad were we to hear the frank and generous terms in which this fact was acknowledged by the Rev. John Aldin, in his splendid speech at Exeter, in 1837. "The Moravians have been better timed; and we unfeignedly believe that he spoke the voice of the great body of his brethren. We fervently trust, that the admirable spirit which has pervaded those noble institutions will not only prove auspicious to the interests of the Body more immediately concerned, but will tend also, along with other benevolent influences, such, for example, as Mr. James' call to unite—to go out and to be baptized in the national jealousies and misunderstandings, and to unite all evangelical Christians in the bonds of that

brotherhood, without the visible exhibition of which, as we are taught by Christ himself, our missionary exertions cannot reach the crown of complete success. As the Jubilee of the Baptist Mission has happily witnessed the perfect healing of that unhappy division which once threatened our disaster to its most important interests, may its Centenary be hence sustained by the entire removal of every cause and symptom of difference among the various branches of the missionary agency, and the year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two be celebrated by the coming celebration of all our churches, not as the Centenary of this or the other Society, so much as the Centenary of the year in which the Christians of England woke to the duty of attempting the conversion of the world.

But we hope we shall not have to wait another half-century before the churches are again called upon to sound the trumpet of Missionary Jubilee. That noble institution, the London Missionary Society, has nobly completed the tenth decade of its existence. Although it owed its birth to the Baptist Society, it has in some respects outstripped it in its career; and, in some aspects of its achievements, might tempt a partial admirer to the pardonable exclamation, *O mètre pûche! file pûche!* But we discern all invidious comparisons. The two Institutions were brought into being by one common impulse; or, if there be a question of parentage between them, the nearness of their ages may remind us of those phenomena in real life, in which relationship and sympathy are reduced to sympathy as well as seeming, to that equality of circumstances which results in the delightful associations of a sisterly companionship. But to come to the point. If there be any difference in the views we may be permitted to anticipate the celebration of the Jubilee of the London Missionary Society. Our Wesleyan friends allowed the first half-century of their existence to pass away without any celebration, preferring, it would seem, to wait the completion of a century before they took a jubilant review of their useful career. We trust our friends in Bloomfield-street will follow the example of their Baptist brethren. Assuredly, they need wait no longer for matter of adequate rejoicing. If the Baptist Missionaries have been distinguished by their indomitable perseverance, those of the London Society have been equally remarkable for their untiring activity. What the former have accomplished in the way of translation for one-half of Asia, India, that have the latter effected for the other half of the continent in the way of the abolition of slavery, the successes of the one at the Cape, correspond to those of the other in Jamaica; while, if these can reduce by tens of thousands their converts in the Islands of the continent, the latter keep pace with them in the Islands of the Pacific. But that which distinguishes the London Missionary Society above all kindred contemporary institutions, is the far-reaching hand with which it has entered the seats of Christian civilization. Its voyagers and travellers have traversed more seas, and penetrated far deeper into the wilds of barbarism, than any other messengers of truth and mercy; and, in Missionary Literature, its trophies are without a parallel in number, splendour, and importance. These are our honest ostentations; and we doubt not, that on the Jubilee of the London Missionary Society is celebrated, we shall have to record it as the universal acclaim, not only of its own adherents, but of the whole Missionary Republic. Many dangers have done us virtuously, but those excellet them all!

HYMN FOR THE MISSIONARY JUBILEE.

By JAMES MONTEAGUE.

O be joyful, every nation!
Hail thee with sacred mirth,
When the trumpet of jubilee
Sounds the Jubilee of earth,
And creation

Tremble with the world's new birth.

Then the north in darkness shrouded,
Jacob's rising star
And the eastern morn, unclouded,
Bring the Sun of Righteousness,
Cheering, healing

Shine with in the Baptist's distaff.

Then her worthy sons and daughters,
Afric to the Cross shall bring;

And the angel of the west
Hear the coral lands sing
"Hallelujah!"

Till the whole Pacific ring.

O thou everlasting Father,

Give the kingdom to thy Son!

He that died that he might gather
All God's children into one;

For the travail

Of his soul, let this be done.

Yes, it must be; Thou hast spoken,

And thy covenant shall hold;

Though the arch of heaven were broken,

And the earth's foundations cast

Down to abysses,

Yet thy word, O God! stands fast.

On thy holy hill of Zion.

Thou hast then ordained his end?

Now, to Judah's conquering lion,

Lay all foes beneath his feet,

Till his armies

In eternal triumph meet.

We have joined their marching legions;

Where our fathers fought, we fight;

Slavery's cane-lands, Balaam's regions,

Are exulting at the sight;

Freedom, freedom

Comes with Gospel life and light!

All the languages of Babel

Weapons for this warfare yield;

And with thee we well are able,

By the Spirit's aid, to wield,

In the battle,

Truth's sharp sword and faith's strong

shield.

Thou through fifty years victorious,

Thou hast led our brethren on;

Are thine arms for deeds more glorious,

Till the latest field is won;

And all people,

Bow the knee and kiss the Son.—*Pat.*

MICHAELSCOE.

SEATCH OF THE LATE DUKE OF GORDON.

We understood that Mr. Campbell, of London, the distinguished sculptor to whom the execution of this work was confided, has just paid a visit to this city, for the purpose of giving this statue the benefit of his talents and skill those finishing touches which no hand save that of the artist can effectively impart. The statue, which is of Aberdeen granite, is 150 feet in height, and will be placed on a pedestal of equal elevation. His Grace is represented in military costume, leaning on his sword, and with one foot resting on a piece of ordnance. Around his shoulders is thrown a cloak, the folds of which are managed in the most graceful and effective style. The likeness of the lamented Duke has been preserved with singular fidelity; and every, the minutest, detail is given with extraordinary freedom and truth. This, we believe, is the first statue that has been executed in granite, in modern times. The experiment was, of course, rather hazardous, but it has been attended with complete success.—*Aberdeen Paper.*

LORD MORPETH AND THE AMERICANS.—It is said that Lord Morpeth is preparing his observations on the Americans for the press. The opinions of so distinguished a statesman, a politician, and a diplomatist, on a subject so much connected with the interests of our country, and our institutions, would be particularly useful at this period. All classes of politicians would look with anxiety to his views, and he is prepared to give his lordship's opinion with regard to the working of the ballot and "the man suffrage" in America—points that will inevitably be brought forward and discussed in the next session of Parliament.—*Sheffield Times.*

THE DUCHESS OF STIRLINGHAM. In order to co-operate with the Noble Duke in his efforts to extend education on His Grace's vast estates in Scotland, has given direction that the various schoolmasters should be sent to Edinburgh at her expense, for the purpose of being instructed in the system of education adopted at the Normal Schools there.—*Pat.*

THE COURT.—The two foreign "creatures" of King Leopold left in the family circle of the Court of St. James's—the Baroness Lehzen and Baron Strotz—have left in what may be called disgrace. On this subject, I possess some very curious information, but the time to reveal it has not yet arrived.—*Independent.*

RE-OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

This splendid edifice, which has been closed to the public since July last, is at length reopened for Divine Service. During the time it has been closed, the interior, which had become in a most dirty state, from the effects of the carbonic atmosphere and dust, has undergone a thorough cleansing. The choir, which had been constructed of solid old English oak, has been well scrubbed and newly varnished, and the drapery of the pulpit and the seats renewed. Many of the monuments had become nearly covered with moss, so as to prevent the public distinguishing the beauty of the sculptor's talent. They have been also well cleaned, that they have the appearance of just coming from the statuary's hands. The interior of the dome, and the magnificent lantern, are now seen to the greatest advantage, which previously presented but one mass of dust and black. The fine columns now have the appearance of black marble, and the mosaic pavement, which had been for years left to the view. The whole of the centre and the aisle, which had been enclosed with a screen, has now been opened to the public gratis during Divine Service, from 10 to 11, on A. M., and 3 till 4 P. M. A notice has been put up, requesting visitors not to write their names on the columns, as otherwise done there, under penalty of the severest punishment the law can inflict against Vandalism. Great complaints are made that the

charge of 3d. entrance is exacted at the door, except during service.—*Pat.*

THORNTON AND CO'S (BATH) BANKRUPTCY.—Saturday's Bath Herald states, that meetings of the creditors of the separate estates of Mr. H. W. Thornton and Mr. Phillott were held at the White Hart, in that city, on the 24th inst. We are informed that the Commissioners declared a dividend of 50s. in the pound under each estate. After these dividends are paid, a handsome surplus will be left for the benefit of the creditors of the separate estates. We are informed, however, that the creditors under Mr. Lowder's separate estate are not likely to receive more than a moiety of their claims, several of the charitable Societies for which Mr. Lowder was treasurer having proved against his private estate, in the not unfounded hope of thus securing a larger dividend than from the estate of the state firm. We are happy to add, that the Victoria Park Committee, the whole of the Bath and Walsley Diocesan Societies, and some other charitable Institutions, will be paid in full, having proved against the separate estates of both Phillott and Lowder, and thus have enabled to make their election.—*Record.*

EMERSON ELLIOTT AND THE CHARTISTS.

The following is a letter from Emerson Elliott, of Sheffield, the author of the *Car-Law* Magazine, to the Chartist Democratic Standard, dated 24th inst. It was the 24th of August last reached me this day in my fortnightly parcel from Sheffield. You ask me "if cessation from labour would be useful as a means of procuring the Charter?" I think it is a question, seriously put such a question to any man out of Bedlam! Universal cessation from labour is revolution; but it is necessarily involuntary—hence is unresistible force. You say, "if it is necessary, it is necessary, and enough to try; and voluntary cessation from labour being necessarily partial, would leave you further from your object than you are, if it is an honest one; for the less you labour the less you will have; and the less you have, the less able you will be to contend with your cunning and meretricious foes. The idea of obtaining the Charter by refusing to labour, is about as wise as the plan of C. Sells, of Birmingham, to procure it by abstaining from the use of tea and coffee, for which there are no substitutes in bread-land England; and that of the O.C. Committee, to destroy black-legislation by supporting the coal-miners in a strike, which, if your oppressors care one straw for any number of such stratagems, they are as senseless as yourselves; for your strike has smothered them, if they knew not before, that it is easier to stop a strike than to stop a revolution. To stop an equal breadth of oats. The broad takers, I suspect, originated your strike; and from the way in which you use the name of Sturge, I suspect you too, intend to support the coal-miners in a strike, which, if your oppressors care one straw for any number of such stratagems, they are as senseless as yourselves; for your strike has smothered them, if they knew not before, that it is easier to stop a strike than to stop a revolution. To stop an equal breadth of oats. 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perhaps, follow their example, and select agents of the full-day species, to bluster and to quarrel, and to put forth all their craft and arrogant pretensions as Count. Loew, Weimer and Co.

We regret to observe by an article in the *Nationalist* that extreme distress prevails at this moment on the trading classes of the French capital. The Journal states, that during the first 8 days of the present month more than 60,000 undergarments were sent from the Courts of Law had taken place in Paris among the commercial classes. "In this avalanche of commercial disasters," says the *Nationalist*, "is comprised the celebrated Café Anglais, one of the oldest and most celebrated establishments of the Metropolis. The extensive as well as small establishments fail. Affairs in general are under the influence of an alarming gloom. Every day are seen new groups closed on account of bankruptcy, particularly in the fashionable quarters."

—*Port.*

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 26th inst. The granaries (analogous to our Hibernia Corps Art) had been suspended in the district of Marvão, public tranquillity was entirely restored, and the arms and accoutrements of the thirty rebellious soldiers had been given up on the frontier by the Spanish authorities.

Assassination was rife in Portugal, and the life of Coma Cabral was said to be threatened. The administration of justice was altogether deranged of contempt.

The accounts speak of the active exertions of the Papal Interimaries, M. Coppolani, and the religious intrigues which are now in progress.

A COMET.—The *National* announces that M. Laugier, a young astronomer attached to the Observatory of Paris, discovered, about seven o'clock in the evening of the 25th inst., a meteor in the constellation *Uranus* of a comet, extremely weak, and without the appearance of a tail. At two minutes past ten o'clock, Paris time, the right ascension of this star was 16 hours 31 minutes, and the boreal declination 68 degrees 44 minutes. The right ascension increased in 6 hours by 3 minutes 39 seconds time, and the declination diminished twenty minutes in the same interval.—*Ibid.*

THE HUSBAND ENHANCED.—Intelligence was received at Ashburnham house, yesterday, of the death of Prince Guizot, at Paris, on Friday last. The Prince was well-known in the highest circles at Paris and this country, and held command in the Imperial Guard.—*Ibid.*

WILL OF CARDINAL FERRE.—A letter from Ajaccio gives the following account of the will of the Cardinal Ferre, who died at Ajaccio, to which he has given rise. Among the specific and pecuniary legacies was one for founding at Ajaccio, the Cardinal's native city, an institute in which the direction of a religious community. For this purpose he bequeathed large masses in Corsica, considerable sums of money, and innumerable statues, books, paintings, and other works of art. The testator further directed the erection of a convent and church at Ajaccio, in which was to be formed a tomb for the interment of the Buonaparte family. By a Royal ordinance, dated the 2d of September, 1841, the city of Ajaccio was authorized to accept this bequest. However, on an investigation of the will preparatory to the carrying of these intentions into execution, it was discovered that there were certain technical formalities which prevented Ajaccio from receiving the bequests and carrying the unfulfilled intentions of the testator into execution. The will of Cardinal Ferre nominated his nephew Joseph, ex-lieutenant of Spain, as residuary legatee, and to whom all this valuable property consequently passed. Under these circumstances the city of Ajaccio made an appeal to the liberality of the Count de Surville, a nobleman of a truly noble spirit. On the 22d of September last he executed an act of donation, whereby he secured to the native city of his uncle nearly all the late Cardinal intended to endow it with. He bequeathed, gave a full length statue of Napoleon, and further granted, out of the vast gallery bequeathed to him by his uncle, numerous additional paintings, to be distributed among the poor towns of his native island, viz.—100 to be placed in the Royal College of Bastia, fifty in the town of Corte, in which he himself was born, and 150 to be divided by lot among other towns. But with regard to the church in which was to be interred the tomb for the Buonaparte family, he ordered its completion as long as that family should remain proscribed from France, considering it to be useless to erect a receptacle which might never be occupied.—*Record.*

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government has issued an order relative to the employment of children in manufactures. No child is to work longer than nine hours, and those that have been employed have been three years frequenting school, and receiving religious instruction. From nine to twelve years, children must not work more than ten hours. From twelve to sixteen, children must not work more than eleven hours, with one hour's interval. No boy or girl under sixteen to work at night.—*Pat.*

DANABOURG.—Among the appointments of

Consuls lately signed by M. Guizot, we must particularly notice and praise (says the *Univers*) that of Count De Ratti Menton, who is transferred from the Consulate of Damascus to that of Canton. The latter is worth 40,000*fr.* a-year, and has acquired a great political importance, since the commencement of the hostilities of the English against China. By this distinction, M. Guizot, has proved that he shared the opinion of the Emperor Napoleon by M. Thiers regarding the propriety, courage, dignity, and perseverance, evinced by M. Ratti Menton, in the affair of the Jews who murdered Father Thomas. In sending our Consul at Canton to serve France in that post, the Government avenges him, in a becoming manner, for the attacks of the *Journal des Débats*, which, in the affair of the murder of Father Thomas, so unworthily betrayed the interests of religion and our nationality.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Schools may be erected, east, west, north, and south, pupils be taught, and masters reaped by scores upon scores of thousands; cottages may be striven, churches may be crammed, temperance may be diffused, and advancing knowledge, in all other forms, walk through the land with giant step; but while the newspaper press of America is in, or near its present subject state, high moral improvement in that country is hopeless. Year by year, it must and will go back; year by year, the tone of public feeling will sink lower and down; year by year, the Congress and the Senate must become of less account before all decent men; and year by year the memory of the great fathers of the Republic must be esteemed more and more the bad life of their degenerate child. Among the herd of journals which are published in the States, there are some, the reader scarcely need be told, of character and worth. From periodicals of this accomplished gentlemen connected with publications of this class, I have derived both pleasure and profit. But the name of these is few, and of the others the legion, and the influence of the good is powerless to counteract the moral poison of the bad.—*Dickens's American Notes.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

FEDERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp Ferozpoor, 27th December, 1848.
The Governor General is pleased to appoint
His Excellency GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., *Baronet*, to be Major General LUTHERY, *Adjutant General* of the *Army*,
Major General ERNEST, *Adjutant General* of the *Force*,
Brigadier MONTAGNA, C. B., and
Brigadier WYATT.

It is to be a Court of Enquiry into the conduct of Major Pitt-Rivers, subsequently to the death of the late William Macanister, until he become a prisoner to the British army at Cabool, and to maintain the honour of the British army.

The Secretary to the Government of India will place before the Court, on its assembling, all the papers which are now in the office, especially bearing upon the matters to be subjected to enquiry.

All evidence taken is to be recorded and reported. The Court will communicate its opinion upon the question whether the conduct of Major Pitt-Rivers, from the death of Sir William Macanister, until he became a prisoner, was under then existing circumstances best calculated to secure the safety of the British army at Cabool, and to maintain the honour of the British army.

The Court will also be asked to report upon the question, whether the bills drawn by Major Pitt-Rivers upon the British Government, within the period above mentioned, were drawn by him in the exercise of his authority and of due discretion; and whether the circumstances under which any one of those bills was drawn, may have been such as to render it payable, were duly ordered by the several persons to whom they were delivered or by whom they were necessitated.

The Court will assemble on the day subsequent to the date of this Order, at the tent of His Excellency the Governor at Maharajah Sher Singh, who will act as President of the Court.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

26th Decemr., 1848.

Lieutenant and Heret Captain H. Montgomery, Superintendent of Ashburnham Division of Mysore, has obtained three months' leave of absence, to be relieved by Eastern Coast, for the recovery of his health, making over charge of his Office to the Assistant Superintendent Captain Pons.

31st Decemr., 1848.

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. Thornely, Political Agent at Jypore, from the 7th of September last.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govt. Genl.

Camp Ferozpoor, 26th Decemr., 1848.

Major Francis C. C. Richardson, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, Members of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment,

most, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 16th instant. Messrs. A. Fergus, J. E. L. Broadbent, George Campbell, E. A. Fergus, Palmer C. Fowle and J. Warrington (Bairymore), reported by the Honourable the Court of Directors, Members of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 26th instant.

4th January, 1849.

Mr. J. L. M. Lawrence, of the Civil Service, reported his arrival within the limits of the Bengal Division of this Presidency at Calcutta on the 16th ultimo, on return from Ferozpoor.

Mr. J. R. Crawford, of the Civil Service, reported his return from B. Calcutta on board the Steam Ship "Hindostan," on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. J. R. Harcourt, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors a Member of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at the Presidency on the 26th ultimo.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE MESSRS OF HER MAJESTY'S AND
THE HON. COMPANY'S REGIMENTS
AND
RESIDENTS IN THE MOWSE.

MESSRS. TULLOH AND COMPANY
HAVE COMPLETED MOST EXTENSIVE AR-
RANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRST HOUSES IN
ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RECEIVING
REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS,
Sent out to them regularly and they are always
prepared to execute commissions with expedition
and every article is guaranteed to arrive at the
most distant Stations in India in the best condi-
tion.

For Messrs of Regiments and others taking
their regular supplies, allowed a liberal credit.

FIRST RATE WINES,

CHAMPAGNE,

Of the best vintage.

A SMALL QUANTITY KEPT OUT OCCASIONALLY IN
PINTS.

FIRST GROWTH CLARETS.

Desfontaines. St. Estephe.
Chateau Lafite. St. Julien.
Chateau Margaux. Grand La Rose.

SUPERIOR

BROWN, GOLDEN AND PALE SHERRIES,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, QUARTS AND PINTS.

DIRECT CONSIGNMENTS OF
SUPERB OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA.
Thus securing regular supplies of the choicest
Wines of a quality rarely met with in India.

OLD PORT.

RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY HERMITAGE, DU-
CELLAS, BOCK, SAUTERNE AND BARSAO.

SPIRITS OF EVERY KIND.

GENUINE LIQUEURS.

Maraschino. Noyau, red and white.
Dutch Liqueur. Peach Brand.
Curacao. Cherry Brandy.

FRESH PALE ALE,

From BASS, TOWN, HANBURY AND Co. Messrs.
Saunders, Tennant and ALLSOPP.

CANTEN MESSRS.

*The Managers of Canton Messrs will be supplied
at the Lowest rates.

A LARGE STOCK OF RIPE ALE & PORTER,
IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c.

Large consignments are received from Crosse
and Blackwell, H. Davis and Co., Wray, Burgess
and others.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

Put up in Tin and will reach the most distant sta-
tions in the best condition.

LARGE OX TONGUES.

HERMETICALLY SEALED

PROVISIONS.

From Cooper, Blair, McDonald and others.
Salmon, Oysters, Turtle Soup, Stewed and
Roasted Mutton, Hare, Fennel Haddock, Salmon,
Tongue, Venison, and all Articles of this descrip-
tion.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND DESSERT

SERVICES.

Of the most fashionable pattern.

GLASS AND PLATED-WARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED

HARNESS AND SADDLERY,
From the Firms of Hall and Son, Post, Whiggy,
Johnston and others.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY,
From the first Houses in London.
JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE,
In various jars, which are found to preserve the fla-
vor of the fruit in a very superior manner
to the common jar.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TART FRUITS.

GROCERY.

Genoa Macaroni. Barley.
Penne. Zante Currants.
Ternicelli. Raisins.
Tapioca. Cocoa and
Quinoline. Chocolate.
Pearl Sago.

PATENT MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIP-
TION.

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED
TOOTH, NAIL, FLESH, AND HAIR
BRUSHES.

THE FINEST
MERINO AND OTHER CLOTHS,
FLANNEL, BOMBEET, HARGREAVES & WILLIAMS.
From Bedell's and other French Houses.

MANILLA AND HAVANNAH CIGARS.

THE FINEST GRASS AND BLACK TEA.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHINA GOODS.

* DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL'D
FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
From Rock, Joseph Manton, Parker, Mills and
Sons, Chas. Moore, Jones, Watley Richards,
and other eminent Makers.
PATENT SHOT AND GUNPOWDER.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DRAB AND BLACK BEA-
VER HATS.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, JACCS AND CLOTH.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, AND WICKETS.

IMPERIAL TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 43, Tank-Square,
S. E. Corner South Kirk.
THE Proprietor respectfully solicits the Patro-
nage of the Public and begs to submit a list of
Teas for sale at the Warehouse, which were most
carefully selected at Canton by a professional
Taster.
The object of the Proprietor is to supply the
Public with TEAS of the HIGHEST CHARACTER,
at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES; and he is confident
of meeting both these ends, from the means he has
at his command.

In offering these Goods for CASH, the Proprie-
tor is enabled to sell them at 25 PER CENT. LESS
than could be afforded, were credit allowed; at the
expense of Bill-collecting and losses from
deaths, &c., fully amount to that per-centage.

All packages leaving the Warehouse will be
carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended
that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any
description.

All applications are requested to be made to
Mr. Richard Harris, who is authorized to effect
Sales and receive payment for the same.
Oolong in cisterns, at 7-4 and 8 Rs.
Hyson, at Co's. Rs. 8-4, 4-12, 4-0-8 and 3-4

Gum powder and Imperial, at 4-12.
Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.
Compo, at 2-8 and 2 Rs.
Fooling, at 4-8 and 3-4.
Flowery Pekoe, per 10-catty box 20 Rs. per
catty 8-8 and 3-8.
Souchong, ditto 10 Rs. ditto 3-8, 3-12 and 2-8.
Ditto, ditto 14 Rs. ditto 3-4.
Handsome silk painted Boxes containing
Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 32 Rs. per
Box.
COFFEES.
The finest Picked Mocha at one Rupee per catty.

TERMS—CASH.

THEIR best INDIGO SEED, in the original seed-
bags, always on Sale on Commission, by CLARK
and SONS, Boguevalla, at the lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MILITARY AND PRIVATE
BILLS, of first rate character, in convenient sums
and dates for family requirements.
MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.
Calcutta Exchange.

With reference to the above advertisement,
Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add
that they would be happy to purchase any Bills for
required in the Mowhee forwarding them home if
freed, free of Commission or any charge, save
postage.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSERS OF REGI-
MENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHAN-
ISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND Co. have
the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation
of the successful termination of the War, and
the certain return of the forces to India this year,
they have made very extensive additions to their
Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, ge-
nerally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch
the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from
the arrangements they have entered into with the
Hout Agents, they guarantee that their supplies
shall reach the most distant station, in perfect or-
der and in much shorter time than they have usua-
lly done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER,
Of October's brewing from *Beck and Alpeng*, in
wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London
and country bottled Porter.

PERCH CLARETS,
Desfontaines, Grand La Rose, Haut Margaux,
St. Julien, and other famous.

CHOICE SHERRIES,
From Barillon and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham,
Vareille, Bouchard, and others; Pale and Brown, in
wood and bottle.

PORT.
Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular or-
der from first rate London houses.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,
MADRELL, CHATEAU, MALMSEY, HOCK,
SAUTERNE, D'UQUERRE, and LIASOZ,
Liquors and Spirits,
Of all descriptions.

DEWBAT and CASTLE'S
MILLS FRENCH BRANDY, Old SHERRY BRANDY,
HOLLAND'S GIN, CHAMPAGNE, Old TOM,
JANATA RUM, GINSENG and BLACKIA WHISKY,
CHERRY BRANDY, CACAO, RAFFINERY
and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

WARRANTED FIRST CHOP
HYSON, PAKOE, and FAVORITE TEAS,
DOUBLE REFRESHING SCOTCH,
PATENT STEARINE CANDLES,
GENUINE

3 and 4 of a Manilla Rope,
Prepared Tobacco and Hookah Pipes.

GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, TART FRUITS, HER-
METICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS, FRESH FISH,
BERRIES, and CHICKEN CURRY, PICKLED YORK
HAMS, and STREET BACON.

WARRANTED FIRST CHOP
HYSON, PAKOE, and FAVORITE TEAS,
DOUBLE REFRESHING SCOTCH,
PATENT STEARINE CANDLES,
GENUINE

3 and 4 of a Manilla Rope,
Prepared Tobacco and Hookah Pipes.

Stationery. Hand-ware. Hoofery.
Saddlery. Jewellery. Shoemaking.
Millinery. Hats. &c. &c.

Together with any other article in the market,
procureable on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN,

DECEASED.

TWENTYMAN AND CO.

Having received the will of the said deceased,
and being appointed Executors, we have the pleasure
to announce that we have sold off the Stock at very re-
duced prices for Cash only.

CLOCKS and WATCHES by McCale and other
makers.

SILVER PLATE—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.
JEWELLERY—of every description from the first
houses in England, a portion of which has just
been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting
of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert
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To the Community at Lucknow.

As Lieut. Colonel Low, C. B. Resident at Lucknow is about to leave India, it is proposed that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of obtaining a Portrait of him to be executed by George Berchey, Esq. and kept in the Banquetting Rooms at Lucknow, in order to perpetuate the recollection of the many virtues which have adorned his public and private character, that have caused him to be universally esteemed and respected, and have enabled him to conciliate the good opinion of every one who has had the happiness of knowing him.

Persons desirous of subscribing are requested to put down their names with the amount of their subscriptions, and to vote for a Committee who will prepare and present an Address to Colonel Low, C. B. previous to his departure.

In accordance with the above proposal a Committee was formed at Lucknow, and an Address presented—and although before Col. Low's departure it was impossible to ascertain the probable amount of subscription, Mr. Berchey has had scarcely undertaken to paint the picture.

By order of the Committee,

Lucknow, 23d Dec. 1842. J. SPENCER LOUIS, Secretary.

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Mr. P. Pittar has taken his passage in the *Zealand*, to sail on the 10th February, for

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 422. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2d. 1843.

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MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the latest date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for despatch by the Steamer appointed to leave Bombay, with the Mail for Suez on the 1st of March next, will be Thursday, the 10th proximo.

W. MOORE,

Deputy Post-Master.
Genl. Post Office, 25th January, 1843.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S SIMLAH PROCLAMATION has not only found favour with the leading journals in London, the *Chronicles* and the *Globe*, excepted, but is described in terms of extravagant praise. "It is a thoroughly English document, straight forward, manly, unreserved." "It is an admirably written and truly eloquent proclamation—as a state document it is one of the most concise, able and eloquent we ever read. There is not one word too much, not one comma too little." "Few state papers have so concisely enunciated such important principles, or arrested such general attention." "The proclamation is one of the most remarkable specimens of sound political good sense we have ever noticed." Yet this proclamation was, with a very few exceptions, universally condemned in India, by men of all parties, by Whigs and Tories, by those who were diametrically opposed to the occupation of Afghanistan, and by those who took it up to the demands of self preservation.

It is difficult to account for this laudatory strain, except on the supposition that the sudden announcement of the victorious close of a campaign, in which the sense of past disasters was rendered more keen by the anticipation of future embarrassments, has so dazzled the eyes, and captivated the minds of public writers as to make them inensible for the moment to the true character of the Proclamation. The disaffection which this document created through the community in India, was not occasioned in the slightest degree by any regret that the war had ceased. Here its termination was hailed with feelings approaching to ecstasy. The liberation of the prisoners diffused a sentiment of joy through the country, which had never been before experienced. If the resolution to shake off Afghanistan, which the Proclamation distinctly announced, was received with less enthusiasm in India than in England, it was only because it had long been anticipated; and because we knew, not only that Lord Ellenborough had determined to have nothing farther to do with the countries beyond the Indus, but that if Lord Auckland had continued at the head of the Government, this consummation would have been brought about at an earlier period. The Proclamation was censured because it was felt that the position of a Governor General at the head of a vast empire, composed of the most heterogeneous materials, imposed on him the necessity of abstaining from the expression of any sentiment which could be identified with political animosities. It was felt, that while every Governor General was bound to correct any errors he might discover in the measures of his predecessor, it was highly impolitic openly to condemn them in a state paper which was intended to be read by the various chiefs of the country; and thus to break up the impression of that general identity of administrative

policy which has characterized our Government, amidst every mutation of rulers, and constituted in the eyes of the natives one of its firmest safeguards. That impression was for the first time interrupted by the Simlah Proclamation; and we think it would be difficult to discover any advantage in this novel course of procedure, sufficient to counterbalance its imprudence. The allusion to Sir W. Macnaghten, and his unparalleled errors, appeared in India in the light of an ungenerous reflection on the deceased Envoy, who, whatever might have been his faults, had himself fallen a victim to them. Notwithstanding this unity of opinion at home among our public writers of the present day, there is no reason to apprehend that their views of the propriety of gibbeting a previous administration, or of reflecting on the dead, will meet with any tenderness at the hands of the future historian.

Of all the opinions which have been delivered by the London Press on this celebrated Proclamation, those which we find in the *Patriot* appear to possess the greatest weight for their calm and discriminative character. The Editor of that paper has been invariably opposed to the policy of the war. His observations have therefore the merit of impartiality, as well as of a sound judgement, and we recommend them to the perusal of our readers."

We fear it will be found rather an unfortunate circumstance that Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation has attracted so much notoriety. Its subsequent notifications will thereby be brought more prominently under examination than they would otherwise have been. There are three Proclamations yet to be commented on; the order regarding the release of Dost Mahomed, the Somnath Gates, and the thirty tons of sweetmeats. They will give rise to much animadversion, and will assuredly be condemned by all those who have not allowed their judgements to be warped by party feelings. To such an extent however has this party spirit been allowed to influence the minds of the Conservative Journalists, that we should not be surprised to find it said, that the exhibition of Dost Mahomed at the victorious tournament of Percepore, was dictated by thoroughly English feelings; that the procession of the Somnath Gates was most eminently proper, both in a political and a religious point of view, and that the announcement of the *malakhs*, was perfectly consistent with the dignity of a great Government.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MOONSHIFFS.—The *Herald* has fallen into an error regarding the Orders issued to the Sudder Dewany Adawlat by the Deputy Governor on the nomination of Moonshiffs. He says, "an opinion seems to have been entertained of late by those who have the ear of the Governor that the selections of the Sudder were not altogether impartial. The expedient hit upon to remedy the supposed defect was to require that six names should be sent to the Governor every half year, with notes of the date of appointment and character of each officer." The requisition of the half yearly report did not, however, originate in any suspicion that the nominations of the Sudder were charged.

* After this was in type, we found there was not room for the extract. It shall appear next week.

able with partiality. If it had, the "expedient hit upon" to remedy the defect bespeaks little wisdom, for it consists simply in ordering the Court to make a half yearly report of the six best qualified Moonshiffs, instead of making the same report, on the spur of the occasion, whenever a vacancy occurred. And how the requisition of periodical reports should secure more impartiality than that of occasional reports, we cannot comprehend. The fact is, that the system of requiring a separate report for each vacancy, was found to be attended with inconvenience and delay, not only as it regarded the promotion of Moonshiffs from the second grade to the first, but also in the appointment of Sudder Amseens and Principal Sudder Amseens. The Government therefore "hit on the expedient" of remedying this defect by directing that four half yearly nomination lists of officers, one for the higher, and another for the lower grade of Principal Sudder Amseens, the third for the Sudder Amseens, and the fourth for the first class of Moonshiffs, should be submitted to the Deputy Governor by the Sudder Court. The Executive Government is thus enabled without the delay or complication of a separate reference to that Court, to fill up offices which may have become vacant.

Our contemporary has also been mystified on another point. He says "all that they,"—the Government—"have gained," that is by having half yearly reports instead of reports drawn up on each vacancy, "is the privilege of passing over as many times as they think fit, the officer whom the Court places at the head, and promoting him whom they place at the bottom of the list." But had not Government this privilege before the establishment of half yearly reports; and indeed on every occasion on which a nomination list was forwarded to it? What our contemporary intends by the following sentence, we are unable to comprehend: "The subordinate officers cannot but be discouraged, therefore, when they perceive that the recommendations of the Sudder on their behalf are disregarded, or postponed to any considerations unconnected with the public interests." If he means to insinuate that the Deputy Governor has been governed in the selection of officers by "considerations unconnected with the public service," he ought to adduce the instances in which the head of the Government has been thus forgetful of the responsibilities of his station. In the present instance this allusion is peculiarly unfortunate, for Mr. Weston, the successful candidate, stood at the top of the Sudder Court's list.

THE PRESS OF INDIA.—It was remarked some years ago by the Editor of the *Herald*, then under the able management of Mr. Sedgwick, that the support given to the Press of India had for many years been stationary, and that the increase to the subscription list of any particular journal, was generally occasioned by defections from its contemporaries. That remark will no longer hold good. The increased circulation of newspapers, generally, is established beyond controversy by the facts which have been disclosed by the Editors. The was a time, when a paper with a thousand subscribers was a phenomenon. At the present time, if

the circulation of the *Harkers* equals that of some of its contemporaries—there are, *for instance*, in India with a circulation exceeding that amount. During the past year, the *Deli Gazette* has gone ahead by the assistance of four hundred additional supporters. The *Bombay Times* had already reached the limit of its expectations, though not perhaps of its ambition, on the Continent of India, but its home circulation has been increased to an unprecedented extent. And the encouragement afforded to journalism in India by the wiles of the public, has this year enabled the *Calcutta Star*, the *Bombay Observer*, and the *Madras Advertiser* to enlarge their borders, and increase their attraction.

We trace this increase of the market for our publications to three causes. First and foremost, to the liberty of the Press granted by Sir Charles Metcalfe six years ago, which has emboldened those who write for the public to take a wider range of observation, and to discuss without fear, every domestic question in which their countrymen were interested. Secondly, to the monthly beam communication established between India and England, and to the receipts by its agency of periodical intelligence from our beloved country and from the nations of Christendom, by which a new interest has been given to the movements of the civilized world, from which we were comparatively shut out by distance and uncertainty. The interest thus kindled has given additional attraction to the local journals by which this intelligence is diffused through the community. Lastly, the impulse which the journals have received within the last four years, and more especially within the last year, may be traced to the unexampled anxiety felt respecting the movement of our armies and the safety of our prisoners beyond the Indus. It is to this cause that the increased press of the *Deli Gazette* may be ascribed. But it is to be hoped that this impulse which has thus been imparted to the periodical press of India, will survive the temporary cause which has given rise to it, and that our Editors will be enabled, by a judicious use of the resources derived from the monthly communication with England, and by their fearless and unbiased discussion of local topics, to maintain the position they have attained. Lord Ellenborough's proclamations have latterly afforded such abundant food for remark, that we have not as yet been permitted to feel the want of that stimulus which the news from Afghanistan used to supply; but whenever we may be deprived of this source of interest, the pursuits of peace, and the improvement of the country will, it is to be hoped, furnish topics of sufficient importance to retain the patronage which this Press now enjoys.

✱ The Press of India has at length become a power of small magnitude, and its influence on the public councils of the Empire, can no longer be questioned. Many are the improvements in the public administration which are to be traced up to its perseverance. At the same time, it is difficult to estimate the negative good of which it has been the instrument, by discouraging the adoption of doubtful or injurious measures. By the important disclosures, it has contributed gradually to impart a healthy character to the minds of those who are successively taking the lead in public affairs, so the older fanatics take off the stage; and in this respect its liberty has not enjoyed, and the good use made of it, have been of incalculable benefit. It has enlightened and given a specific direction to public opinion in this country. And, with

the aid of a monthly beam communication, it has now extended its influence over the journals of England and Europe, and by keeping up an interest in the progress of Indian affairs, has assisted in bringing the independent opinion of the European world to bear upon the public administration here. We have thus a fresh guarantee for good government in the East. In former times, the public authorities acted only under the eye of their own masters in Leadenhall Street; at present they are constrained to feel that they are in the presence of the civilized world, and that any attempt to govern upon arbitrary or pernicious principles would bring down upon them the scorn of Europe. At no time has the Press of India occupied a more important or more responsible position than at the beginning of the year 1843, and at no period has it exhibited greater independence of character; for it is a fact not less true than singular, that at this present moment there is not a single newspaper, out of the twenty-two which are published at the various presses in India, which is not opposed to the general policy of the Governor General, and does not openly avow an entire want of confidence in his administration. ✕

SECTION FOR UPROOTING THE PRESBYTERIAN ESTABLISHMENT.—The papers received by the last Mail are filled with information which seems to portend the approach of some great religious crisis in our native land on both sides the Tweed. The dissensions in the General Assembly which appear to threaten the very existence of Presbyterianism as an established form of religion, and the rapid strides which Puseyism is making, under the auspices of the Bishops of Oxford, Salisbury, Exeter and London, forbid us to suppose that matters can long remain in their present position. A change almost as radical and organic as that which marked the beginning of the fifteenth century, seems to be approaching; and the country, already seething, at the very source of its prosperity, by the rivalry and hostility of foreign nations, seems likely to fall a prey to internal discord on the subject of religious observances, and of sacerdotal power.

At present we confine our remarks to the perilous state in which the Presbyterian Church of Scotland is placed. From the extracts we give below, it would appear that it has long been the hope, and is at present the aim of the Episcopates to root up John Knox's Establishment and transfer all Church property in Scotland to their own body. This will probably serve to explain the reason why every measure of the State has been directed, not to conciliate Dr. Chalmers and his associates, but rather to drive them to the extremity of resigning their livings. The object has been to weaken the Kirk, so as to render it an easier prey to those who are longing for its endowments. It is expected that the accumulation of so large a body of its ablest, most pious, and most energetic ministers, as the non-intrusivists, will dispose the minority to accept the form of Episcopal polity, and thus blot out the anomaly of an unsuspicious establishment in the British Isles. The design unfolded in the letter we publish, is so startling, that we should scarcely have given credit to it if we had not met with similar disclosures in a sermon recently published at Rome by the Reverend Mr. Grey, an extract from which we have found in our papers and subjoin to this article. These concurrent testimonies leave no room to doubt that the entire eradication of the Presbyterian Establishment, and the substitution of an Episcop-

al polity in its stead, is the object to which the energies of the Episcopalian body are at present directed. The organization of an Episcopal College at Perth, is evidently connected with this design. The difficulties of the Scottish Kirk may therefore be considered as only before it. It has a long and arduous struggle before it; and it will require all the sturdy virtue and resolution of the Covenanters to battle the designs of its adversaries, and again to resist the imposition of Bishops by the State.

Should the Presbyterian Church fall in this struggle, it will be succeeded, to all present appearances, by the most bigotted Puseyism, if indeed Puseyism should no long continue to exist distinct from Romanism. It is well known that the Bishops and Episcopal Ministers in Scotland are, with few exceptions, enlisted under the banner of this sect, and are among its most strenuous advocates. Their hatred of Presbyterianism, and for very obvious reasons, exhibit the odium *theologium* in its most acute form. With all their apostolical genealogy, and their sole right to administer the sacraments, and to grant admissions into the kingdom of heaven, they are still by law no better than Dissenters in Scotland, while a body of men, whom they refuse to recognize as ministers, enjoy the alliance and the endowments of the state. While therefore the feeling of the Puseyite to the Dissenter in England, is that of contempt,—sovereign, indescribable contempt, it is true, but still only contempt—the feelings of the Puseyites across the Tweed towards those who usurp the authority which belongs by apostolical descent to them, is one of intense hatred. If it be asked what kind of religious truth the Episcopals are likely to inculcate when they have obtained the Parish Churches, and substituted the imposing ritual of the Church of England for the naked forms of Presbyterianism, the answer is lamentably furnished by the papers now received. Two instances will suffice. We find that Mr. Drummond, a "man of unblemished reputation, preaching the pure word of the Gospel," has been in the habit of holding a weekly prayer-meeting with his congregation in a room or hall which he had rented for that purpose, also a Bible Class meeting and a Missionary prayer-meeting. His diocesan, Bishop Terrot, has prohibited the meetings, and Mr. Drummond has resigned his charge. On the other hand, we find that the Bishop of Aberdeen, just before the celebration of the Lord's supper, placed not a simple cross, but a crucifix, on the 'Altar'; but his congregation refused to kneel to it, and he was obliged to remove it, with the awkward explanation that it was the gift of a friend and had been placed there only for ornament.

PROSPECTS OF PRELACY IN SCOTLAND.—The conviction is gaining ground, that the Anglican party are cherishing the hope of restoring Prelacy in Scotland. Of this the projected College at Perth is one indication; and, although, in resisting the claims of the Non-intrusivists, the present Government are only acting upon the policy of their predecessors in office, yet the manner in which they have carried themselves towards the claimants has been extremely significant, and such as bodes no good to Presbyterianism. In our last Number, we saw the view taken by the Non-intrusivists of Glasgow on this subject. The "Convention" lately sitting in Edinburgh comprises the strength of the Presbyterian clergy, and it is probable that they have evinced no disposition to restrain their enmity by means of any conciliatory compromise. The Moderate minority, who justly consider that State support and State control are inseparable, estimate that proposition, however, with the air of men who would fain shut out the word of command from Presbyterianism to Episcopacy, with an obedience as insensitive as a lump of solder.

A communication in the *Free Press* supports this

slow. It is from "the seat of an Elder," residing in the South, who, being frequently thrown into clerical circles, is in the habit of hearing what Bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries have to say in the North. He gives the substance of a conversation with one Bishop whom he describes as a member of the House of Lords, and a subscriber to the *Fortnightly Review*.

The Right Reverend person is represented as having stated, that a measure would shortly be introduced by Government to place the Scottish Bishops on the same footing of every respect with the English; that, when certain measures (which he did not specify) were sufficiently matured, he had no doubt a very large body of the most influential classes would at once accept Episcopacy, "in addition to those already calculated upon."

That this opinion was formed on the very best information from Scotland; that the Government, by refusing to grant the wishes of the dominant party, and keeping the question unsettled, would do the utmost injury to the unity and growth of the Scotch Church, while the present majority amongst the clergy would become gradually less when they saw they must give up their incognito; that, when the more violent had become Dissenters, those that remained, having no other means of obtaining full power of the law, would be "more tractable in future"; that the principal part of the unity of the clergy, or their loyalty to the Scotch Church of England, or preferred its service, and most of them educated their sons and daughters in English schools; that, besides these, they cultivated upon all the subjects of the day, and navy, with persons who had been in the East Indies and the Colonies; that they relied mainly on the great power that would emanate from the establishment of the *Fortnightly Review*; that the determined opposition of the Scottish people to a similar attempt in former times, the *Misuse* were politically hated, while our present *Union* is killed; that, besides, other means would now be used, not so much calculated to alarm the vulgar; and he concluded by observing, that no thorough emancipation of the country could be effected, until a similarity of religion was established by law, even though it should be maintained for a time, as in Ireland, by the upper classes alone, until the superior intelligence and loyalty of the Scotch would induce them peacefully to adopt it. "The same sentiments," adds the writer, "in almost similar words, have been repeated to me over again by clergy of all grades, whose names I can give."

A "very sanguine clergyman connected with a certain College, who has been known to say amounts not be wanting to carry it out," that it was in contemplation to divide Scotland into dioceses, to which fitly named lecturers and catechists, natives of the country, would be appointed to catechise and distribute tracts, and hold meetings to explain the trifling difference between the standards of faith belonging to the two Churches; and, when a few families were gathered, a Church properly consecrated for their use would be obtained. He adds his own conviction, that a means of obtaining information, by a central spy system, is at work in Scotland; otherwise, men who have never been out of the south of England could not acquire such a knowledge of the private concerns and opinions of a gentry resident 800 miles from them, as was evinced; but he himself explains how this may be, when he states, that "the large number of the clergy of the schools, particularly the chief one at Westminster, and every engine designed for the spread of *Presley*, are filled with *Anglo-Saxon* Scotchmen."

We would not lay stress upon the anonymous detail of conversations with unknown parties; but the statements above given have the air of truth, and are in perfect harmony with daily occurrences.—*From the Voluntary*

"Of all the national forms of Protestantism, the Presbyterian Establishment in Scotland is the furthest removed from the present state of things; regarding it as more than possible, that the pressure of circumstances may, ere many years are over, lead it within the grasp of the Government, the party at present dominant in the Kirk and opposed to the State, act with consistency, we cannot but regard as probable their speedy separation from the Establishment, and the consequent loss of considerable weight in numbers, energy, and zeal. While another strong body will thus be added to the numerous Free Churches, and the influence of the Establishment is even now steadily waning, on the other hand, by many of the better and better educated classes, who seek in the bosom of the Church of England, and of whose turbulence of clerical agitation has for some years deprived them. It may be observed also, that, in the Church, at least one section of the Scottish nobility and landed gentry have been long engaged. By this two-fold section, the Establishment will

be much reduced in its numbers, and weakened in its energies. The more violent Presbyterian partisans will have left it, and those who remain in possession of its endowments, though perhaps not actually penetrated with a sense of the necessity of Episcopacy, will have been taught, by their late storms and troubles, the disadvantage of Presbyterian party, and the benefits of ruling as a minority.

"Thus diminished to an extent which will render its claim to usefulness, as the National Establishment, at least very questionable, and, even by the fury of sectarian assaults, it will not be so fearful if the Kirk, in its distress, is led to entertain the idea of uniting itself with the Church, which it once employed, but which has continued, unextinguished by penury, unweakened by persecution, and unshaken by contumely, in her quiet Christian course, blessing and curing not, as is now rewarded for her meek endurance, by returning prosperity. As the majority of the title or total property are already Episcopalian, and as their numbers is increasing, it may be supposed that they would gladly see the national endowments possessed by those of their own communion. The more moderate of the Clergy, who will then be left in possession of those endowments, are likely rather to favour than oppose a union. And the prejudices of the people, who are constituted by a long and great history as Popery, are rapidly diminishing, and, in the large towns at least, will soon be extinct. . . . It may be, too, that the Church in Scotland, with a view to the accomplishment of great ends, that of securing its Catholicity over the troubled national Establishment, might consent to make some concessions of ritual and form, which did not involve any vital principle, and which might facilitate the adoption of essential ecclesiastical truth. And thus we are led to regard, as an event not very remotely future, the transfer of the endowments of the Scottish Establishment to the Scotch Church, and the happy admission, within the fold of our Catholicity, of many souls, who, and whose wives, whom we should gladly hail as brethren; while the people, no longer distracted and agitated by the assertions of spiritual tyranny and the unchristian violence of party strife, will once more be able to turn their eyes from the old and sickly to the green pastures and still waters of life."—*From "Sermons in Rome during Lent," by John Edmonstone, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Vice of Dalkeith and Sheriff.*

INDIAN COAL.—Perhaps there is no subject more intimately connected with the welfare of this Presidency and of its means of internal intercourse than that of Coal, and in nothing does the indifference of Government to the improvement of steam communication on our rivers appear more evident than in the neglect of every attempt to obtain a more advantageous supply of fuel. Eight years ago the Coal consumed by the steamers was brought down the Damoodra, to a point considerably below Calcutta, and transported at a heavy expense up to Allahabad; thus doubling the expense of fuel. The same circuitous route is still in use; and although it has been demonstrated that there are beds of Coal in the vicinity of the river between Calcutta and Allahabad, which if brought into use, would save Government the expense of six hundred miles of carriage, the steamers on the Ganges in the immediate neighbourhood of these rich veins are actually obliged, on many occasions, to use wood; which will not keep up a sufficient power of steam to stem the rapid current of that river. It is true that this apathy to the best interests of the country should be broken up, and that energetic measures should be adopted to bring the mineral resources with which the Gangetic valley abounds into the service of the country.

The last number of the *Calcutta Journal of Natural History* contains two very interesting articles on the subject of Indian Coal. The following extract shows that nothing is wanting but a spirit of enterprise in Government to secure a regular supply of Coal from the numerous beds which lie in the vicinity of Rajmahal, and thus to give a new impulse to internal steam

navigation. The Coal Committee, as it would appear, on seeing the sample of Coal obtained from that locality, decided that it was hopeless to expect any further information from that quarter till an experienced officer or practical miner should be deputed thither, but the researches which Mr. Ponter has subsequently made, show that the field would not be explored in vain.

"A subsequent intimation having been received of the arrival of another sample of coal from Dooabpore, dispatched by Mr. Ponter, consisting of 180 mounds, it was distributed by the Committee to the Mint, Coopers Foundry, and the Laboratory of the Public Dispensary, for trial. Upon which Major Forbes reported from the Mint, that this sample was inferior to the last, and that it would not keep up steam. The report from Coopers Foundry describes this sample to be of a dull brownish colour, with thin bright layers, and that it was evidently a crop or surface coal, and that twenty and a half mounds were required to do the work of ten mounds of Barrow coal. The appearance of this sample induced several of the experienced miners to declare that the persons by whom it was raised, were ignorant of the properties and appearance of coal. The Committee, however, were not disposed to be hopeless to expect any further information from this quarter, until a qualified officer, or practical miner, should be deputed to Dooabpore, for the purpose of examining the mine, and of ascertaining from suitable numerous beds of coal, no doubt there to be found, the particular one, which, from its qualities and position, would afford the best return in working. In the meantime, Mr. Ponter finding the steamers on the Ganges using wood, had a quantity of Dooabpore coal delivered in January last at Bhagpore, for their use. To his disappointment, however, the Captain would not buy his coal; not that it was bad, but that they had nothing to do with the matter, faster than they could use it. He had no other alternative but to return to the supply of that article which proper to furnish. Unable therefore to obtain any remuneration for his expenses, but at the same time anxious to have the mine examined, and to deliver it, he delivered it to the Captain of the three of the steamers, who gladly accepted it on these terms, but he did not have the opportunity, and one only of three furnished Mr. Ponter with a statement of the result of the trial; but this report was so favourable, as to leave no doubt whether it was to be used or not. The report states the sample of Dooabpore coal delivered by Mr. Ponter, to be equal in quality to Dooabpore coal, and to be of the same quality, better than the coal which they were using."

Coal, however, may now form too inconsiderable an item in public expenditure to render its supply a subject of such importance. In no other way can we secure for its unnecessary transmission from the Damoodra river (the lowest continent of the floodgates) up to Allahabad, a distance of 600 miles against the strong currents of the Ganges. If the labour and money thus fruitlessly thrown away year after year, were only to be directed for a short time to the Rajmahal and other coal districts on the upper parts of the Ganges, the result would not only be attended with much local improvement in several districts where coal is abundant, but would, after a time, lessen its expense very materially."

The second extract we give is in the words of Mr. Murchison, the President of the Geological Section of the British Association, in a letter to Dr. McClelland, and enforces the necessity of employing scientific research as well as practical experience in every attempt to develop the mineral resources of this empire.

"I have for a long time been thinking with surprise (wherever my thoughts have been turned to that region, of the apparent apathy with which the subject of internal coal has been treated since 1841, to the address of Mr. Lyell, has been treated by those who govern India. I am happy to find by your letter that more has been done than I was aware of. It is a marvellous and lamentable fact, that whilst very large sums have been spent upon inquiries into the botanical productions of Hindostan, and even the most valuable have been liberally employed (to use which, no one can rejoice more than myself) no geological has been engaged, regularly and systematically, to work out the relations of the rock masses, outstanding various mineral substances useful to man."

"No geological survey of England has been without the Geological Survey of India, and the Geological Survey of India, and the appointment of Mr. new Sir H. de la Beche, to the office of geologist of the

Ordnance Survey, the English Government has at length recognised the principle. In our own country, however, the great enterprise, and spirit of the Geological Society have worked out the leading data for which foreign Governments, even the United States, are glad to contribute. It seems singular that the President of the Geological Society of London, should be invited to Russia, and should, under the auspices of the Emperor, have prepared a geological map of that region (with special reference to coal tracts) whilst in regard to British India no information whatever has been sought at our hands by your rulers, and no survey of course has been tendered. You have evidently taken the right course, which is, to bring public opinion to set upon our Indian Government, which sooner or later must submit to the necessity of employing well informed geologists under a skilful chief. The points to which you direct attention in search of coal seem to be judiciously selected, as far as I am competent to judge; and assuring you that I will at all times afford you any support in my power in prosecuting the praiseworthy, and truly national objects, &c."

(Signed) R. J. MURCHISON.

"Upon this we would merely remark, that whatever be the character of the British Government in India or other respects, the world will estimate its policy in regard to the mining resources of the opinion of Mr. Murchison. Although not yet in possession of the sentiments of Sir J. Herschel and Mr. Lyell on this subject, we were to be so before long, when we shall not withhold them from our readers."

It is somewhat singular that a Government like that of Russia, which we are accustomed to regard as so greatly behind us in civilisation, should have taken a step in reference to the coal tracts in its dominions, which the Government of India has never had the public spirit to undertake. We boast of being better able to govern this large empire than the Russian; yet one of the first results of a transfer of empire from our hands to that of Russia, would in all probability be the appointment of the ablest geologists to explore the mineral wealth of India, and to make it subservient to the improvement of the country. But, say the Government, we have patronised such researches and they have failed, after costing us a mint of money. We have actually lost 50,000 Rupees on the Tennasserim coast, by working a wrong bed. What then? Are the mineral resources of India to remain buried under ground because Government has on one or two occasions found its money squandered by incompetent individuals? This may afford a strong argument for employing men of scientific experience in these researches; but it surely affords no ground for, and relinquishing all attempts at improvement. Supposing ten times this sum, or five lakhs of Rupees, to be thus laid out in attempts for the discovery of coal in the East; and supposing it to be entirely lost to every useful purpose,—which no man will have the hardihood to assert,—yet it would be but the loss of *four and twenty hours'* revenue; a small sum for the Government of such an empire to risk, upon such an undertaking. If private individuals had been secured from an outlay which bore a similar proportion to their resources, by the uncertainty of the enterprise, where would have been the wonders of modern improvement? Such faint reason for heartlessness is the opprobrium of our Government, and it cannot be obliterated too soon. Now that we have peace in Asia, and the drain upon our public finances has ceased, and our pecuniary prospects begin to look bright, is it not among the first duties of Government to consider the long neglected coal beds, with which Providence has enriched this land, and to employ men of scientific acquirements, of which there is no lack in its service, to explore these mines of wealth, and turn them to public account?

THE EXAMINATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTE, of which we gave the Pro-

gramme last week, was, if possible, more gratifying than any previous exhibition of the proficiency which its higher students have attained. The wide range of subjects embraced in their studies and the depth and solidity of their acquirements, attest the indefatigable industry of the Presbyterian Missionaries, who preside over the Institution, and afford a delightful proof of the success which has attended their labours. In one respect it affords a superior education to that which the best of the Government Institutions can impart. It is unfettered in the choice of its studies, and is thus enabled to introduce its students to those higher and more ennobling truths which are connected with our moral and eternal being, and which possess so peculiar a value in a country buried in heathen superstition and ignorance. The investigation of these subjects has a natural tendency not only to improve the heart, but also to strengthen the powers of the mind, and to impart a freedom and elasticity to the exercise of them. It is impossible that a youth who has been accustomed to weigh the principles of religious belief, to detect the errors of pantheism, and to examine the evidences on which the Sacred Scriptures claim the submission of the human mind, should not enjoy advantages over a youth from whom this large and important class of truths has been shut out. The neutrality which Government is constrained to observe in all its institutions on the subject of religion, is undoubtedly a great drawback on their usefulness; and we turn with delight to an establishment in which no such restriction is imposed, and in which the same extent of intellectual knowledge is given, and in addition to it the higher advantages of religious instruction.

But what becomes of the youths who quit the institution from year to year with their minds enriched with the most valuable acquisitions? What means exist for turning the abilities they have acquired with so much labour to the general improvement of the country? What sphere of usefulness are they expected to occupy, in which the light they have obtained may be made instrumental in dispelling the darkness of their fellow-countrymen? It is a melancholy reflection employing men of scientific experience in these researches; but it surely affords no ground for, and relinquishing all attempts at improvement. Supposing ten times this sum, or five lakhs of Rupees, to be thus laid out in attempts for the discovery of coal in the East; and supposing it to be entirely lost to every useful purpose,—which no man will have the hardihood to assert,—yet it would be but the loss of *four and twenty hours'* revenue; a small sum for the Government of such an empire to risk, upon such an undertaking. If private individuals had been secured from an outlay which bore a similar proportion to their resources, by the uncertainty of the enterprise, where would have been the wonders of modern improvement? Such faint reason for heartlessness is the opprobrium of our Government, and it cannot be obliterated too soon. Now that we have peace in Asia, and the drain upon our public finances has ceased, and our pecuniary prospects begin to look bright, is it not among the first duties of Government to consider the long neglected coal beds, with which Providence has enriched this land, and to employ men of scientific acquirements, of which there is no lack in its service, to explore these mines of wealth, and turn them to public account?

THE MEETING IN HONOUR OF MR. GREENLAW.—The meeting which had been convened to

offer some testimonial to Mr. Greenlaw, for his persevering endeavours to establish a direct steam communication between Calcutta and London, and was prorogued on the arrival of the Mail, was again assembled on Saturday last, when it was resolved that a piece of plate should be presented to him, and that if the subscription was sufficiently large, a statue or a portrait of him should be procured to be placed in the Town Hall. Among the speeches made on the occasion, by far the most interesting and eloquent was that of Mr. George Thompson. We have been endeavouring to discover in what language we could most correctly describe its excellence; but every attempt has only given us increasing dissatisfaction; and we therefore beg the reader to peruse it for himself, and he will then find what we find it so difficult to embody in words.

We are happy to find that Mr. Greenlaw's merits have been so generally and so honourably recognized by the community. Whatever quarrel we may have had with him, arose not from any doubt of his ardent zeal in this cause, but from a conviction that, his wishes required to be "coined into action." It was because we felt that unless some active exertions could be made to bring opinions, we should never obtain the fulfilment of our wishes, that we gave our humble but hearty support to the 'Precursor.' On such an occasion as the present, when the great object has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the Oriental and Paninsular Company, and the question is to reward with some token of public approbation the individual whose name has so long been identified with this Steam communication, we will cheerfully bury in oblivion every feeling connected with past discussions, and cordially unite with those who have resolved to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Greenlaw's exertions.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24.

—The *Dakhi Gazette* received last evening, gives the result of the Court Martial on Captains Anderson, Boyd, Eyre and Troup. They were charged with having abandoned the English forces on the march from Cabul and sought the protection of Akbar Khan. They have been honourably acquitted, and the Commander-in-Chief has fully occurred in the acquittal.

—Mr. Donham, the Governor of the Settlements in the Straits, has come round to Calcutta in the *Queen Steamer*, and it is believed to be his intention to retire. The *Pressing Gazette* says, that Mr. Torrens, the Secretary of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and Col. Monteth have been mentioned as likely to succeed him. Others have mentioned Mr. Bismell, the present Resident at Moulmein; but there does not seem any great probability that any of these appointments will take place.

—Last evening's *Calcutta Gazette* announces the appointment of Major Broadfoot, as Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces from the 1st of January. No man begrudges the reward now bestowed on Major Broadfoot, which his extraordinary diary exertions have so richly earned, but a pernicious precedent is hereby created of forcing a public officer out of a public office, upon other grounds than those of public incompetency. Mr. Bismell was refused permission to resign his post when he wished to resign, and is now compelled to relinquish it when he does not wish to do so.

—The report of the death of Col. Rich, who has been twice looked off, is contradicted.

—A serious accident occurred to Mr. W. P. Grant, the Master in Equity, the night before last. His carriage was crossing the plain, about eleven

at night, and as it was dark and foggy, the coachman drove into the tank north of the Ochertory monument.

Mr. Grant and those in the carriage were saved by throwing themselves from the vehicle; the carriage was dragged out the next morning, as well as the bodies of the two horses who had perished.

—An action, the second of its kind, was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, brought by one Native against another for crime, *con. with his wife*. The evidence of the plaintiff being insufficient to convict the defendant, he was acquitted.

Government, it is said, intends to introduce some change in the Preventive Service. Thirty of the present *active hands* will be selected and placed on the permanent establishment in an inferior grade at 80 Rupees a month.

—The other news of the day is, that Dr. Duff and Mr. George Thompson have visited the Parental Asylum—that a child of six years old belonging to an individual in the Pilot service was enquired out of the house by a Native, thrown into a drain, gagged and robbed of gold ornaments of the value of 50 Rupees; that there has been a great tiffin and fine speeches on board the *Prince of Wales*, and that Mr. Montague's last lecture at the Mechanic's Institute was remarkable for his excellent delivery and the choice elegance of his language.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

—The *Agro Utthar* states, that the Agra Presidency is not to be abolished, but to remain in a state of suspended animation till next January, when it will again become the seat of Government, with the addition of the Sudler Court and Board of Revenue, which are to be transferred to it; and that it will then rival Calcutta in every respect except in being a seaport and possessing a Queen's Court. It has been for some time rumoured that Lord Ellenborough was anxious to transfer the seat of the Supreme Government to this city; but now the dissolution of our connection with Afghanistan, the necessity for any such measure has been removed; and it seems improbable that Calcutta will cease to be the capital of India.

—There is to be a strong gathering of Hindu and Rajpoot chiefs to meet Lord Ellenborough at Delhi. The Rajas of Kotah, of Jaipur Patnam, and of Bhurtpore, have already started for the city. The Governor General will be escorted, it is said, by Eight Thousand troops, and thus he enabled to meet the part of the Emperor of India on a grand scale.

—On the 4th of January, the Hon. Mr. Robertson resigned the administration of the Agra Presidency to Lord Ellenborough, and afterwards received with much grace and cordiality a deputation from the unaccustomed service.

—The accident which happened to Mr. Grant the other night, by the immersion of his carriage and horses in the Durumtolah tank is likely to be the occasion of a public benefit. The Chief Magistrate is about to apply to Government for the means of raising the tank. It is doubtful whether a similar accident to a common hackney coach would have produced the same anxiety; and it is advantageous, therefore, for a Master in Equity occasionally to run the risk of being drowned.

—The Agricultural show of vegetables yesterday morning, is said by the reporter of the *Harbours* to have been much superior to that of the past year. A brief notice on the subject will be found among our extracts. In the evening, the members of the Society sat down to the discussion of a substantial dinner enriched by the Prize vegetables. The event of the evening was a noble speech from Mr. George Thompson, interrupted twice by Dr. Haffsangle when the orator touched on the subject of the two millions and a half of slaves held in bondage in the frost country under the sun.

—Col. Palmer's trial has ended in his acquittal. He is said to have addressed in evidence his own journal of the privations endured by the garrison. This was said to be tantamount to instituting an invidious comparison between the sufferings of the "Illustrious garrison" and his

own; but the journal written during the siege could have contained no such comparison with events of which he was ignorant. We hope Col. Palmer will give his journal to the world. From the letter of Lieut. Crawford, one of the garrisons, which has already appeared, we surmise that it will contain a narrative of active exertions, and patient endurance of sufferings of as deep interest as any journal of occurrences during that eventful period.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.

—The honourable acquittal of Col. Palmer, for the surrender of Ghuzni is at length officially published. The Court acquits him of all and every charge preferred against him, and the Commander-in-Chief "heavily censures in the opinion of this honourable verdict." The circumstances, adds his Excellency, under which Col. Palmer surrendered Ghuzni, were such as he could neither control, alter, or alleviate. As we heard nothing of any trial of the other officers who fell into the hands of the enemy, at Ghuzni, we suppose that the acquittal of Col. Palmer is the acquittal of them all.

—At the last meeting of the Magistrates of Calcutta, a Mr. John Jenkins applied against the assessment of a piece of ground near the Durumtolah Bazar. It had been assessed at 50 Rs. a month. The assessor however discovered that it had been let for 265 Rs. a month. It was eventually assessed at 200. The reporter proceeds to state that Mr. John Jenkins then asked the Magistrates to buy the Durumtolah Bazar of him for the town, and said that if it did not yield them more than a thousand Rupees a month, he was mistaken. It is not often that we are permitted to witness such an instance of public spirit and generosity, as a man's voluntarily offering to give up, we suppose for a small sum—a concern that yielded him a clear profit of a thousand Rupees a month, in the hope of benefitting the general interests of the town.

—In consequence of the close of the 5 Per Cent. Loan, the Agra Bank has closed its six per cent. deposit, and will in future allow only five per Cent.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

—The arrangement which has been for some time on the tapis for the appointment of a Secretary of Finance, an Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been at length completed, and the last official Gazette announces the elevation of Mr. Dorda to this new, arduous and important post. A finer selection, whether we regard the natural or acquired qualifications of the individual, could not have been made.

—The native Artillery men of the 2d Company 10th Battalion of Artillery, lately commanded by Major Abbott, have expressed an earnest desire that whenever they may be again called into active service, they may have the same guns with which they served at Delhi. The Governor General has acceded to their wishes, and further directed that the guns shall have the word "Delishah" inscribed on them, and be henceforward considered as belonging to that Company.

—Messrs. Currie and Co., the proprietors of Jack Hinton and the other popular works of Mr. Lever, have issued an address to all land pirates in the British Colonies, announcing to the News-paper proprietors in the East and elsewhere, who are in the habit of reprinting those works, that it is their intention to prosecute them for infringing the Copyright. The bill-collectors will find, as Jaykilleke News-writer Dandranayak, Esq. the *Harbours* justly says, that they have been cutting their own throats. These replications are the cheapest and best means of advertising these books, and for one instance in which they arrest the sale of the work, they promote it in ten.

—The last accounts from Dandiekand, published in the *Agro Utthar*, are any thing but satisfactory. The fugitive Rajah of Jaitpore has taken refuge with the Rajah of Tehree, who can bring 20,000 men into the field, and a well appointed artillery. It is said that our troops now in that country are not equal to the task of subduing

them in their mountain and jungle fastnesses as the hot winds are approaching; but it must be evident that to allow a disaffected power of such magnitude to exist in the heart of our own territories would be the height of imprudence. The article will be found among our extracts.

—As every thing connected with the Somnath Gates possesses a particular interest, we record, on the authority of the *Delhi Gazette*, that three insignificant gates, the emblem of Mahomedan humiliation, are to be pompously paraded through the streets of Delhi; where the scarlet and gold trappings for the car are now in progress. Our contemporary designates it the 'scarlet abomination'.

—At the meeting held at the Town Hall on Saturday last, it was resolved to present an address to Mr. Greenlaw, the indefatigable promoter of steam communication between Calcutta and England; as well as a piece of plate with a suitable inscription, and if the funds allowed of it, to procure a statue or a portrait of him. Mr. George Thompson addressed the assembly in a speech, such as was never before heard within the walls of the Town Hall. We have not room for the whole of the proceedings, but we have given his speech entire on our contemporaries.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

—A charge of Forgery has been brought against the Editor of the *Enlightener*, and he has been held to bail to answer any Bill which might be found against him by the Grand Jury. The charge appears from the proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday, utterly groundless. Indeed, the Chief Justice himself said that there was not enough to commit on such a charge. It appears that a Native scribe took a Bill drawn by Mr. Stoecker and accepted by Mr. Hurry, to this latter gentleman who declared it a forgery. The native went to the Police, and the Magistrate without sending for Mr. Hurry or Mr. Stoecker, issued a warrant for the apprehension of the latter. Mr. Stoecker had written Mr. Hurry's name across the bill in the presence of the native, in consequence of permission which Mr. Hurry had given him to that effect. Mr. Hurry, who subsequently paid the Bill, confessed that he might have given Mr. Stoecker leave to sign for him as acceptor.

—The accounts from Seind received through the *Dandey Times*, extends to the 9th of January. Major Outram, who had been summarily dismissed from his appointment in Seind, the tranquillity of which he had maintained at a time when Afghanistan was boiling with rage against us, had been permitted temporarily to rejoin the appointment, though under what arrangement, we know not. His arrival at once turned the tide of affairs. The prospects of war have vanished; and there is a certain hope that the Amers will accede to all the demands of the Government General.

The Edition of the *Noticed Journal*, so long in the hands of Dr. Curly, has been transferred to Mr. Grant, the eminent artist.

—The Ceylon paper states, that a Medal with representations of a Lion, an Elephant, a Mountain and a Coconut given, and an inscription splendidly executed, had been presented at a large meeting held at the Queen's House by his Excellency the Governor, in the presence of Lord Elphinstone, to Don Solomon Dias Alencar, Esq. Jaykilleke News-writer Dandranayak, Esq. Medlar of the Governor's Gate, and Medlar of the Uthupala and Gangelode Pattos of the Cina Corle, &c. &c. by the inhabitants of the two Pattos in testimony of his exemplary conduct.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

—Major Eldred Pottinger has been honourably acquitted. The Court of Enquiry has expressed a "strong conviction that throughout the whole period of the painful prosecution in which Major Pottinger was so unjustly placed, his conduct was marked by a degree of energy and manly firmness, that stamps his character as one worthy

of high admiration." Beware! We wish Mr. Maldoon had told us that the Governor General had much satisfaction in directing the publication of this paragraph.

—Jly 1st proclamation dated the 19th of January, the Governor General directs the concentration at Agre of the public offices connected with the administration of the North West Provinces, and orders that the Solicitor General and the Sudder Court shall be permanently located at Agre. The only objection to this is that it is not so central as Allahabad. Still however, the extreme station to which the jurisdiction of the Western Court extends is so distant from Agre, than the limit of the Court in the Lower Provinces is from Calcutta.

—The *Handsome* has reached Madras speedily. She left the Sandheads on the 17th at 8 p.m. and anchored in Madras roads on the 20th at 8 p.m. performing the voyage in seventy-eight hours.

—The latest account from Assam is to the 22d of January. The Niggings are coming down, says the letter, and the troops are moving up. A Nativist letter describes them as amounting to 5 or 6000 men.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following name for the Friend of India:—

	<i>Cts. Rs. As.</i>
R. M. Skinner, Esq. ... to Dec. 1848.	20 0 0
Leut. F. de Lantins, ... Do.	20 0 0
Leut. J. W. Waller, ... Do.	20 0 0
J. J. Halliday, Esq. ... Do.	20 0 0
Rev. J. Peterson, ... Do.	10 0 0
Rev. J. L. Pratt, ... Do.	20 0 0
W. K. Kirk, Esq. ... Do.	20 0 0
The Duke of Windsor, ... Do.	20 0 0
The Hon. Sir Wm. Norris, Kt. Do.	20 0 0
T. Russell, Esq. ... Do.	20 0 0
Capt. Rutherford, ... Do.	20 0 0
W. H. Roberts, Esq. ... Do.	20 0 0
Major General A. Watson, ... Do.	20 0 0
J. W. Fanning, ... Do.	20 0 0
J. Muller, Esq. ... Do.	20 0 0
J. W. Miller, Esq. for the Baptist Missionary Society, Boston, Do.	20 0 0
W. Kennedy, Esq. ... Do.	20 0 0
M. L. Lamb, Esq. ... Do.	20 0 0
Captain J. E. Lamb, ... Do.	20 0 0
W. H. Jones, Esq. ... to Sept. 1848.	20 0 0
Capt. Rogers, ... Do.	20 0 0
J. L. Lockington, Esq. to Dec. 1848.	20 0 0
C. Chesley, Esq. ... Do.	20 0 0
J. H. Johnson, ... Do.	20 0 0
J. Walker, Esq. ... to June 1848.	20 0 0
Misses Hutchinson, ... Do.	20 0 0

CONTEMPORARY ELECTIONS.

* MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S SPEECH AT THE MEETING IN HONOUR OF C. C. HENKSLAW, ESQ. *Mr. Archdeacon and Gentlemen,*

I beg to thank the Committee who have arranged the business of this meeting for the honour they have done me, in appointing me to move one of the resolutions on the present interesting occasion. As a stranger, equally unconnected with his Commerce and the Government of this country, I am destitute of any title to the distinction thus conferred upon me. But, as a friend to both, and a most ardent well-wisher to the prosperity of British India, and more especially, as a large participant in the benefits which have resulted from Steam Navigation, I feel that I am not wholly destitute of title, in so far as I am personally involved for the purpose of recording, in some enduring form, the gratitude of those around me, to one who for twenty years has laboured, with a well-aimed by, to strike in the first place, and difficulties of every description afterwards, to effect those marvellous changes which we see around us. (Cheers.) I could not but be all the more intimately acquainted with the history of the anxieties and trials of the gentleman to whose public virtue and services you have met to do honour. For, Sir, in the study of men, there is nothing which I desire to know more than another, it is, what passes in the bosom of him who is the solitary originator of some great enterprise, for the honour of the world shines with coldness, leaving him for years to prosecute in loneliness and holocausts his high career. I would know, if I could, what were his feelings when the first firm step was taken; what were his early trials and agonies during the period of obstruction and opposition; what were his feelings when the first glimpse of success was visible, and what his feelings in the hour of final triumph, when the whispers of ridicule are changed into the shout of applause (loud cheers.) It may be sufficient however for me, in the presence of those who possess a knowledge of these things, to have witnessed the maturity and triumph of his labours, and to feel as I do, in common with those

around me, deeply indebted for the benefits which have been derived from his extraordinary exertions.

It is not to be easily and so soon, that we have seen the general advantage of Steam Communication—on the value of the discovery, by means of which, we of Great Britain, reach the shores of distant lands, and the shores of distant places in distant (cheers.) I have myself reaped in no inconsiderable degree, perhaps I may say more than any one else here, the benefits flowing from this discovery. By the aid of Steam, I have travelled again and again, the North, the Tay, and the Clyde of romantic Scotland—the Thames, the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Harz of Germany—the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Merimack and the Delaware, of America; and more recently, the Mediterranean, the Nile, the Red Sea, and last, though not least among the achievements of Steam power, the Pombar passage in India, literally passing in a few moments, from the Gulf of Marseilles into the Bay of Bengal (cheers.) But for Steam Navigation, I should never have ventured to hope for the realization of my intense desire to tread the shores of this ancient and magnificent country. I should not have had the time, even had I possessed the courage, to leave the stately spirit of the Cape, and come hither by the now antiquated and unwholesome method of sailing on board an Indiaman. As it was, however, the consummation of my high-order wish was promised me during every stage of the journey, from the moment that I lost sight of the white cliffs of England, until I beheld the low land fertile shores of the Hooghly. Nor, was I disappointed. On board the *Oriental*, we skirted, in a few hours, the Bay of Biscay, celebrated in imaginary poets, for its lurid, gloomy, and terrific storms, and fatal shipwrecks—we were hurrying to our Clutch—we gazed upon the lowlands of Portugal, and the highlands of Spain—we reached the unspeakable rock of Gibraltar, where we parted Europe and Africa on each other's gate.

Land of the dark-eyed maid and dusky moor; where we walked the waters of the *Clutch*, Sir, where during thirty years ago, we were sailing, while the mountains on either hand, resembling giant sentinels of hostile camps—we had ample time to view the far famed lions of Malaga, and the distant dunes we were in Egypt, tracing the ruins of the city founded by the Macedonian Hero, and surveying the stupendous fragments of a fallen empire. (Cheers.) By the aid of Steam, we ascended the Nile, and stood in a few days, the everlasting Pyramids. From the deck of the *Oriental*, we saw the frontiers of the Holy Land, and the city of Jerusalem, at the time our eyes were so disappointed, and made a wall on either side of the *Pyramid*, of God's chosen people from bondage. From some vessel we saw the *Pyramid* lifting its head to heaven, the hoary summit of Mount Sinai, where we heard the voice of God in thunder and where we promulgated the Law which teaches us his duty to his Creator and his brother. (Cheers.) Again, we passed along the shores, famous by the exploits of the Prophet of Mecca—these sandy regions, which pour forth hosts of religious warriors, unfurling the green banner of their leader, and who with the Koran in one hand, and the sword in the other, reached France on the one side, while they traversed the Indies on the other, and descended upon this country, where the sceptre of the Mogul has now passed into the hands of the representative of our beloved Queen, and where the mild maxims of Christianity, will, I trust, take the place of the stern edicts of Mahomet. All these, and other scenes besides, too many to specify, now stand before me, and I now, to our play, now bring our imagination, and now fill us with wonder; revising our historical recollections, embodying our poetical conceptions, and quickening all our senses; thus, all these we behold in little more than a month, and at last stand in health and safety on the shores of our native land, and all this we achieve, and the clearest of exhaustion weary. (Cheers.) But, the friendly aid of steam did but desert us here. We again availed ourselves of its aid, and we were in the arms of our friends. We rounded the Cape at its very base, and, instead of circumnavigating Ceylon, we crossed the Indian Ocean, and arrived in our native land, the shores of the first British Emperor, that had ever shown the way through the Strait of Ramess, to the gulf of Bengal. (Cheers.) We visited the tomb of the great conqueror, and we were on our ship with "Silber" for the service of the East, and in sixty days we were striding our own shores, while standing upon the summit of the huge island, we saw the *Pyramid* lifting its head to heaven, and your own river, (cheers.) We therefore, who feel our obligations to Steam Navigation, without whose aid the privilege would have been denied to some of us, of travelling in the comfort and ease, without respect and gratitude, the name of one, who has been a pioneer in the glorious work,

and may be said to have brought the ends of the earth together, by demonstrating, that time and distance may, consistently, be almost treated as a journey, one long, monotonous, and perilous, turned into one of almost incredible rapidity, of Oriental ease and security, and of the highest intellectual enjoyment to all who take the time to admire what is grand in nature, or stupendous in art, or rich in production, or who cherish any desire to look upon the wonders of the world, even in civil, in science, in learning and in religion, in the cabinet, the camp and the forum, the most extraordinary in the history of our race, (cheers.)

Steam, a common-sense, thoughtful man, who is in the cabinet, the camp and the forum, the most extraordinary in the history of our race, (cheers.) When we ask ourselves, either what Steam Navigation has done, or what it seems about to do, the answer comes from all parts of the globe, and futurity itself replies, that it will be the grand instrument of linking man to man, and nation to nation, of extending commerce, diffusing thought, promoting discovery, and linking the tribes of the earth in common interests, and intimate acquaintance.

(Cheers.) Take a recent illustration of what I will not hesitate to call, one of the purest blessings emanating from the employment of this mighty agent, for the purpose of communication between persons in distant parts of the globe, and thousands of families in England were in a state of indescribable anxiety, amounting often to agony, in consequence of the uncertainty hanging over the fate of beloved relatives, in this part of the world, in prosecuting warlike operations on the one side or the other of the spot on which we were assembled, in the presence of Providence who is the wisest and most merciful of all, to grant success to British industry and British arms in both regions, and to cause the sword to be sheathed in the prospect of a truce long expected. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, the means of conveying the heart-gladdening tidings to England had been such only as we possessed. Twenty years ago, (cheers, loud cheers,) then, farrowed thanksgivings in public, and the gratitude of ten thousand hearts, ascending like incense to God in private—caused the publication of the *Pyramid* and future safety of far distant friends, there would have been two, it might have been three months of additional mental torture, (cheers.)

As we can tell the mind of the inventor, and joy diffused, in consequence of the ability, through the agency of Steam, of wading tidings to England, and the joy of our eyes could upon our throne, the spirit of the inventor, who on the exchange, the heart of the widowed wife to sing for joy, and the present in his eye to thank God from some vessel we saw the *Pyramid* lifting its head to heaven, the hoary summit of Mount Sinai, where we heard the voice of God in thunder and where we promulgated the Law which teaches us his duty to his Creator and his brother. (Cheers.) Again, we passed along the shores, famous by the exploits of the Prophet of Mecca—these sandy regions, which pour forth hosts of religious warriors, unfurling the green banner of their leader, and who with the Koran in one hand, and the sword in the other, reached France on the one side, while they traversed the Indies on the other, and descended upon this country, where the sceptre of the Mogul has now passed into the hands of the representative of our beloved Queen, and where the mild maxims of Christianity, will, I trust, take the place of the stern edicts of Mahomet. All these, and other scenes besides, too many to specify, now stand before me, and I now, to our play, now bring our imagination, and now fill us with wonder; revising our historical recollections, embodying our poetical conceptions, and quickening all our senses; thus, all these we behold in little more than a month, and at last stand in health and safety on the shores of our native land, and all this we achieve, and the clearest of exhaustion weary. (Cheers.) But, the friendly aid of steam did but desert us here. We again availed ourselves of its aid, and we were in the arms of our friends. We rounded the Cape at its very base, and, instead of circumnavigating Ceylon, we crossed the Indian Ocean, and arrived in our native land, the shores of the first British Emperor, that had ever shown the way through the Strait of Ramess, to the gulf of Bengal. (Cheers.) We visited the tomb of the great conqueror, and we were on our ship with "Silber" for the service of the East, and in sixty days we were striding our own shores, while standing upon the summit of the huge island, we saw the *Pyramid* lifting its head to heaven, and your own river, (cheers.) We therefore, who feel our obligations to Steam Navigation, without whose aid the privilege would have been denied to some of us, of travelling in the comfort and ease, without respect and gratitude, the name of one, who has been a pioneer in the glorious work,

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and may be said to have brought the ends of the earth together, by demonstrating, that time and distance may, consistently, be almost treated as a journey, one long, monotonous, and perilous, turned into one of almost incredible rapidity, of Oriental ease and security, and of the highest intellectual enjoyment to all who take the time to admire what is grand in nature, or stupendous in art, or rich in production, or who cherish any desire to look upon the wonders of the world, even in civil, in science, in learning and in religion, in the cabinet, the camp and the forum, the most extraordinary in the history of our race, (cheers.) When we ask ourselves, either what Steam Navigation has done, or what it seems about to do, the answer comes from all parts of the globe, and futurity itself replies, that it will be the grand instrument of linking man to man, and nation to nation, of extending commerce, diffusing thought, promoting discovery, and linking the tribes of the earth in common interests, and intimate acquaintance. (Cheers.) Take a recent illustration of what I will not hesitate to call, one of the purest blessings emanating from the employment of this mighty agent, for the purpose of communication between persons in distant parts of the globe, and thousands of families in England were in a state of indescribable anxiety, amounting often to agony, in consequence of the uncertainty hanging over the fate of beloved relatives, in this part of the world, in prosecuting warlike operations on the one side or the other of the spot on which we were assembled, in the presence of Providence who is the wisest and most merciful of all, to grant success to British industry and British arms in both regions, and to cause the sword to be sheathed in the prospect of a truce long expected. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, the means of conveying the heart-gladdening tidings to England had been such only as we possessed. Twenty years ago, (cheers, loud cheers,) then, farrowed thanksgivings in public, and the gratitude of ten thousand hearts, ascending like incense to God in private—caused the publication of the *Pyramid* and future safety of far distant friends, there would have been two, it might have been three months of additional mental torture, (cheers.)

men around them—have issued in making the genius of the mighty dead available for every useful and holy purpose to the present and surviving generations. And, if I had heard of the suffering and disinterested industry of the gentleman whose claims are before me to-day—his name deserves to endure in imperishable characters, in company with those who have taken part among the benefactors of the world. It is delightful to know that in regard to this man's deserved testimonial, there can be no difference of opinion—no elements of discord. (Cheers.) That is has position in the world, and that every man, whatever be the objects he desires to see accomplished. Steam ships are the servants of the world. The steamer that enters your river, brings a pastor to a congregation, that as deep within a shepherd—a wife to the arms of her waiting husband—a man of Science to explore the riches of the country—a capitalist to increase his wealth and extend his commerce—literature for those who read—dainties for the epicure—news for the politician, instructions for the servants of the Imperial Government—when you wish to send to those you love, some token of your unfading remembrance and affection—or to visit once again the scenes of your infancy and the graves of your fathers—there lies the steamer, who in your service, will carry your message, or convey your person, and, defying the winds to do their worst, will triumphantly bear you or your token, to their destined port. (Cheers.)

Let the natives of India come forward in support of the objects of this meeting. If I am asked, why they should support it, I would say, that they will learn the benefits which they will eventually derive from Steam Communication as we varied and so vast, that I cannot trust myself to give a reply. Suffice it to say, that through this medium they will learn to know England, and England will learn to know them. Knowledge will beget intimacy—intimacy will lead to friendship—friendship will ripen into love. Have we not here, a living witness of the power of steam, to bring together and link together, the natives of the two countries. Have we not here, one who has proved the power of this almost miraculous agency to carry him over the scenes I have mentioned, and to bring him even into the presence of the Queen of our isles, and into familiar communication with the friends of our land. Have we not here, the first fruits of this improved means of communication, and are we not warranted in believing, that Devonkath Captn will not be so slow to return to the land that to return from England, with good tidings of that far country, and proofs in the enlargement of his rivers—the lifting of the steamship, or the hindoo he has received, of the benefits of travelling, even to the most remote of Government. (Cheers.) We are warranted in believing all this, and much more. In proportion then we estimate the benefits we have derived, the good we are now enjoying, and the objects we hope to see accomplished, through the Agency of Steam Communication, let our gratitude be to the man, who has done so much in the cause. Let our gratitude take a substantial form. Let our motto be, "developed words," and on the pillar that commemorates the acts of the best friends of India, and the world, let there be seen the name of—CHARLES BUCKET GREENGLASS. (Loud cheers.)—Harkness.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The vegetable exhibition at the Town-Hall yesterday, was very well attended. There was a large crowd of males with various products of the season, and no lack of eager customers to buy them, for we observed some of the vegetables selling off, even before the sale of the Agricultural Judges appointed for the occasion. The products of the present season as exhibited on this occasion, were generally superior to those of last year, the season having been favourable for the growth of European vegetables.

There were several very excellent specimens of celery, showing a vast difference from what we saw the last few years in the art of blanching, though still wanting in closeness of stalk. Half-a-dozen samples of that superior but rare vegetable in India, the American Broccoli, were also on display, as well as some of the best of the English Broad Beans, so seldom to be met with in the Calcutta Market. The Red Cabbage, Lettuce, and Leek were of very fine quality. A few baskets of Pot Herbs (Sage, Marjoram, Thyme, &c.) and some Transvaire Yams were likewise to be found among the collection. Jan. 27.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Indrag, 12th Jan. 1843.
At a General Court Martial, convened at Ferozepore, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, 1843, Captain William Anderson, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge—

Charge.—"1st. For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khosr Calah, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Calcut towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, in the service of the late Shah Sooraj-ul-Moolk, forming a portion of the said force, and of which he was the commanding officer, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

"2d. For not having returned to the British force, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Calcut towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, in the service of the late Shah Sooraj-ul-Moolk, forming a portion of the said force, and of which he was the commanding officer, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

Findings.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Captain William Anderson, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is—

"On the 1st charge, not guilty."
"On the 2d charge, not guilty."

"And the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner Captain William Anderson, of the charges preferred against him."

Approved and confirmed, (Signed) J. NICOLLA, General, and Commander-in-Chief.

10th Jan. 1843.
Before the same Court Martial, on the same day, Captain Francis Tarnley Boyd, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, placed in arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges—

Charge.—"1st. For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khosr Calah, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Calcut towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, to which force he was Principal Commissary Officer, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

"2d. For not having returned to the said force, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Calcut towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

Findings.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Captain Francis Tarnley Boyd, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, is—

"On the 1st charge, not guilty."
"On the 2d charge, not guilty."

"And the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner Captain Francis Tarnley Boyd, of the charges preferred against him."

Approved and confirmed, (Signed) J. NICOLLA, General, and Commander-in-Chief.

10th January, 1843.
Before the same Court Martial, re-assembled on the 5th day of January, 1843, Captain Colin Troop, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge—

Charge.—"For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khosr Calah, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Calcut towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the troops of the late Shah Sooraj-ul-Moolk, which formed a portion of the said force, and of which Troop he was Brigadier Major, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

Findings.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Captain Colin Troop, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him; and the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge."

Approved and confirmed, (Signed) J. NICOLLA, General, and Commander-in-Chief.

11th January, 1843.
Before the same Court Martial, re-assembled on the 8th day of January, 1843, Lieutenant Vincent Eyre, of the Regiment of Artillery, placed in arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge—

Charge.—"For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khosr Calah, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Calcut towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

Findings.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieutenant Vincent Eyre, of the Regiment of Artillery, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him; and the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge."

Approved and confirmed, (Signed) J. NICOLLA, General, and Commander-in-Chief.

11th January, 1843.
Before the same Court Martial, re-assembled on Friday, the 5th day of January, 1843, Troop Captain Robert Waller, of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, placed in arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge—

Charge.—"For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khosr Calah, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Calcut towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

Findings.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Troop Captain Robert Waller, of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him; and the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge."

Approved and confirmed, (Signed) J. NICOLLA, General, and Commander-in-Chief.

11th January, 1843.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

I am most fully convinced, by the evidence produced upon these five trials, that these officers, Captains Anderson, Boyd and Troop, have each and all of them full and sufficient authority to render to the protection of Mahomed Akbar Khan; and I fully concur in the honourable acquittal pronounced in each case by the Court.

It is equally borne out by the evidence, that Captains Anderson and Boyd would not have returned from Akbar's bivouac to the head quarters of the force, according to the orders sent to them to do so.

(Signed) J. NICOLLA, General, and Commander-in-Chief.

The five officers above named were taken from arrest, and directed to return to their duty.

Head Quarters, Camp Nishan, 14th Jan. 1843.
At a General Court Martial assembled in the Camp of the Army of Reserve, at Ferozepore, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1843, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Palmer, of the 27th N. I., placed in arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge—

Charge.—"1st. For leaving, on or about the 10th of March, 1842, shamefully delivered up to the enemy the fortress and post of Ghuznee, of which he was commanding officer, and which it was his duty to defend."

"2d. For having, on or about the 10th of March, 1842, at Ghuznee, been taken prisoner by want of due precaution."

"3d. For having, on the same occasion, by want of due precaution, and by his authority and example, caused the European commissioned officers of the regiment to fall into the hands of the enemy, thereby leaving the regiment without a proper command, under circumstances of great danger and difficulty."

Findings.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, of the 27th N. I., is—

"On the first charge, not guilty."
"On the second charge, not guilty."
"On the third charge, not guilty."

"And the Court do, accordingly, most fully and honourably acquit the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Palmer, of the 27th N. I., of the whole and every part of the charges preferred against him."

Approved and confirmed, (Signed) J. NICOLLA, General, and Commander-in-Chief of India.

14th January, 1843.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

I entirely and heartily concur in the justice of this honourable sentence. The circumstances under which Lieutenant Colonel Palmer surrendered Ghuznee to the Afghans, having been such as he could neither control, alter, or alleviate.

The Lieutenant Colonel is to return to his duty. (Signed) J. NICOLLA, General, and Commander-in-Chief of India.

DIVISION AFTER ORDER BY MAJOR-GENERAL McCAD.

Comp Fortmager, 10th January, 1861.

The force under Major General Pollock, C. B., having been directed from the day of the capture of Major General MacCallum will not deny him the pleasure of publicly bidding farewell to the division which has been so long under his services in times as fertile in important events. To the officers commanding brigades under him his thanks are due, they shall be offered briefly but sincerely. His Majesty's salute is most respectfully acknowledged. The following pages of his country's history, and emboldened on his enduring gratitude. To offer praise to him would be redundant. It suffices to say that he was between 1842 and 1843, 1843, that which he has ever been a leader steering success by his boldness, skill, and ready zeal in executing the orders of his leaders.

Brigadier Mondak, C. B. has received already the most significant tokens of his sovereign's approbation, and during the campaign now brought to a close, he was entrusted with a separate command in one very delicate enterprise, and at the head of his brigade had, on other occasions, to perform duties before the enemy requiring no ordinary resolution and address. Every where he has been found equal and superior to all that circumstances have demanded.

The gallant conduct of Brigadier Tallich, at that time, came under the personal observation of the Major General, and he must not fail, very justly, to notice it.

If Brigadier Wild's opportunities of distinguishing himself have been less brilliant, still, it must be remembered, he was usually the one with some portion of every large force, his attention to the details of his brigade, and solicitude to supply the wants and alleviate the sufferings of his soldiers, when their ranks were fearfully thinned by disease, are worthy of all praise.

The division staff have been all that could be desired. Major Harwood, C. B. Her Majesty's 18th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, has been indispensable in the discharge of his arduous duties. To his previous experience in Afghan affairs and knowledge of the country and its language the Major General has been deeply indebted, and his activity in the field, and alacrity in fulfilling, and even anticipating the wishes of his superiors, have commanded his esteem and admiration; he is happy in this opportunity of bearing testimony to his services, and to his claims a further advancement in his profession.

Lieutenant Jayne, 57th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, has been in this division, been an energetic, gallant and intelligent as in the blockade of Jellalabad, or the former campaign in Afghanistan, in the course of which his name has so often been placed on honorable record.

Lieutenant Bethune, Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, as Aid-de-Camp, has merited the Major General's best thanks, and his conduct in this his first campaign, has been full of activity and promise.

Sergeant Davidson, A. B. 10th Light Cavalry, and Lieut. M. A. Her Majesty's 1st Regt. and Assistant Surgeon Harvey, Her Majesty's 9th, have respectively given complete satisfaction in the discharge of the medical duties.—*Delhi Gazette.*

UNREMARKED.

Our latest intelligence from Bundelkhand informs us that the force, which has lately been broken and divided, is now advancing on Thane with steady steps, such as school-boys say, when making expeditions on their march.

The Viceroy has taken refuge at Thane, and notwithstanding all Major Sleeman's threats, they will give him up at no price. The Agent is a *far* he few call him a traitor, but not in the State, and he is fully aware that the forces now at his disposal are insufficient for the job.

The Thanees can stay time bring into the field 20,000 fighting men, as well as a large number of well appointed artillery; true, one of our battalions on an open plain would be a match for 5,000 of these mischievous creatures, but not in the jungle, and if they are determined to oppose to us they may do so with such effect in their narrow passes, that not a man of our force would come.

If Native reports are true, it is their intention to show their teeth; they are now endeavouring to strengthen their ties of friendship with the powerful State of Berar, and we would advise Major Sleeman to be very cautious how he proceeds. He no doubt finds political war troublesome; principally from his inability—not to say, perhaps, as taking the evidence of an opponent on his own word; but should he succeed in eventually tranquillizing Bundelkhand, India will owe him much. He has ably followed out the policy of his talented predecessor, Mr. Fraser, with the con-

ception of making over the *Janat* country to the degraded and insubordinate Rajah; this was done on the 1st instant, and already has the man above his unit he is to govern.

In the neighbourhood of Sangor, plundering goes on the same as ever. The Madras and other troops in chase have never been able to fall in with the plunderers, nor will they ever; the latter are so numerous as such that two large bodies might pass within a hundred yards of each other and neither be aware of the proximity of the other.

We feel disappointed that the Bundelkhand will keep such of our troops as are in Bundelkhand, on the constant move, during the approaching hot weather. It is their season for sowing; having cut and stored their crops they take down their matchlocks and swords from the wall, and go forth to plunder. And why should they not? Did not their fathers do so before them?—*Agre Observer.*

SCINDS.

We have intelligence of the 6th inst. from Sukraw, brought by the steamer *Zoulois* from Kurachee. The arrival of Major Outham in General Napier's camp, on the evening of the 4th, had entirely altered the complexion of affairs, and directed for the present all expectations of hostilities. It is stated, indeed, that the show of resistance the AHERAS seemed disposed to make was intended only to cover their hesitations as to how to their brother Prince that they yielded to our wishes only on compulsion, when our force was overwhelming, and no-doubt hopes. It is a striking illustration of the influence of superior force, honest, manly character, even amongst the most cowardly and deceitful—that the mere appearance of Major OUTHAM in the field of diplomacy should occasion a change in the traditional atmosphere of Scindian politics of such magical completeness and solidity. He became at once on his arrival the subject of all praise, and as he had been invested with sovereign authority to decree their fate, instead of holding a temporary appointment with the most indefinite and uncertain powers. General NAPIER knew that in his hands British honour and interests were safe—that he knew the "capacities" of the country with whose sovereigns we had to deal, and the over-weeningness of those rulers themselves. The AHERAS felt that they had now a diplomatist who understood them; who knew what they could concede, and who would not exact more of them than he considered reasonable; and just such is the effect of personal character, in this case—this single-headed JAMES OUTHAM—lastly in such disfavour with the Government—these are the feelings which have led to the more progress in settling matters with the AHERAS, according to our views, than General NAPIER, with an army of seven thousand men, could accomplish in a couple of months. We are without disparagement to the gallant General—diplomacy was not his vocation—he knew not the people with whom he had to deal, and he could not have known them—no more did they know or confide in him. Had it come to a fighting matter, we have no doubt whatever that he would have carried through, as bravely as well as any man. We are glad to learn, on undoubted authority, that the illness of Dr. WRIGHT, which had caused so much alarm, was of a temporary and comparatively trivial nature, and that he is now perfectly recovered and in good health.—*Bombay Times, January 21.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAGISTRATE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—I have been able no where to find a full report of the late trial in the Supreme Court, which has been so much discussed in the papers, and in which Mr. JAMES was the defendant on a charge of felony. It appears however by the comments that have been published, that the prisoner was acquitted on the ground that he was resisting an illegal arrest—i.e. that the person who tried to arrest him, and who was shot at and seriously wounded in the attempt, had been furnished by his principal with what is technically termed a "general warrant."

Mr. Cockburn, the Magistrate of Justice, must have acted in this case only as a Justice of the Peace, and under the law of England as enjoined by Regulation XV. of 1800 of our Indian Code; and committed the case through the Clerk of the Crown immediately to the Supreme Court Sessions; and it was his duty to have ascertained through the Company's solicitor (Circular Order of Soldier Nisamut Adawlat, No. 36, of 10th November, 1850,) whether the forms adopted by him

were regular, the evidence probably sufficient for conviction, and the charge correctly drawn up according to the evidence, before he made his commitment. He might not have been expected of him, self to know that all general warrants are not only discontinued by English law; and that all such warrants had been pronounced by the highest legal authorities illegal and void by reason of their uncertainty, as well as palpably unjust, from transferring the grounds of suspicion and arrest from the Magistrate issuing to the subordinate officer executing the warrant; (Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. 4, page 291.) but had he followed to the above mentioned Circular Order, he would have been told this, and learned to frame the several Counts of his charge accordingly.

Having allowed thus much, it must also be admitted that Mr. Justice Magistrate has no means of learning and are not required to learn even the rudiments of English law, as separately from what may be demanded from them as *Magistrates* under the provisions of Regulation II. of 1798; VI. of 1803, Section 10; XV. of 1806; XX. of 1821; Art. 53 of Geo. III. Cap. 135 and IV. of Geo. IV. Cap. 81 (the Mutiny Act). As *Justices of the Peace*, when dealing between two European British subjects, or when treating European British subjects (not in the army) for other offences than petty assaults and trespasses, and immorality offences, they are taught nothing beyond the bare necessity of taking evidence on oath, and committing the offenders with the evidence so taken to the Supreme Court Sessions in Calcutta; and felons being (fortunately) extremely rare, even for the limited number of Europeans residing in the interior, there is little or no chance of gaining experience.

I would now beg to enquire under what English law a person making an illegal arrest is to be treated with fire arms—and the party so resisting to escape with impunity? If the arrest be illegal, the party so arrested must not only be upon a representation immediately sent at large, but has as his action for damages for the false imprisonment, however temporary, which he has undergone. By the English law too a constable can, without warrant or at all arrest for removing where felony is likely to ensue—(as was I believe the case in this instance when Mr. Cockburn issued his first warrant)—and any person taking his life or danger solely wounding him in the attempt is guilty of *murder*; and this too in cases other than these. How and Cry, where no warrant is necessary under either English or Anglo-Indian law—and being the case, how is it that a constable for the same offence arresting upon stronger grounds, is not upon his own suspicion and authority, but is not authority of a Justice of the Peace under a warrant not known by him (the constable) to be deficient, should be altogether unprotected?

It appears to me both by law and common sense (and English law is often at variance with the attributes than Anglo-Indians), that under relation to the taking of the endangering of life an illegal arrest ordered by a competent authority and executed bonafide by an accredited Agent was a misdemeanour of a high order, and punishable accordingly as a resistance of process as well as an act of unjustifiable violence. The malicious discharging a deadly weapon at any one must offer any slight provocation—even when that provocation is not under a bonafide sense of authority—must be manslaughter. The case quoted probably breaks down from there having been a simple count of "shooting at, &c." independent of the "resistance of process with shooting." It could not the Grand Jury or the Court itself have thrown out the latter or in *vi*er charge, and left it open to the Government to prosecute to take up the former or lighter charge? Our Courts of Session.

* The issuing of general warrants, says Christie in Blackstone, was declared illegal by resolution of the House of Commons of 22d April 1760.

† Vide Blackstone on "warrants," and Regulation XX. of 1817, Section 25, Clause 4, post.

spotless wounds in Switzerland, in Dresden, and at other German Courts, and subsequently Ambassador to Louis XVIII. Villandell is evidently running a race here with his bid, but his principles are rather too violent for success in the present day. His character is pretty much the fountain, and he is understood to have been instrumental in the restoration of the Holy Office at Rome in 1825. But the Intermittent was not so much in the favour of Pope Gregory XIV. as Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMARY OF THIS MONTH.—The summary of the month is the news from India. No topic more stirring than the glorious termination of the war in the East, and hardly any subject is discussed but the probable good results to Great Britain from the success which has attended our brave armies in Afghanistan and China. Political and religious parties unite in considering these events of the most momentous and advantageous character. The Philanthropist rejoices that we are at an end;—the parties that the fair fame of his own beloved land is simply vindicated from recent disasters and defeats;—the merchant and manufacturer see before them a prospect of more money coming in successful and greatly extended operations in the vast continent of Asia;—hosts of British families, having connections and relatives in India, thank God no bonded slaves that they are free, and that they are, and who have not fallen in the mountain passes, will no longer be exposed to the fierce and deadly attacks of the Afghans and the Chinese;—the benevolent rejoice at the honour which has been reflected upon it by the deeds of valour performed by a portion of its troops in India; whilst the navy is proud to feel that "Britannia still rules the waves." The Christian community hopes that from these events will proceed the dawning of civilization, and the breaking down of those barriers which still separate man from man and community from community;—while the Christian will not fail to thank Him, in whose hands is the event of the battle, for the success with which our arms have been favoured, and the prospects of peace, and of augmented facilities for the introduction of Christianity which are now opened up.

The publication of the intelligence in the morning papers, and its repetition in the evening journals, created a sensation of joy which it would be impossible to describe. The only doubt which was felt was that which often occurs after the mind, even on the receipt of very good news, is the question, "Is it so good as it seems to be?" And this natural apprehension that such might be the case, was removed by the following passage which proceeded the bulletin in the Times.

The Messenger says.—"The following intelligence, received by express (the telegraph, no doubt), has been communicated to the public by the London Standard, and is the source of the news, whether it was official or not. And then the date of 'Alexandria, Nov. 5,' shows us further about it, inasmuch as, during the progress of the war in the East between Turkey and Mahomet Ali, many wholly incorrect reports and statements of decisive battles, &c. reached England and France from the same quarter."

A second edition of the Times, and one size of the Chronicle on Tuesday morning, happily, however, put an end to all doubts on the subject; for, by an intermediate printed mail, with news from Bombay to the 15th of October, this intelligence, as well as nearly equally satisfactory news from India, arrived; and it soon became known that a TARTAR OF PEACE had indeed been concluded with the Chinese Emperor, and a commercial treaty was about being signed.

When the information reached Paris, it was stated that the British troops expelled from the French provinces. "This was a rumour got up by the French authorities to counteract the reaction here to be produced by the favourable intelligence from China. We are sorry to have to record such facts, as they are little for the good sense or for the right feeling of the French people. The telegraphic despatch giving the conditions of the Chinese peace, which was received in London, was interrupted by the nightfall on Sunday. It was sent by the French consul at Canton to the French consul at Alexandria. The mail bearing it reached Marseilles Saturday week last, at about 10 o'clock in the afternoon.

The jealousy and unreason of the local and central French authorities were the cause of the delay in relating to the fate of the British army in Afghanistan were soon, however, rendered nugatory by the arrival of the intermediate overland mail, which indeed brought intelligence which was added to the official letter to the glory of British arms, was calculated to consolidate our influence and dominion in that portion of India subject to the British.

The booming of guns and ringing of bells gave an additional zest to the good spirits which persons of all shades of opinions necessarily felt. No one could here detain without experiencing an individual's satisfaction, and, after a gratified and a personal desire had somewhat subsided, the better feeling of rejoicing at the liberation of our countrymen from

aided a more lasting subject for contemplation. These were the spontaneous feelings of the people; and the press, now one or two disagreeable exceptions, joined in the national rejoicing. The adverse parties, of Tory, Whig, and Radical, were all united in the glory of the moment, and upon which side ought to be the glory of our success. This extreme party feeling at such a moment exhibits bad taste and bad policy, and is a feeling that is not to be encouraged, to the extent of such cheering intelligence, whose like has not been heard since the French were defeated at Waterloo.

Then followed the proclamation of the Governor-General, and the event of this week is most unquestionably the evacuation of Afghanistan. All others are of comparative insignificance. But, as to that subject we have elsewhere specially called the attention of our readers, we shall simply here observe, that public opinion is still greatly divided, and that men of equal integrity, patriotism, and large and general views of public affairs and of our policy in India, are as much as ever opposed to each other on this very interesting and important subject. To the French the intelligence of the evacuation is a matter of great delight, and of a painful observation and attack. Of course, we are represented, as usual, as allied and savage marauders, who, after having devastated and ruined, ravaged and plundered, and then, having been driven out, are now returning, before national Afghan vengeance shall rise to exterminate all. Of course, we are held to be the cause of all the miseries and sufferings, and for want of honour! And of course, we are told that, having enriched ourselves by a system of wholesale spoliation, we now run away from them, whither, if we really still rule the waves, we can explain to them, and smile at these diatribes, and mock such bores.

Before we dissent in this part of our journal the all-sufficient topic, let us beg that no one Indian reader permit for a single instant the thought to cross his mind that there is an individual in the country who refuses to contribute his share of praise to the universal feeling of congratulation on the evacuation of the province and the return of the British. When reading the sentences passed by the Morning Chronicle on the desire for a general thanksgiving, let him not imagine the writer intends to do more than to say that the many of the friends of the East;—when perusing the bitter recriminations of party journalists, let him believe that it is the unquenchable desire for political controversy, which is the cause of the bitter and uncharitable attacks on their ink;—let him believe this, for though they blame the policy of the late measures, that cannot lessen the will of the friends of the East, who have faithfully obeyed their orders and performed their duty, and we will wish that no man of feeling or sense could see an article in a respectable journal to make one poor man, the cause of our late countrymen, guilty by daring bravery, &c. at the cannon's mouth.—*The Atlas.*

TRADE.—A beneficial change in our home trade is becoming daily more observable, and the effect is widely extending itself throughout the kingdom. From Lancashire and the north of England very cheering accounts have arrived. The advance in the price of cotton is about a halfpenny per lb, with an active and increasing demand. In the several articles used in the manufacture a decided improvement has taken place, and several vessels have been taken up for China, and more will, of course, be laid upon the station. The wool market at Leeds has been revived, and the hitherto depressing minds of many of our manufacturers derived from the prospect of a bleak trade during the coming winter. At Manchester there has been a surprising change. Some manufacturers, especially of cloths suited to the Indian and Chinese market, and of which cloths there were previously no stocks, asked as much as 10 per yard advance, which was equal to from 10 to 15 per cent. Some buyers, however, who had the greatest opinion in it that it may be fairly quoted as the amount of improvement on previous rates. At Liverpool, the fall in trade which began to show itself last week, has received an immediate stimulus during the present week, and hope mingles in the feeling which now pervades the manufacturing and mercantile circles. And, indeed, the beneficial effects which the restoration of peace cannot fail to have on trade, of course, by removing suspicion and uncertainty, a most extensive field for British enterprise has been opened, and the entire Eastern world, with the exception of Japan, is now laid open to our merchants. In fact, it is impossible to estimate the bright which trade still sits in the altered circumstances of that portion and positive hemisphere.

RELIGION.—It is well known to the readers of the ATLAS that General Vandermieren, a Belgian by birth, and an officer in the service of the King of Holland in 1830 the year before last obtained permission from the King of the Belgians to visit the Holy Land, but last year engaged in a conspiracy against the government of his country. For this he was

tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. The judgment was reversed, and he was condemned to life imprisonment. King Leopold exercised his mercy, and mitigated the punishment to imprisonment for life. He has, however, been released from prison, and has returned to Belgium in connection.—Lady Vandermieren is an English woman, one of the daughters of the late Admiral General Vandermieren, and she has obtained permission to enter the prison of the Petit Carmes at ten o'clock in the morning, and to stay till five in the afternoon. It is a very unusual privilege, and she has admitted it. The General had for some days feigned sickness, which afforded a pretext for his wife to prolong her visit. On Sunday the General was in his room with his wife and his two sons, when about eight o'clock the Turkish was the three latter pass, and let them go out without suspicion. Soon afterwards, according to his duty, which he only half performed, he opened the prisoner's door, and, to be sure that the General was within, he wished him a good night. The General did not answer, but the prisoner heard some one cough. This satisfied him, he opened the door, and he was convinced himself by examination that the General was there. Our readers will, of course, understand that the person who was Madame Vandermieren, and that the General, dressed in his wife's clothes, had left the prison with his two sons. The night passed, and the escape of the General was unknown to every one in the prison. Madame Vandermieren was going to leave the jail, when the Turkish said to her, "It was not you that you have passed the night here?" "Yes," she answered. "I have obtained permission to be in the jail being ill." "On which the Turkish opened the gate for her." At three o'clock, as the General did not call for her, the officers entered his room, and found that he had escaped. The escape was immediately sent to the Attorney-General, and domiciliary visits were paid to all the houses in which it was thought probable that he might have taken refuge. The director and three keepers of the prison of the Petit Carmes have been suspended from their functions in consequence of his escape. A judicial investigation was immediately commenced, and still continues. Circulars containing a description of the fugitive have been sent in all directions. It appears that some persons were waiting for General Vandermieren at a short distance from the prison. As soon as he was seen, they proceeded to a spot where horses were ready, which the fugitive instantly mounted, and taking the road from Scheldt, he was seen to pass several times on the following day they were in a place of safety, accompanied by fugitives; they had not stopped a moment by the way. The riders were obliged to be lifted from the ground, and he was immediately left to the ground. The magistrates have received information that Madame Vandermieren and her youngest son have arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle. The son, who has been arrested since the flight of his father, is not permitted to see any one in the prison.—*Atlas.*

THE LATE STORM AT MADRIDA.—FUNERAL.—Oct. 31.—Since the 19th instant we have had the most stormy weather I ever witnessed. Rain, wind, thunder, and lightning: the latter were absolutely awful. How dreadful was it to realize, amidst the crash of the elements, that He who ruled over them and directed them was the same who once visited this world to suffer agonies and death for us, and who is now making intercession for his people. We know that he does not willingly afflict the children of men, yet, it has seemed to us that this storm should not be made to pass away without producing very calamitous results. On the 24th, the wind was from the north-east, and it blew away 13 poor people with their houses. On the 24th, the rain descended upon the whole of the island, in torrents rather than showers. The roads became rivers, and the houses were deluged. Many of the vineyards, houses, with their inhabitants, numbers of cattle, swine, with hundreds of pigs of wares, have been swept away. The houses were deluged with large stones, and have been scooped out to the depth of five or six feet, and rendered impassable. The watercourses through the city, and the various and destructive torrents, have been swept away 35 feet, and covered with strong walls, are now almost choked up with fragments of rocks and mud; and the result of this must be terrible if another flood comes. Many of the houses, and 200 houses are either totally destroyed or greatly injured. Such, indeed, was the violence of the storm, that the houses were blown away, and they made a clear breach in the wall of a 12 foot thick. The people were running about the streets with wads of mud. Two poor families might refuge with us, and we were then housed, if the storm was over. The 25th was, if possible, a day of still greater excitement for us. The wind changed to the north, which set the night in upon the towers, and we were found that the storm was over. The storm was over, and the people were then housed, if the storm was over. The 25th was, if possible, a day of still greater excitement for us. The wind changed to the north, which set the night in upon the towers, and we were found that the storm was over. The storm was over, and the people were then housed, if the storm was over.

THE MICHELMAN RACE.—DIODORA, ANATOLIA, JULY 26.—The diminution of the Anatolian population by the Turkish Government has been the subject of much discussion. Fockel and Brown have found villages almost entirely deserted by the inhabitants in consequence of the severity with which the recruiting for the Nizam-i Jedid has been carried out. The effect of this on the country, it would be an interesting study to seek out all the causes which contribute to the dreaded mortality which prevails in the Anatolian villages. The fact that the land is distributed to the garrison is not sufficiently good quality, and conscious natives have been seeking in Turkey in Europe during the last few years. The Turkish Government has been aware that these young soldiers, not being married like the ancient Syrians, abandon themselves to vice, and destroy their constitutions, the consequence is, the ever increasing weakness of the Turkish empire. This fact is nowhere more perceptible than in the interior of Asia Minor, where the population is rapidly being drawn to Constantinople. At present, several of the more fertile villages are to be seen in Anatolia, from which the young men have been withdrawn, and the villages are almost deserted. I have happened to meet the Chiefs of the neighbourhood, who, from the tops of their mountains regard with profound attention the progress of the Turkish Government, and are anxious that those crops of being delivered from the yoke of the Turkish Government. At Bursa and its environs the diminution of the population is less great. In the case of these villages, the Turkish Government has been aware that these young soldiers, not being married like the ancient Syrians, abandon themselves to vice, and destroy their constitutions, the consequence is, the ever increasing weakness of the Turkish empire. This fact is nowhere more perceptible than in the interior of Asia Minor, where the population is rapidly being drawn to Constantinople. At present, several of the more fertile villages are to be seen in Anatolia, from which the young men have been withdrawn, and the villages are almost deserted. I have happened to meet the Chiefs of the neighbourhood, who, from the tops of their mountains regard with profound attention the progress of the Turkish Government, and are anxious that those crops of being delivered from the yoke of the Turkish Government.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 423. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27th. 1843.

{ Price 2 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 20
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MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for despatch by the Steamers appointed to leave Bombay, with the mail for Suez on the 1st of March next, will be Tuesday, the 16th proximo.

W. A. MOORE,

Deputy Post-Master.
Genl. Post Office, 23rd January, 1843.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following donation:—
From Capt. Hemyngton, Co's. Bn. 20, to Serampore College.

CHINA.—Intelligence has been received from China viz Bombay to the 31st of December. It is gratifying to learn, that although inflammatory reports continued to be exhibited, calling upon the people to drive away the English and exhorting animosity not to assist in rebuilding the shattered trade had been tranquilly resumed. The Chinese authorities at Canton have also assured the Plenipotentiary of their perfect ability to protect all foreigners; and have agreed to infirmly the in exchange for all laws sustained during the inspection. Thus the wisdom of Sir Henry Pottinger, in refusing to send up a force to Canton for the protection of British interests, is clearly demonstrated. Had he listened to the remonstrances of the terrified merchants, the ferment among the Chinese gentry and the people would have increased, possibly to a degree beyond our control; the Governor's acts of violence would have been repeated, and the settlement of the Tariff interrupted by new and more difficult questions of a political character.

The occurrence of such an outbreak, after the Government itself had adopted pacific views, proves how incorrect was our original estimate of the state of public feeling in China. When we first entered on hostilities, it was supposed that the common people were generally anxious for a more intimate connection with us; and that it was the official functionaries who were opposed to our wishes. The proclamations which were issued on the arrival of our armament were drawn up on this supposition, and were intended to reassure the people from the interests of their Government. It was generally announced that we made war with the Government, and not with its subjects. But there is every reason to believe, that at the present moment the community at large is far more hostile to us, than are the public authorities. It is the people who manifest the strongest repugnance to any association with us, and who are anxious to take up the quarrel which their rulers have laid down. The hostile feeling at Canton may in a great measure be accounted for.

The humiliation of the English, by the confiscation of the opium and the expulsion of Capt. Elliott and the merchants, addresses afforded a theme for exultation to this proud people. The return of the English in all their might, the destruction of the forts, and the ransom of the town, must have enflamed them to madness against the authors of this disgrace. So far as the people participated in the lofty bearing of their rulers—and they seem to have done so to a degree of which we had no conception—so far must their esteem by yielding to necessity; and it is

they have been exasperated, by the humiliating blow which the dragon throne had for the first time received. But the feeling of hostility manifested towards us in other parts of the empire, where there have been no visible tokens of national degradation to excite animosity, and the hundreds of petitions which are said to have poured in upon the Imperial Cabinet against the treaty and its concessions to the outside barbarians, go far to show that our previous notions regarding the empire were founded on ignorance. We now find that the Government was not after all that effete, oriental despotism, which was ready to fall to pieces on the first rude shock it might receive. We find that the people had been sufficiently amalgamated with their conquerors, in the course of two centuries, to sympathize with their feelings of triumph and dignity. We have now discovered, that under this sternest of despots, there is still ample scope for the formation and expression of public opinion, and that this public opinion has been turned with the most virulent hostility against us.

This development of national sentiment we must not overlook, in our future intercourse with this most singular people. It must be our study to soothe rather than to irritate the community. We must lay aside those feelings of national hauteur, which unfortunately accompany us to every quarter of the globe. We must consent to forget that we have humbled the celestial empire, and beaten the lord of three hundred millions into submission. We must avoid every exhibition which might render our presence galling to the people, at the ports to which we now have admission; and above all things avoid a second war with a nation whose country we may overrun, but whose spirit it appears as impossible to subdue; for if ever we attempt to hold dominion in China, it can only be by means of a Government of centry boxes.

The Plenipotentiary has opened a correspondence with the merchants relative to the new Tariff, and has allowed three articles of the treaty and some of the correspondence, to "come out" to use an expression of the flowery nation. From these documents, which have been published in the *Bombay Times*, we learn that His Excellency has resolved, if possible, to persuade the High Commissioners to legalize the traffic of opium by barter. It will be a bitter pill for England to swallow, and his repugnance will possibly defeat all the arguments of Sir Henry. Indeed it seems impossible to suppose that the Emperor will ever be brought to consent to a measure, which cannot fail to shake the confidence and esteem of his subjects. After the repeated denunciations of this flowing poison in all his edicts; after having declared that the war originated in his determination to preserve the empire from being inundated with this drug; after having made peace without any mention of the odious traffic in this article—to withdraw his opposition and legalize the importation of it, and thus augment the evil too-fell, when the bulk of our troops had been withdrawn, on the mere solicitation of the Plenipotentiary, must undermine the Emperor's authority throughout the empire, and ensure the contempt of his subjects. He has lost enough of which we had no conception—so far must their esteem by yielding to necessity; and it is

to be feared, that the little esteem which may yet remain in their minds, would be altogether extinguished were he to concede this vital question, without the excuse of an imperative necessity.

THE ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR POTTINGER by the Court of Enquiry, appointed to investigate his conduct after he had assumed the political direction of affairs, on the death of Sir William Macartney, though it was fully anticipated, seems to have given as much satisfaction as if it had been an unexpected event. His reputation appears to be considered in the light of public property, which every one has an interest in preserving. The explanation, to which he affixed his signature at Calcutta, however inconsistent with the honour of the British character, did not shake the public confidence in the hero of Herat and Charair; because it was felt, that whenever an opportunity was afforded him of explaining the circumstances under which it was executed, his character would appear in its original lustre. That opportunity he has now enjoyed. His conduct has been subjected to the most rigid scrutiny. The gentleman who presided at his trial, Mr. George Clerk, was perhaps the person best fitted, from his thorough acquaintance with the native character, and his long connection with the native Courts, to form an accurate estimate of Major Pottinger's proceedings in the extraordinary emergency in which he was placed; and his concurrence in that sentence of acquittal, gives us the highest additional value.

The name of Pottinger is intimately associated with the great and important events, which have occurred during the last four years, in the new spheres of action into which we have been drawn, by the current of circumstances in China and Afghanistan. The Uncle has been instrumental in humbling the Tartar dynasty, and detaching a peace under the walls of Nankin. The Nephew, after having driven back the tide of Persian invasion from the walls of Herat, was called to act in a scene of difficulties, more appalling than any in which our officers have been placed in India. His conduct on that occasion has been submitted to the ordeal of a Court of Enquiry, composed of the men best qualified by their experience to judge of it, and they have pronounced that "throughout the whole period of the painful position, in which Major Pottinger was so unexpectedly placed, his conduct was marked by a degree of energy and manly firmness, that stamps his character as one worthy of high admiration." That energy and manly firmness were baffled by circumstances beyond his control. He deserved success, though it was not given to him to enjoy it. But he is equally as much entitled to those honours, which it is the privilege of this Sovereign to bestow, as if his exertions had been crowned with success. To withhold them on such an occasion as this, would be to prohibit the more circumstances of a successful termination of events, which it is too often accidental, is deserving of greater reward than the most distinguished military virtue.

THE MADRAS BANK.—The Draft of an Act for the incorporation of a Bank at Madras has

length been read in Council, and unless any unforeseen circumstance should occur to delay the passing of it, the Bank will be in operation on the 1st of June next. There is however little reason to apprehend the occurrence of such obstacle. No such difficulties as those which obstructed the establishment of the Bombay Bank, in consequence of disputes regarding the disposal of the Shares,—which obstacles were erroneously attributed to the jealousy of a Calcutta clique,—are likely to arise on the present occasion. The recommendations of the Provisional Committee of the Bank have been adopted by the Legislative Council. The Shares are to be bestowed in the first instance on the original subscribers; the shares, which may lapse by the non-payment of Subscriptions by the 1st of May, will be distributed according to seniority among the subscribers in the Supplemental list, who made application for them after the prescribed amount of time had expired. The shares, which may remain unappropriated after their claims have been provided for, will be at the disposal of a General Meeting of Subscribers.

The Capital is fixed for the present at Thirty lakhs of Rupees, of which Government subscribes for one-third. The whole amount of subscription must be made good by the subscribers on the original list by the 1st of May and by those on the supplemental list on the 30th of that month.

The poverty of the Native community at Madras is lamentably exhibited in the Schedule attached to the Draft, which contains the names of the original subscribers. Of the capital of twenty-seven lakhs of Rupees, only one lakh and thirteen thousand Rupees have been subscribed by Natives. When a similar draft of an Act for the incorporation of the Bombay Bank was published, *£*100,000 of *£*100 lakhs of Rupees of the capital were subscribed by the Natives; and at the present time, one-eighth of the capital of the Bengal Bank belongs to the people of the country. The relative proportions of shares in the Chartered Banks held by the natives at the three Presidencies may be thus stated:

Calcutta,	Europeans,	2,229	Natives,	44
Bombay,	ditto,	3,657	ditto,	1,50
Madras,	ditto,	2,387	ditto,	11

of claiming his liberty by an appeal to the public tribunals. By simply declaring that no rights arising out of a state of slavery shall be enforced by the Courts, it cuts the bonds which bound in the slave, but it does not remove him from his master; and it excites no undue expectations in his bosom. It is scarcely possible to fancy any method more simple, more judicious, and more entirely unobjectionable for getting rid of this great national evil, with which India has been afflicted for twenty centuries, than that which has now been proposed; and we therefore look forward with confidence to the cheerful acquiescence of that Presidency in this act of national beneficence.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN ENGLAND.—The papers received by the last Mail from England afford unequivocal evidence of the rapid strides which Puseyism is making, and of the boldness which its advocates have been encouraged to assume. Although it is true that some of its leading principles and practices have been condemned, in very unequivocal language, by all of the Dioceses, yet it has met with the encouragement from others which could have been desired. The faint censure which the Bishops of London, Oxford, Exeter, and Salisbury have deemed it politic to pronounce on some of its distinguishing tenets, combined with the praise bestowed on the motives and the piety of the prime movers, and the concessions which have actually made, have served to advance the cause beyond the expectations of its most sanguine advocates; and to all present appearance the cause may soon expect to be triumphant in the Church of England. There is indeed so much that is flattering to human pride in the doctrines now promulgated, that the success they have met with can excite no surprise. When it is affirmed that there can be no salvation out of the Church, and no Church without a Bishop; and that the Bishop can confer on his clergy the mysterious power of administering ordinances, which are of themselves a passport to heavenly bliss; it is not wonderful that poor weak human nature is disposed to receive a creed which teaches those doctrines, with the warmest satisfaction. The doctrine of the efficacy of the Sacraments, as administered by an episcopally ordained minister, is the keystone of the whole system; and if it be taken away, the whole fabric falls to the ground, and the episcopacy resolves itself into a mere question of ecclesiastical government. Thus the system derives its strength and support from its appeal to the strongest passion of our nature, the love of power; and the marvel is, not that "fifteen hundred" ministers should have adopted these doctrines, but that so many should still be found to repudiate them. We now proceed briefly to lay before our readers the proofs we find in the papers of the progress which Tractarianism is making in England.

It can scarcely be new to the Indian public, that the Bishop of London in his late charge, in which he endeavoured to conciliate both parties, and succeeded only in satisfying the Puseyites, allowed candles to be placed on the Altar; only they were not to be lighted till night came on. But after such a concession, the night was found to come on space in the establishment. The assent, that the Charge has raised the price of the wax in London, may possibly be an exaggeration; but it is asserted on the best authority that candles are rapidly finding their way to the churches in London, and that the episcopal hour for light-

ing them is anticipated in more than one Church. In Shoreditch, the pious part of the congregation arose and left the church when the candles came in, and the new Oxford ceremonies begun. Last we should be suspected of depending on partial authorities, we will quote on this subject the *Gazette* of *la France*, which says, "the Bishop of London now re-establishes a vast number of Popish ceremonies, and his clergy at his call resume the surplice, light again the wax tapers on the altar, draw nigh to the offertory of this altar so long deserted, renounce the discipline of Elizabeth to resume the Catholic, &c. Puseyism is but a path that leads to us." Among our selections will be found an account of a new Church, recently erected in a rural district in Kent on the most approved Puseyite model, and we recommend it to the special attention of those who are desirous of marking the signs of the times.

The bold tone assumed by the advocates of the party among the Journalists of the day, is an indication of its growing power, which cannot be mistaken. We do not here allude to the great organ of the sect, the *British Critic*, which is so compromising in its condemnation of every thing connected with the "Protestant schism," as to have obtained the highest praise from Dr. Wiseman; but to the Journalists which have undertaken to coach the new doctrine into public approbation. Among these the *Post* and the *Times* are the most conspicuous; but the *Post*, which is by far the most consistent, is obliged occasionally to take its associates to task for its vagaries. The plan of robbing Bangor of its Bishopric to bestow it on that "capital of manufacturing wealth and sin," as the *Post* designates Manchester, is deprecated in no measured language by this Puseyite Journalist, and an insinuation is thrown out that it is more than their places are worth, for the Ministry to dare to carry it into execution. We would rather see Down-

ing Street deprived of its presence, than Bangor deprived of its Bishop. If the mysterious efficacy which is affirmed to spring from episcopal ordination be any thing but an ecclesiastical fiction, no act can be more sacrilegious, more abominable in the sight of God, or more destructive of the public welfare, than to deprive a diocese of its Bishop. Of the nature of this efficacy, the Tractarians entertain the most sublime ideas. In the preface to the second edition of Mr. Froude's *Remains*, Dr. Newman thus describes it; "Before Jesus Christ left the world, he breathed the Holy Spirit into his apostles, giving them the power of transmitting this precious gift to others by prayer and the imposition of hands. The apostles did so transmit it to others, and in this way it has been preserved in the world to the present day.—To seek communion with Christ through any non-episcopal association, is to be regarded, not as a schism merely, but as an *ATROCIOUS*." The *Times* however is disposed to make light of this gift—"Was there any miraculous effusion of the Holy Spirit upon two such worldlings as could be named, because Pitt gave each of them, for services, the richest bishoprics in the kingdom, the progeny of one of whom is as infamously wasting the revenues of the Church in gaming, as they were shamelessly humped on him daily in numbers and in its haunts of everything which savours of the Reformation; and that is alluded to in the last clause of this paragraph, a clergyman, and a cathedral dignitary, was a defaulter at the last Epicon races to the amount of 3000 or 4000." But this is not the only instance in which the *Times*, while it upholds the principles of the Tractarian

party, deals the heaviest blow on their pretensions. Had we room, we could give other quotations, which seem to indicate that whenever the struggle for dominion between the Church and the State commences in reality, whenever the Anglo Catholic Church puts forth its hand to grasp the temporal power which its Roman Catholic predecessor exercised with such unquenchable vigor, the ever-ready yet all-powerful *Times* will again be found fighting under the banners of religious freedom.

We find it stated in the most confident tone, that of the eighty Tutors at Oxford, fifty had imbibed these doctrines. The Roman Catholics look with the liveliest feelings of hope to the result of this new movement. One of the priests in the new Cathedral at Boulogne, in a recent conversation with a Protestant, stated that they had a mass and prayers every Sunday for the conversion of England, and that their prayers had been fully answered, for their cause was prospering more than they could have anticipated. He added, that Monsieur Sibthorp would never do half the good that Mr. Newman was doing. The organ of the Jesuits in France, *L'Univers*, thus descends on the prospect of the return of Lamher with Rome; and the Puseyite journals quote the passage without censure; though in the earlier stage of the movement, they considered Tractarianism as the firmest bulwark against Rome. "What has been accomplished in that Church, the difficulties which it has lately surmounted, and the excellent dispositions of its members, are, in the opinion of the *Times*, so many guarantees that England will not pause in the course which she has now commenced. It is likewise the opinion and the ardent desire of the Catholics, who rejoice at seeing a Church so long separated from the Catholic unity, adopting again doctrines and practices which prepare for her return to the universal Church."

Numerous other signs of the *Times* are scattered throughout the papers we have received, which, though they may appear but straws, show us clearly which way the wind blows. The atrocious infidelity in the Forest of Dean, is already well known to our readers. The criminal, of supposing himself dying, confessed to the Captain, that she had murdered six of her own infants. These statements were repeated to her sister and to a Police man, and confirmed by the discovery of the skeletons. The father of the children is implicated in these bloody deeds. When the Clergyman, who is a Protestant, was called to give evidence before the Coroner's Jury, he deposed to the bare confession, but while he admitted that other disclosures had been made to him, declined to divulge them because they had been made to him in his spiritual capacity, thus endeavouring to introduce the doctrine of auricular confession.

But we have exhausted the reader's attention, and for the present must stop. From the various facts with which the public journals are crowded, there appears no reason to doubt that a very large portion of the Established Church, that every large portion of the Established Church, has adopted the principles advocated in the *Tracts for the Times*; that the party increases daily in numbers and in its haunts of everything which savours of the Reformation; and that it is approximating daily more and more to the principles and practices which distinguished the Catholic party of the reign of Henry the Eighth. At the pace which matters are now moving in a very few years will obliterate all distinctions between the Roman Catholic and the Episcop-

Church in the English establishment, revive the struggle for dominion with the state which marked the middle ages—and we fear kindly by the fire of persecution. Two steps alone are wanting to unprotestantise England, and lay her glory in the dust; the revival of the Convocation, and the elevation of Dr. Pusey, or Dr. Newman to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

SUPERVISION IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE AT THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—The boom recently granted by the Court of Directors to the Medical Service, of a retiring Pension calculated upon length of service, was coupled with the determination to convert the office of Superintending Surgeons into a staff appointment, to which only those fitted for it by a zealous and able discharge of their professional duties should be deemed eligible. This rule has not as yet been brought into operation at this Presidency, but we learn that the Madras Government has already begun to act upon it by rejecting Dr. Knox's claim to the post of Superintending Surgeon. Great umbrage has been taken at this step, and the strongest remonstrances have been made against it. One letter which has appeared on the subject, and which is remarkable for the vigour of its language, we have transferred to our columns from a Madras contemporary.

The question is not without its difficulties. The Court might argue, and not without reason, that the construction of the Medical Service was faulty, inasmuch as it did not afford Government the same opportunities for the reward of talent, which is enjoyed in reference to the Civil and Military Services; that the rule of promotion by strict seniority had a natural tendency to repress the energies of the service, and that some modification of it was desirable as a stimulus to professional zeal. They might affirm with strict truth, that in the arrangement now proposed, they had been actuated by the purest motives, and by large views of public utility. On the other hand, it may be said that the new rule is an innovation, as the very terms of the notification indicate; that the situation, which it is now proposed to convert into staff appointments and to hold out as prizes for superior merit, have been always held to belong of right to the senior members of the service; and that this right has acquired all the strength of a prescriptive, and the sacredness of a vested right, and cannot be set aside without an act of injustice. It may be said, that those who entered the service with the understanding that they would as surely succeed in their turn to the office of Superintending Surgeon, as a Cadet was sure of attaining the post of Brigadier if he lived long enough, cannot be deprived of this prospect without serious pecuniary injury. They might reason that the post which it is now proposed to hold out as a prize for activity and zeal, requires little professional ability, and that a knowledge of the Medical Regulations would better fit a man for the performance of its duties, than the highest medical talent. But this is a secondary consideration. The gist of the matter lies in the question whether the Court of Directors have the right, as they have the power, to make such a change in the construction of the service, as shall deprive a certain number of their servants of the rewards to which they have been hitherto entitled by the rules of that service. And this question can only be decided by an appeal to the Courts of law.

From the circumstance that the rule has not been acted upon at this Presidency, it is evident, by not imperative on the local authorities; and we think it will be better kept in the breach than the observance. It is not so necessary for the purpose of stimulating professional zeal as the Court may suppose, while at the same time, any promotion of a junior over the heads of his senior would give rise to heart-burnings throughout the service, and be considered as an act of unjust persecution, instead of a recognition of merit. Its effect therefore would not be to stimulate zeal, but to encourage discontent. Government may pass over notorious incapacity in this branch, as it has done in the military branch of the service, without breaking the rule of succession, or incurring the charge of favouritism; and farther than this it is scarcely advisable to go.

DUTY ON BOOKS IN ENGLAND.—We publish a letter from an esteemed correspondent relative to the duty charged on books in England. We are now enabled to inform him that the duty on books printed in England, on the exportation of which a drawback was allowed, is of the same amount as the drawback, and that on being re-imported, they pay fifty Shillings the Hundred Weight of 112lbs. There is much confusion relative to the New Tariff; and it would seem as if it was intended that books printed in England since 1801, and exported and then re-imported should pay a duty of Five Pounds Sterling the Cwt. But we have met with no one as yet in the country who can give a decisive opinion on this subject.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

—The papers announce the death of Mr. Richard Vaughan, the Taxing officer of the Supreme Court, of apoplexy, at the age of forty-six.

—The *Allatris*, Capt. Clarke, of 700 tons, became a total wreck on the night of the 31st of January near Venlos Bay, Ceylon. The passengers and crew were saved, but the property was entirely lost.

—Dr. Brackenbury gave a splendid entertainment on Tuesday evening in honour of Mrs. W. W. Bird, the lady of our Deputy Governor, who embarks for England on the *Prince of Wales* next week. The entertainment was graced by the presence of the beauty and fashion of Calcutta, and was conducted on a scale of the utmost magnificence.

—The cattle show at the Town-Hall yesterday morning, is represented to have fallen short of expectation. There was scarcely any thing like competition. The prizes were carried away by the cattle exhibited by Dr. Hufnagle, who, as the *Englishman* observes, appears to be the only member of the Society who takes a deep interest in the improvement of the breed of cattle.

—Letters from Bundelkhand state, that Government have proclaimed rewards to the amount of 10,000 Rupees for the apprehension of the refractory Bundelkhand Chief; 10,000 Rupees being offered for the capture of the Rajah of Jeipoor. Whether the golden temptation is strong enough to overcome the repugnance of the Chiefs, to a betrayal of the confidence reposed in them by their fugitive brethren, remains to be seen.

—We have not been able to find room for the very interesting narrative which the *Englishman* has been lately publishing day after day of the events at Cabul between the out-break of the insurrection and the catastrophe in January; but the last division of the narrative, containing the most authentic account which has yet appeared of the tragic death of the Envoy, we have now given entire.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

—The *Poleas*, from Calcutta to Moulmein, has just been wrecked off Baragun point, in the vicinity of Amherst. She was supposed to have had a large packet for Moulmein containing the October Mail. There is no intelligence of any importance from that settlement. Private letters from Rangoon mention the death at Amersport of Mr. Stiles, who has long been one of the most active and influential merchants in the Burmese dominions.

—The *Hibernia* of this morning mentions two instances of the infliction of the most barbarous tortures by the native officers of the Police in the interior of the country. We are happy to find, that in both instances the crime has been brought home to the offenders, and that they have been subjected to the severest punishment.

—The *Marquis of Tweeddale*, says the *Madras Examiner*, is about to give a grand ball and supper in honour of the Madras portion of the China expedition. Tables are to be laid out for 400.

—The *Rance* of Shikarpore, in the Deccan, has proved refractory, withheld revenue and assembled troops. Brigadier Tamkany, with his own forces and the 50th N. I., is looking after her, and will soon bring her to reason.

—The *Englishman* of this morning states, on the authority of a letter from Constantinople of the 1st of December, received at Bombay, that two Regiments of Poles, who had been sent against the Circassians, joined their standard, and that the *Czar*, enraged at this defection, had resolved to deal with the unfortunate Poles under his yoke with a severer hand than ever.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

—A serious case came before the Police yesterday. Some Corings woman appeared and demanded wages of the Captain of *La Grande Descente*, who had brought them up from Bourbon. He stated that they had been left ashore on that island by some Captain, that the Police, to get rid of them, had put them on board his vessel with permission to work them for the food he gave them; that he had then fed and thus worked them, and that they were entitled to no wages. His story appearing to be the true one, the complaint was dismissed.

—At the meeting of Magistrates yesterday, the long pending question of the appointment of a municipal clerk, upon which their Worship have been debating for many months, was finally decided. Mr. O'Hanlon was left in a minority of one, and Mr. McCann, Junior, was unanimously appointed to the office.

—The Hon. Mr. Amos took his departure yesterday morning in the *Earl of Harcourt*. The Supreme Council is thus without a Legislative member; and it is generally understood to be the wish of Lord Ellenborough that this it should remain; but it is much to be questioned whether, while the last Charter continues in full force, any Act of the Council would be valid, without the presence of such a member. That Parliament would repeal the clause which appointed the Legal Counsellor, without a division, almost without a debate, there can be little doubt; but it may be doubted whether it would be safe to allow the validity of any enactment to be called in question, by neglecting to appoint a *pro tem.* successor of Mr. Amos.

—The *Cato*, says the *Star*, after all remains at Delhi. Does he mean to say that they are after all to remain at Delhi, and go no farther? If so, he may be reckoning without his host. We believe they will move forward till stopped by some order from home. No such order can yet have been received, but it is doubtless now traversing France, and the temple will not be rebuilt. It is not the worst part of this joke,—if jokes it can be called,—that the chief, who holds the land on which the renovated fane is to be erected, is himself a Mahomedan!

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

—Letters from the North West state, that General Shelton's Court Martial which began on the 20th of January, terminated on the 23d or 24th.

and that the charges on which he was tried were so he could easily rebut. If he is acquitted, every Court Martial will have terminated favourably, and the whole hunt of censure for the sacrifice of an entire army, will rest on the memory of General Elphinstone.

The *Delhi Gazette* states, that intelligence has reached Lahore, of Akbar Khan's having hoisted the green flag, and proclaimed a religious war against the Infidels. He has sent to the Mahomedan princes of Central Asia, and invited them to attack the Sikhs of Peshawar. It is said that fifty thousand fanatics are ready to join his standard and pour down on the Punjab. It is natural that he should conceive such a project after the events of the last year, and it is even probable that the religious enthusiasm of the Afghans may induce him to another invasion of India, but out of their own mountain fastnesses, they are nothing. The only difficulty in the matter, is the part which England will be constrained to take, if it ally, the ruler of the Punjab, should require aid.

—Dost Mahomed continues to linger on the British territories. He has not crossed the Sutledge; and it is not altogether certain that his ambitious son Akbar Khan would willingly resign the sceptre into his hands.

—Mr. Henry Chamberlain has taken the usual oath and his seat as Member of Council at Madras.

—The *Sunderland Dispatch* states, that Mr. Trevor, the Magistrate of Banaset, has obtained subscriptions from the native landholders for the construction of a road between Banaset and Jansore to the extent of 18,000 Rs.; but as it was insufficient for the purpose, he asked the assistance of Government, which, says that Journal, has been refused.

—We question whether the local Government would find itself authorized to disburse the requisite sum without direct instructions from Lord Ellenborough. We advise the native Zamindars therefore to send up a petition to his Lordship, and to remind him of the promise he made at home, that when "peace was restored to these found ready to evade the laws, and to disgrace their national character! There can be no doubt that the sharpness of Sir Henry Pottinger's in Asia (there is also no lack of money in the treasury) to the merchants was in some measure occasioned by these disreputable practices.

he has thus saved his time and his patience, both of which he would have lost, as well as his money, if he had gone to the Police.

—Accounts have been received at length from Sir Charles Napier, who had proceeded into the "sandy desert with 350 men of H. M. 22d, mounted on Camels, against a small force which he found empty. The same letter says, that there is a report that Dost Mahomed was to come down to Sukkur, to attack Affghanistan through the Bolan Pass. A similar notice was published at Delhi, and it may possibly be true. It is now confidently affirmed that the Amers of Hyderabad have agreed to all the demands made by Lord Ellenborough. One of the Emperors Steamers, which his Lordship in his proclamation said, had been transferred to the river, has arrived at Sukkur; but it draws too much water to be useful, and will be of no advantage for the conveyance of troops.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

—Sir Hugh Gough, after having paid a visit to the river in H. M. Ship *Endymion*. The ships from China are coming in space and our port will soon be crowded with discharged transports.

—The *Herbster* states that the Superintendent of Police has been directed to examine in person, the condition of the Police in the district of Jansore, which appears to be in a very disorderly state. There will be no peace in that district, till the number of Magistrates has been increased, and the Zamindars and Planters have been compelled to discontinue their establishment of Club men.

—The *News* brings news from China to the last day of the year. The traffic in Opium was openly conducted in the river, without any attempt at smuggling the drug. The conduct of some of the merchants is represented as being highly disgraceful. The cargo of not fewer than six vessels have been mangled in or out, under cover of the night, without paying the usual duties or port charges. What right have we to charge the Chinese with a lax morality when Britons are made at home, that when "peace was restored to these found ready to evade the laws, and to disgrace their national character! There can be no doubt that the sharpness of Sir Henry Pottinger's in Asia (there is also no lack of money in the treasury) to the merchants was in some measure occasioned by these disreputable practices.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

C/o's. R. A.	
J. P. Grant, Esq. ...	to Dec. 1843, 20 0
Capt. Rogers, ...	ditto, 20 0
Rev. J. A. Sherrin, ...	ditto, 10 0
Rev. E. Droese, ...	ditto, 10 0
Major H. Dick, ...	ditto, 20 0
Rev. J. Lawrence, ...	ditto, 10 0
✓ Baboo Gopeshnath Nundy, ...	ditto, 10 0
Lieut. A. P. Phayre, ...	ditto, 20 0
R. Barnes, Esq. ...	ditto, 20 0
Lieut. James Young, ...	ditto, 20 0
Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. ...	ditto, 20 0
Capt. H. Cotton, ...	ditto, 20 0
M. Gladstone, Esq. ...	ditto, 20 0
R. Bullen, Esq. ...	ditto, 20 0
J. Douthett, Esq. ...	ditto, 20 0
Richard Willis, Esq. ...	to Jan. 1844, 20 0
Major J. G. Drummond, ...	to Dec. 1843, 20 0
J. P. Wile, Esq. ...	to Jan. 1844, 20 0
Capt. H. M. Lawrence, ...	to Dec. 1843, 20 0
W. P. B. Ryan, Esq. ...	ditto, 20 0
Major T. Wilkinson, ...	ditto, 20 0
Rev. J. Warren, ...	ditto, 10 0
Capt. J. Hannington, ...	ditto, 20 0
R. Hamilton, Esq. ...	to June, 1844, 25 0
W. P. Watson, Esq. ...	to Sept. 1843, 20 0
✓ Baboo Laxminchandra Dutt, ...	to July, 1843, 10 0

The following Subscriptions have been received for the Friend of India, through Messrs. Leslie's Compting House, to January, 1845.

to May, 1843, 44 0	to May, 1843, 44 0
to Oct. 1843, 20 0	to Oct. 1843, 20 0

Thomas Ogilvy, Esq. ...	to Sept. 1843, 20 0
Rev. R. Nesbit, ...	to Nov. 1843, 13 6
Lieut. Col. R. S. Sutherland, ...	to Jan. 1844, 20 0
Capt. W. Lang, ...	to May, 1844, 20 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

LAHORE.

"We give a prominent place to the annexed items from Lahore, which may be depended upon to the best of our belief, conveying as they do the intelligence we have long since anticipated of a projected attack by Sirr Mahomed Uthbar on the possessions of Shere Singh, west of the Indus. It is the necessary result of late proceedings, and may involve us, as the most thoughtless even now have foreseen, in renewed operations on the other side of that river, for to say that we can refuse the overture of the Punjab our assistance in the emergency which will arise, is to suppose a degree of political guile in our rulers, which we should be grieved indeed to see attached to them. Shere Singh will solicit our aid, and it would be the least ingratitude to deny him assistance after the really efficient manner in which he stood by us in our late invasion of the Punjab. We are making arrangements for securing authentic intelligence in the threatened quarter, and hope they will be fully answered, even with those matters we may as well mention that the Amier Dost Mahomed is still at Loodianah, without any apparent hope of bringing his son to give up the power he has assumed with such a right hand.

An *Express* was received from Peshawar, stating that Sirr Mahomed Uthbar Khan had marched from Khosla to Cabul, where he had been opposed by the Kuzulbakhos, and fought with them on the 10th December, when a number of them were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; the rest fled. Of the prisoners the greatest number were thrown into dungeons with chains on, and others blown away from guns. The consequence was that we have lately established a rule from Cabul to the Khyber, and that Shahmahad Shapoor fled from the capital. He was traced by several hundreds of the Sirr's sowars, who went to pursue him, but they returned empty-handed. The last intelligence thence represented Mahomed Uthbar Khan as being prepared to advance on Jelalabad; and the late British writers urged letters to the rulers of Baluch, Bokhara and Kandahar to the sovereigns of Herat and Persia to join him in a war of religion. The Maharajah sent immediately orders to his army to march to dispossess two trusty Mussulmans towards Cabul, to ascertain what the real intentions of the Sirr's.

Jan. 11th.—Khwaiz Mahomed Khan, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan of Peshawar, again presented himself at the durbar, and stated, that his father had received letters from Mahomed Uthbar (his nephew) to the effect that he was no longer to pay obedience to the ruler of Lahore, but like a good son of Islam, as used to renounce his allegiance and proceed to join him (Uthbar Khan) as he was about to march on Peshawar with 60,000 men, and when it was conquered, would make it over to him again. The original letter we laid before the Maharajah by Khwaiz Mahomed Khan, on which H. H. observed to Rajah Dhyani Singh that Mahomed Uthbar had at once assumed a very lofty tone, but that it would be considerably lowered when he came to encounter the armies of the Khadsa. In the evening Ameer-doo-dra was told to have a pinnae built for his Highness's recreation on the river.

Jan. 12th.—Particular instructions were sent to the Killadar of Jumrood to use vigilance, night and day, as in the fort of the Afghans, it was very possible he might be attacked.

Jan. 14th.—An *Express* arrived from Cabul with news to the effect that Mahomed Uthbar had written to his uncle, the late Shah, and to Sirr Khan and Poor-dil Khan, stating that the English army, before which they had fled into Persia, having returned to Hindostan, and Shahmahad Shah-ooor having demolished Cabul, he had assumed the sovereignty putting to death and imprisoning the Sirr's his enemies, and that they were now at liberty to return to Afghanistan; and also informed them of his intention to turn his arms against Peshawar and take that province from the Nizam. In the evening Hakeem Ameer-doo-dra was sent for to administer relief to His Highness's eyes in which he felt much pain.

Jan. 14th.—The durbar was this morning held in the Rang-Mahal, and the most urgent instructions sent to the ruler of Peshawar to be on his guard against the Afghans. Rajah Goolab Singh imparted his intention of returning to Jumrood, and obtained permission to do so.

Jan. 15th.—The Maharajah performed certain

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

—The result of the Opium Sale of yesterday was as satisfactory to Government as that of the previous sale. The quantity sold was 1700 chests; the sum realized Rs. 22,14,000, another dear profit of about *Sixteen lakhs* of Rupees to the Exchequer.

—The *Namania Steamer* anchored off Calcutta yesterday from China. This is the vessel which caused such consternation among the Chinese whenever she moved. They usually called her the Black smoking devil.

—The death of Mr. Vaughan, the Taxing Master of the Supreme Court, has created a vacancy. The *Engleclians*'s penny-a-liner, says in his simple city; we have been given to understand that there are several candidates at present in the field for this place; as though it was any thing remarkable that J. P. Wile, Esq. ... to Dec. 1843, 20 0

place worth 3000 Rs. a month, (3000 Rs. a year), would long wait candidates. Mr. E. B. Ryan is W. H. Elliott, Esq. ... ditto, 20 0

maid is to be the fortunate individual to whom the loyal prize is likely to fall. —During the Mohurram Festival, which has just begun, the wealthy Mogul Hajee Kharoolahar has illuminated the whole of the street leading to his house; but six or eight lanterns have been mislaid every night. The thief has been detected in the person of a beautee, but the Hajee released him. He has adopted, it is said, the wise plan of never complaining. —Rahmeh has suffered him to go to Bombay, and has never brought them up; J. A. Remington, Esq. ... to Oct. 1843, 20 0

ceremonies this morning, bathed, and held his dinner in the Bungalow. He was anxious to obtain some accurate details of the late Dewan Saïm Nâib's finances, and was informed that Moostafâ yielded a revenue of one crore of rupees, of which 50 lakhs were expended for the pay of the army, and the remainder for the treasury of the Khâlan, as annual tribute. The Maharajah told Dhyân Singh he had heard that all the landed proprietors of the Bungalow had been destroyed by the Sikhs. *Udhah Khan, Duld Gosty, Jan. 28.*

THE MURDER OF SIR W. MACARTHEE.

Dec. 23.—About 10 A. M., a letter was received by the Envoy from Mahmood Akbar, containing one also from Skinner, the contents of the latter being as far as I could learn as follows:—“Young Lotzoff is just mounting with the view of having a personal conference with you, and entering into a settlement of the matter proposed in his letter last night;” that of the former being of the same tenor. The Envoy immediately sent for the General, to whom I understood he had previously written, and made him acquainted with the outline of the present plot, and requested him to accompany to wait two regiments and a like number of guns for special services, one for the purpose of occupying the Hala Hills, the other proceeding to Mahmood Khan's fort, to obtain possession of the person of the Naib Akbar, who was to be brought back a prisoner into cantonments.—Note: In accordance with the above arrangements the 84th Regt. and Shah's Bch, with two guns, were armed for secret service, and kept under arms all day.

The Envoy, accompanied by Captain Lawrence, Trevor and Mackintosh, left cantonments about 11 A. M., and proceeded towards the usual place of meeting. His accustomed calm and collected manner, appeared to have left him on this occasion, and one of his left hands, which he often trembles, was unusually full of Agfahs, and that the Garrison apparently were not on the alert, or prepared for any sudden attack; I rather reluctantly replied, “It is only a piece, with every thing else, and although the General is fully aware of this important issue, you see nothing is ready.” He, at the same time, sent back one of the Agfahs, who accompanied him, saying that he ordered his countrymen to leave the place. After quitting the gateway, opposite which were standing at least 500 men, the Envoy proceeded to Sir Mackintosh, one of the men suggested to Sir William, that it would be as well for him to return and warn the troops to stand to their arms, outside the Fosse.” I did not deem it necessary to add, “and send for the remainder of my escort.” He was then told that Lieut. Lotzoff was anxious to be a witness of the interview; to which he replied, “Good,” and desired him to notify to Brigadier Shelton, that he might also accompany him, he (the Brigadier) having expressed a wish to then effect, saying that they might come with the remainder of the escort who would start immediately. On approaching the banks of the canal, more Agfahs than usual being observed about, the Envoy commenced telling his suite the name of his late night's communication, and the object of the present meeting, and warned his Military Secretary to be prepared to proceed at once to the Bala Hissar; to acquaint the King with the circumstances were taking, and that a Regiment and guns, were about to march to his assistance, in case of an attack. He then observed to his party; some of his suite then observed to him:—“Have you no fears of treachery, Sir?” to which he replied, “No, but the game that I am forced to play is doubtful, and I therefore desire you to have no confidence in the rebels fulfilling the treaty, not one article of which have they to this present moment complied with; I am also told that, disappointed and enraged as they are, I can look for nothing from the troops, and the result, should it be as I hope, will more than compensate for any risks I may run; at all events, I am sure I am a hundred times less likely to be twice over again; you know well what they have been.”

On the banks of the canal, near the usual place of conference, the Envoy was met by the Maharajah, Mahmood Akbar, Khuda Baksh Khan, Ghulam Mooyeddin, &c. &c., with the exception of one man before either Ghulam, or Sir William Udhah Khan's immediate party. That one, was the active brother of Amoen Ullah Khan; and it is remarkable as showing how blind our poor mortals are, when led on by the irresistible hand of fate, that the Envoy failed to observe him! Had he done so, he would immediately have known that he was the victim of a snare. The parties, however, interchangeably mutual salutations, the Envoy

presented him with a fine Ash (which the Sikhs had before made, and which the Envoy had brought for the British Government, at the price of 3,000 Rs.) saying, “Sir, I have bought you the horse you so anxiously desired,” and he answered, “Yes, and through your kindness, I have got those beautiful pistols, Lawrence Sahib too,” (pointing to a pair in his belt), “your courage and horses too, I have also received.” After having thus exchanged their presents, the Envoy should distance, and a small hillock which was free from snow than the surrounding spots, was chosen by one of the Sikhs's servants, which, owing to the close proximity of the Sikhs, was of consequence. The horse cloths were spread, and the Envoy threw himself at full length on them, with his head towards the top of the bank, Captain Mackintosh and Trevor seated beside him, while Captain Lawrence remained standing behind him, his superior; until urged by the repeated solicitations of Dost Mohammed (Udhah) he knelt on one knee. No sooner had he done so, than he found himself pined by both arms from behind, his pistols being at the same time pulled from his belt, and his sword from his scabbard. (The turning his head to look towards the Envoy, he was horrified at observing his head where he feared formerly had been, and his hands closely grasped by the hands of Udhah Khan and Shelton, the expression of his face he describes at that moment as being most dreadful. Captain L. was hurried from the Naib Khan's side, and he was advised him, if he valued his life, to mount behind him instantly, which he, seeing resistance was hopeless, did. Hardly had he gained his seat, when a shower of blood-dripping Ghazis rained down behind all the hillocks in the neighbourhood, and, warring, until then, they had lain concealed, and screaming and roaring descended the blood of the British, calling upon Mohammed, and Khan to give up to them the Farringtons behind him, who was their lawful prey. The Khan had, however, a fatal foreboding of having his own immediate pursuers on all sides, who in moments of the crowd of fanatic savages. Capt. L. was provisionally carried to Mahmood Khan's fort, and the rest of the party were left to their own devices after he was joined by Captain Mackintosh, who had run the gauntlet in the same manner through the Ghazis, but also unhurt, save by the loss of a small quantity of blood, which he had been liberally dealt off. He had been saved through the united efforts of Ghulam Mooyeddin, a merchant named, who accompanied him.

From the moment of their arrival in the fort in which was the Naib Amoen Ullah, the cell they were put in was surrounded by three hands of Ghazis, who, in a moment, they were grossly reviled, spit on, and otherwise insulted, they continually presenting muskets which the people inside turned from them, doing also as much as they could to assuage the rage of the infuriated mob.

After a time, several of the Afghan chiefs and their sons came to see the Farringtons inside, and treated and spoke to them kindly, assuring them that they were in no danger. Naib Amoen Ullah, however, on asking our names, muttered threats of dire import, such as “W'll blow you from guns, don't talk in this way; you must spare them, they are your guests.” During this time a hand reaching with great was lifted up by some of the Ghazis, and the Envoy's alarum Captain Lawrence on entering the fort asked after him and Captain Trevor's fate, and was informed that they had been taken to the house of Amoen Ullah.

On their requisition, they gave them dinner, of which the chiefs themselves also partook, having previously in a gentlemanly manner ceased them of their watches, &c. &c. The chiefs gave them money, and then to sit down and they themselves circling round the fire, recited the praises of Mohammed Shah Khan, who, they said, was the principal cause of their misfortune. At 12 o'clock at night, they were roused from their slumbers by the Shah Ghazis, of Mahmood Udhah, who told them he had come by the Sikhs's order to conduct them to his house, and that they must accompany him immediately. Accordingly, Capt. Lawrence mounted behind Dost Mohammed Khan, and Mackintosh, behind the Shah Ghazis, and in this way they were conveyed through a considerable portion of the city, which at that time was as silent as death, and they met with no prosecution of any sort or kind. On their arrival at the Bank's house, they were taken to a bed room, where with Mahmood Udhah they sat some time, the latter in tears deplored the occurrence of the day, although he had acquainted them with the manner of the Envoy.

short period he asked them if they would not like to see Capt. Skinner, and their answering in the affirmative they were shown into another room, where they found the latter asleep, who told them (the first time they had heard) of the cruel death (two days since) of the Envoy, the residence of Sir William Macartney and Captain Trevor; after some conversation on the melancholy subject, they lay down on the floor to sleep. *Eng. Jan. 31.*

THE STEAMER "VYKS" AND "HENDON."

The first named of these magnificent vessels is a steam-ship belonging to the Royal Navy; she is 107½ tons burthen—about the size of the *Komraucis*, but greatly above that of any other vessel belonging to the Indian Navy save the *Mamoon*; her engines are 340 horse-power; her paddle can be shrouns out of gear in three minutes; she is armed with two eighty-six pound 1 swivel guns. The *Mamoon* is the most powerful vessel, for her tonnage, which has as yet rounded the Cape; she is 114½ tons burthen, and 460 horse-power—steamers of her class being scarcely ever allowed more than one horse-power for every three tons; her engines have double cylinders 34 inches in diameter each, and of 16 feet stroke; her paddle has four engines. She has two sets of boilers, with an interval sufficient to walk in between them,—each of which is 16 feet long, and 4 feet wide, the other aft, so that they are fed with fuel from two fire-chimneys. Her paddle-boxes are on Smith's patent principle, with paddle-belts, each of which is 16 feet long, and 4 feet wide; she is armed fore-and-aft with swivel 68-pdrs, each of which weighs three tons and a quarter; she has, besides, on her side four 34-pdr. medium guns; she is usually a hundred tons larger, and is propelled by engines of 100 horse-power greater power than the *Komraucis*,—which, until now, has been the largest of our steamers. *Shipping Times, Jan. 28.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION.

The first part of the letter of this is trifling and almost enough. It is written in the short “Barlety Star” spirit of exultation at the very pretty story of the capture of the fort. Here is the Governor General of all India [says the *Star* official] on his right hand you will observe Koonwer Feroz Singh, son of His Highness the Maharajah of Lahore, who is the son of Feroz Singh, the prime minister, both mounted on asper Arab horses. The troops reviewed consist of nearly thirty thousand men, with one hundred and two pieces of cannon, and a number of howitzers, 12-Gunners, for the first time, the Colours presented by the Governor General. The Europeans receive double rations, and the natives an thirty thousand acres of awards.” This is a misapprehension, and a slightly exaggerated report of the notification, and is fit for the penny newspaper without almost a word of alteration.

The intimation of the pacification of Bundelkhand is of a more grave and important character. Lord Auckland's ministers were wont to urge, that when disaffection prevailed in India, the way to deal with it was to make a demonstration on Afghaniistan! The blowing up of Candahar would probably on the present occasion have been reckoned an excellent means of tranquillizing the Bundelkhand Chiefs! Lord Chamberlain takes the old-fashioned and intelligible method of sending fourteen thousand troops to the spot,—conceiving, perhaps, that the best means of pacification, was the best means of maintaining peace, and he claimed country is to chastise the disturbance-makers—the best moral influence with barbarous plundering tribes the field-pole, the sabre, and the bayonet. *Shipping Times, Jan. 28.*

“SUPERVISION IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE.”

To the Editor of the Spectator.

Sir,—I am a supporter of the Bill, and it is the intention of the Government, under the sanction of the late Hon. Regulations, to superintend Mr. Knox in his promotion to the grade of Superintending Surgeon. This is, as far as only a report and I trust one never to be realized, for if supervision actually takes place the Medical Service have no other alternative left to them, than that of upholding their rights by bringing the matter to a legal decision either in the Supreme Court or Queen's Bench.

It is now upwards of 17 years since I signed a certificate binding me to report to the Hon. the Company in consideration of receiving in return certain equivalents specified in their *charter* (regulations) of the service, one of which was, providing indemnity to the several grades of Ser-

from-Superintending Surgeon-and Member of the Medical Board.

Mr. Knox has twenty years ago entered into a similar agreement with the same parties. But mark what happens. The passing through the service for full quarter of a century, counting the hours as they passed, until the one should arrive, which would relieve him from the onerous, irksome, and degrading duties of a country, containing Medical Officer, and put him in possession of the easier more agreeable and better paid ones of Superintending Surgeon, that is, for the full term, by the Court of the Surgeons when the long service and himself no longer fit for the arduous duties of an executive Officer when the long looked for goal is not only within sight, but almost within his grasp, the Court gently interposes and with all the blandness in the world requests him to wait a moment, as the Members have a few words to exchange with him previous to his taking formal possession. We may suppose some such colloquy as the following thus takes place between the parties.

Court.—You are aware Mr. Knox that a few months ago, we conferred on you a great honor as an executive Medical Officer by granting certain greatly improved rates of retiring pensions to our old Medical Officers but claiming for ourselves the same. You only one, condition in the terms of the pension, that you in common with the other members of the service shall give up your claims to promotion by seniority in the higher grades, and having accepted of this rule, it is now our intention to set upon it by passing you over and promoting a junior over your head.

Knox.—(In the name of the Service at large) Gentlemen, you have hitherto been so sparing of your favors to the medical branch of the service, that we are always ready to receive with thankfulness even the smallest contributions in that way, and much we certainly owe to your constant loan by which we are enabled to live; but we are not willing to barter away any of our existing rights, for any consideration you can offer—give as much as you please, but take nothing from the title we already have.

And Gentlemen, remember I hold military Commissions from both your selves and his late Majesty constituting me a military Officer, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities appertaining thereto. And further remember that the terms of these commissions and our line promotion, I am precluded from serving under the orders of any junior Officer in my own case.

Consider also, when you conferred a honor similar in kind, but infinitely more valuable in its terms, on the purely military branch, you did not exempt from them the privilege of selecting from among the Major's list, those whom you might wish to raise to the rank of Lieut. Colonel, the exclusion of seniors—neither from the Captains of Regiments those whom you might wish to elevate to that of Field Officers.

Had you done so, in either of these cases and the innovation been permitted, we could not have objected, but as the matter now stands we do object. Gentlemen, we are part and parcel of the Army—and an important part too—in consequence with them are made to endure all the hardships and privations of military life, and are equally subject to the summary proceedings of martial law—we therefore are entitled to demand the same rights of our military Commissions claim whatever advantages of a general nature may be conferred on our purely military brethren. On these grounds we claim from you, our "Lionhearted Masters," the extension of the military bonus, unconditionally, to the medical branch of the service and without any such limitation as that you are now making. And if this fair and just demand is not considered, you will most deprecably forfeit in the estimation of all honest and honorable men, your right to the costly cherished title of "Lionhearted Masters." I am myself, gentlemen, I were you, that if you attempt to pass us over, (under the provisions of my commission is virtually to denote me from the service) or to deprive me of my right of promotion, by seniority, to the highest grade a right conferred on your side by your regulations, and honestly won by me by 25 years service, I proceed direct from this chamber to my legal adviser and direct him to sue you for damages, for breach of contract, in the Queen's Bench.

The alternative is now before you—accord to me my rights or be prepared to take the consequences.

Whether Mr. Editor, Mr. Knox possesses the address to address such language to the Government in Council here, is more than I can tell, but

if he has not, there are not wanting men in the Service who have, and who in doing so will command the encouragement and support of all their brethren. If therefore the Colonel not himself will respectfully, but urgently suggest, for his Lordship's most serious consideration, to ponder well before taking so fearful a step.

From the moment the order is promulgated, the whole of the Indian Medical Service is placed in collision with Government, and might and right being no longer convertible terms, why beg to subscribe myself your most obedient servant.

Bangalore, 24th Jan. 1842.

"DEBATES."

THE RELIGIOUS HERALD.

We were this morning favored with a copy of a Prospectus of a monthly periodical, to be entitled, the *Religious Herald*. It is to be published in the Burmese language on the first Wednesday in every month, by the American Baptist Missionaries, and is to be printed on half a sheet, or, we suppose, to consist of 4 pages oct. The objects of the paper are defined to be "the improvement of the native character and the diffusion of light among the heathen portion of the community." Its pages will therefore "be open to the insertion of every thing which is adapted to these ends." The price of subscription is one Rupee only, per annum. Even this low rate of subscription, we fear, will not secure the paper an extensive circulation among the natives, who have not a sufficient appreciation of knowledge to pay for it. The cheapness of subscription, however, will enable those, who are willing both to buy and impart knowledge, to subscribe for several copies for the purpose of gratuitous distribution.—*Alsatian Chronicle*.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DETT OF BOOKS.

To the Editor of the *Friend of India*.

DEAR SIR,—In the weekly column of news in your paper of the 20th instant, I observe some remarks relative to a recent notice in the *Englishman* on the subject of Duty, to be paid on printed books taken to England. The observations in the *Englishman* were in answer to some queries of mine.

Having a small library of books to get rid of, some of them scarce and valuable, and aware by experience of the fate that awaited them at an auction sale, I resolved, if the duty were moderate, to send them home. In an Agent's letter of 1832 I found that foreign books paid duty, bound at 25 10s. and unbound at 25 per cent. while on books originally published in, and exported from England, the duty was nominal, or 5 pence per cent. you may bid a lb. or 1 or 2s. the cent.

The Agent says, that he carried home a lot of books and found no inconvenience lay out with over on other parts of his baggage. There might, however, be a difference between books as passengers' baggage and as cargo.

In 1832, the foreign booksellers of London used to charge duties for France or 20 per cent. on the retail price of imported foreign works. What the average relative value of a cert. of books may be, it would be difficult to ascertain; but the value must have been great to admit of profit with a charge of 25 duty.

I speak only of profit on retail price, which as every one knows is somewhat less than forty per cent. above the Book Trade price, at least so Babbage says.

Profits and prices are a little foreign to the question under view; but the subject, by the enactment of the Copyright Act, becomes one of vast importance to the reading community here. And now that a regular steam carriage runs up to our very doors, let the booksellers keep a bright look out and lower their prices at least 10 or 15 per cent; or else the home Agents will soon have the

trade out of their hands by shoving the public the advantage of purchasing at the

Yours, &c.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the *Friend of India*.

SIR,—I think that in your paper of the 19th you have somewhat overrated the result likely to be attained by the Slavery Act about to be passed; and that you have fallen somewhat into the common error of thinking that all Slavery is the same,—"a bitter pill at the best,"—as Sterns calls it; and that even in this country is in some of its features analogous in more than mere name to that in the West Indies and elsewhere, and almost equally repugnant to those who are subjected to it.

The cruelties committed in the abduction and subsequent treatment of the negro slaves in plantations of our West Indian plantations, as practised but a very few years back by educated men speaking the English language and professing the Christian religion, can no more be compared with the mode of acquiring and the treatment of slaves in this country during the last half century than a Hammermith burglary to a Mofussil "Nukbari," or the labour exacted from a convict on the Coal River, Hurary Bay, to that of an Indian Parganna manning the public roads in the 34 Pargannas!

The difference between involuntary servitude performed in a man's own country, living upon the soil and food to which he has been always accustomed, and probably seeing some members at least of his family every day of his life,—and that among strangers of a different tongue, and breathing an ungenial air is wide indeed; and when to this it is added, that in the latter state acts of violence and cruelty were of hourly occurrence both from the habits of the taskmasters and from the absence of all social checks; and that in the former, masters are notoriously kind and that few instances of cruelty perpetrated by them can pass unnoticed,—the difference between slavery in the two Indies will be allowed to be still wider, and hardly fit to be called by the same generic name.

It has been well ascertained that male slaves in this country fare better in most families than out-of-door free servants; while the ill-treatment of slaves of either sex is seldom heard of,—ash would be through the medium of a gossiping village community were it the case. It is only in the killings of Nawabs and Rajahs that it could remain a secret; and there even the testimony of respectable men goes to show that it is the exception more than the rule. Are free wives and female relations imprisoned in their sensenahs by that tyrant custom now ill-treated without the possibility of gaining release? of course they are; and what is more, probably abused and more harshly than a concubine slave.

What I have just observed has reference to what we see in our own province. With respect to Central India, Sir John Malcolm bears evidence to the slavery being chiefly confined to females; to men slaves, when they are met with, being generally in the train of men of rank as confidential servants, (It was not yet in the way in Maryland and America;) and to their work, "more like adopted children than menials." Forster too, the Bombay man, speaking of the domestic customs of the people of Cambray and Gujerat, says emphatically, "no cruel taskmasters and overrears increase the hardships of bondage; they (the slaves) are all household servants, often confidential domestic friends, and are never employed in families; and to their work," "It cannot surely be said that legislation on this subject has entirely disarmed for 27 centuries years." There are no laws in force of an earlier date than those of 1793; and in these can be found no single provision in favor of slavery anything resembling that quoted by you as enacted in 1772. By a proclamation of Government, dated 23d July,

1790^o persons concerned in the traffic of exported slaves had been declared liable to a criminal prosecution; and this proclamation appears to have been embodied in Reg. 22, of 1795, Sect. 74. By Reg. 8, of 1790, the killing of a slave was declared murder, any thing in the Mohammedan law notwithstanding. Regulations 10, of 1821, and 3, of 1832, prohibit all traffic in slaves not only imported from abroad, but brought from one province of the country to another, whether the slaves so transported objected to the change or not; while a Circular Order of the Nizamut Adawlat of the 27th April, 1791, makes the transportation of slaves, with or without their consent, a heinous offence.

I do not mean for one moment to deny that *some* law of the spirit of the one before us should be enacted. It would be well worthy of an independent, manly, and upright Government. All I maintain is that your estimate of its value is overdrawn; that slavery in this country is much magnified by Calcutta patriots, (who don't object to the exportation of slaves,—coolies I mean, to the Mauritius,) and country members at home; (who *den* *fy* O'Connell's account of the cruel manufacture of East India muscavado by *Satan* &c.)—and that there is much to be said on both sides.

Bodden, under no law or regulation in force amongst us has the right to barter in slave-law *essentially legal*; and the civil recognition of such rights has been solely under the Mahomedan code. By the Hindoo law, slaves being attached to the land are held to serve or *inamovable property*; which scarcely leaves them slaves at all. Under the civil law administered according to the Koran, *enslaved persons* have certainly been given in our country, but I have never seen any of them considered as slaves; and persons with their families have been declared the slaves and so with the property of deo-ded holders; but no where can I learn that such decrees,—(and considering the number of slaves they have been exceedingly few,)—have been enforced by force or restraint even. Had they been so, I feel certain there would have been many a Magistrate, whether in former or present times, to have taken cognizance of the matter, and to have interpreted the strict arm of the executive law, and to have supported the slave-law. There is certainly no anomaly here; but Magistrate acts solely under the Anglo-Indian code of laws; (by Construction, No. 80,) he only consults the law officer in cases of novelty and difficulty,—which these cases could never be; and the negative measures of not making the barter of slaves amongst slave-holders in our own Province a penal offence, can neither be considered by him an expression of assent, nor of the reverse. It might as well be argued that because an assent is not punishable where the injurious principle is to prosecute, it is not a crime to prosecute. The date of the issue of the Kilmist Adawlat of the 27th March 1835, by the Magistrate is *causative* without examining into the effect of slavery, merely upon the assertion of a person that he is not a slave, (and if a slave the case is, I opine, the same,) to give that person redress for violent detention, leaving the opposite party to recover his rights, as he best may, through the Civil Court; and I will repeat, that there is not a Magistrate in the country who would recognize the principle of one man to coerce even, much less to maltreat, a slave as long as there was no statute to the contrary between two men of equal status of the master and another.

The abolition of slavery however is one thing, and the non-recognition of it by the legislature another. Under the new Act hun dreds of starving infants will still be cherished in humane servitude ;

* Colclouke's Digest, vol. II.

+ The *Herkimer* has also, I find, taken up the subject in the same light, but I have not seen the article.

† Elements of Hindoo Law, by Sir T. Strange, vol. I. on "Property."

§ Construction of S. D. A. Nos. 550 and 1009.
 ¶ This Concavum is *general*: it is not appli-

If this Confucianism is *gentle*, it is not applicable only to Asians, as it is sometimes thought.

ture, as it should be, all social disabilities with regard to such on their arriving at an age of discretion will cease. Adults will no longer be bought and sold like household animals and cattle (though bull-dogs are exempted by law from such sale!) in liquidation of debt; and if they fly from a hard master, their restoration will not be enforced by a Court of Civil Law. So far so good: but on such being known will not the risk be probably more of giving up the children of the starving poor? And the Magistrates in future find persons less willing to bring up without reward the hundreds of deserted infants they yearly find deserted in their paths?

With respect to the provisions of this particular Act I will state,—first, that no slave has ever been bought and sold in enforcing demands for ransom or revenge; secondly, that no rights in the person and services of a slave have ever (legally at all events) been enforced by a Criminal Court; and thirdly,—very very seldom, not once perhaps in 30 years in each of the Bahar and Coohistan districts, by a Civil Court; and, fourthly,—that for the most part 40 years no act of violence, however trifling, has ever been committed on a slave with the knowledge of a European Magistrate where the offence has not been regarded as a “penal” one, and treated accordingly.

It only remains for me to suggest one slight modification in the Act now drafted. I would propose, that the provisions be ordered to come into force, say three or four years hence; that all vendible slaves at this date be registered; and that all such slaves able to purchase or procure their own freedom, be enabled to have their names struck out of said register, and that the same be under their description of personal property recognised by the Civil law of the land, should be taken away from their proprietors without either warning or compensation. I would also make a provision, that the voluntary slavery of a man above age, as common in parts of the country, in satisfaction of a debt, should be personal, with sufficient checks to prevent slaves and unskilled men from purchasing their property (as all property when this date) be free from their birth.

I remain, your most obedient servant,
AN ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE.
27th January, 1843.

EUROPE

REF ID: A61058

A PRIMITIVE CHURCH.—In recent years, through the hop district of Kent, I had occasion to be some days in the vicinity of Goodhurst, a small town. One Lord's-day morn., I repaired to one of the churches, and, to my surprise, found a congregation of devotees combined with the simplicity of Christianity worship. The one I happened to select is a small, old-fashioned building, with a porch, which I just taken my seat, when a "chile drove drop, from silence was taken, with considerable ceremony, a pair of silken or plush candle-sticks, nearly a yard high, in which were placed two large tapers, and the service proceeded on each end of the communion table. Between these and opposite a pair of *crosses*, was arranged the sacramental plate, consisting of two large silver chalices, and a silver paten, and a pair of silver vessels, containing water. These three things had been thus formally laid out, appeared the Congregan. He entered the communion table, and, with a flourish of the staff, arrayed in his surplice and fiddle by music, he commenced the service while supplies, as doctors come upon a stage from the wings. The latter took their seats on benches placed on the wall, which made them appear as almost floating in the congregation. To place out of which they came, I was afterwards informed, is called the "maner of the church."

and without for the purpose of dressing, and keeping their supplies in. Before this time the bell had ceased, the church was crowded, and we were all waiting for the service to begin; but it was evident from the appearance of anxiety in the clergyman and boys, that there was some cause for delay existing. In this time we continued fully a quarter of an hour, when the carriage wheels, dashing the gravel, announced the ar-

arrival of some considerable personage; the surpluses were all in commotion, but again we were doomed to disappointment,—it was only the family of a neighbouring gentleman, and who could, therefore, wait like the rest of us.

[illegible]

least, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? The words on the left are, "Verily, verily, I say unto you. Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." Not one word of doing this is in italics. It is in italics, however, that the Lord's death still is come, as he has consumed. The words marked in italics are in italics, to distinguish them from the others, which are plain.

During the evening service, which began precisely at six in the afternoon of one of the longest days in July, and which concluded in broad daylight, the summary of lighting the candles on the altar was witnessed.

From a Correspondent of the Record.

THE CHURCH AND DISSIDENTS.—The measures of Church-extension and Dissent-suppression which Mr. Mackintosh has introduced into Parliament under pretence of a regard for the "Health of Towns," is beginning to attract a degree of attention proportioned to its importance. Our readers have already seen that a movement in arrest of its insidious progress was made in the city of Bristol and in the county of Huntingdon; signs having been taken in both ways for co-operating with the Metropolitan Committee formed for the purpose of opposing the hypothetical error. The subject is under discussion among the provincial Newspapers, who learn, to their surprise and dismay, that a Bill founded upon evidence confined to the Metropolis, is drawn up so as to involve all England. An able Article which we have translated from the *Standard*, and which we have published in our issue of the 2nd inst., has been translated from the subject is engaging the attention of that denomination; and we understand that it has been formally brought under the consideration of the Congregational Union, and that the Executive Committee which sits for the great Methodist Body in matters affecting their interests, intends to oppose the further progress of the Bill, as an intolerable invasion of vested rights, in its nature and its effect, religious freedom. In short, we are fully warranted in promising Mr. Mackintosh as warm a reception—should he have the temerity to make the re-introduction of his bold Bill—such as will send him off with some two and-thirty years ago. The Protestant Dissenters triumphed then, and why should they not triumph now? The measures proposed by the Bill were united; and they will always triumph, when they are united. All their failures have been owing to dissension. Church-men are still livid, or attempted to be livid; and why? Because the Dissenters of that class are not united in demanding their abolition. Our Wesleyan brethren, for reasons satisfactory no doubt to themselves, (though that is not the question we are alluding to in this case,) are not just now in opposition to Church-men; and, therefore, Church-men are not indignantly abolished. But, in opposing Mr. Mackintosh's Bill, Wesleyans did stand fighting side by side with every other Dissenting denomination, as they did in 1811; and that which appeared to Sidmouth in 1811, will happen to Mackintosh in 1845.

It will be said, perhaps, by the timorous Dissenter, that the Church party are stronger than ever; and that, therefore, we cannot hope to defeat them; and certainly, to make the attempt under the influence of such a notion, would not be promising. But it is a fact, that the Church party are stronger than they were at the beginning of the present century? They may be more superficial and more despotic; but let us remember who hath said, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall," and not be unnecessarily discouraged by distasteful aims and suggestions bearing no more despatch than they may; but stronger they are not. In fine, whatever difficulties there may be in the circumstances of the two cases, in all in our power, we will do our best. Our fathers had to encounter a Government measure; the Bill with which we are concerned, affords little more than a private Member of Parliament, although certainly Bishop may be the real parent. Was the principle of Lord Sidmouth's Bill an infamous attack upon the first principles of civil and religious liberty of now; with the suggestion of being more violent in its details, and of involving a measure of national and of national convulsion too; and all at the same time exposing the nation to the risk of idle, luxurious, and even paid clergy. We have ventured to assert that the Church party are not stronger now than they were when they were charged with sin to answer to the voice of Dissenting indignation; but there is another question. Are the Dissenters weaker? If the Wesleyans, the Independents, and the Baptists, were to be considered as a united body in the days of Catechetical and Sidmouth, will Peel and Stanley venture to slight their combined determination in 1845? We trust they will not. Let them not say, "We are not," rather, they shall, and the meddling Member by Lynton will be left to get out of the net as he best may.

Of the desperate temper of the Church in relation to this question, we have many illustrations. Let us mention one. "Professor Schofield and the Clergy of Cambridge," (see give the very words of a most trustworthy and careful Correspondent,) "have resolved to demand their full fees for all interests in that town, even when they take place in Dissenting Chapels or burying-grounds. The Professor lately declined to bury a Dissenter, for whom no burial-place for some time could be found. At length, one of our chapels was made her burying-place, and he continued to receive the service. I judge, of the surprise of the survivors, at receiving from Schofield immediately a bill for every item usually found in his funeral accounts. I vouch for the truth of this statement. It would seem almost as if the bill was paid. The object of the Clergy is evident enough. They want to establish the custom. The *Parish*, I do not say, will not actually do this. Our Correspondent anticipates the obvious remark, that the Ecclesiastical Professor's demand was illegal, by observing that the Clergy "want to establish the custom." And, in fact, this is the object of Mr. Mackintosh's Bill; he would not merely "establish the custom," but make it *law*. The principle of his Bill is, to secure to every clergyman a certain payment on the death of every parishioner, whether buried by him or not. And this out of concern for the health of towns! Certainly the health of towns people ought to be cared for; but why entrust it to a class of physicians who, always practice *bleeding*!—*Par.*

PERHAPS ACTIVITY.—[The following circular is expected to have been sent to every house in the parish to which it relates. The parts in italics are similarly employed in the copy from which we print.]

CHRIST CHURCH, DORSET.

TO ALL MY PARISHIONERS OF CHRIST CHURCH, DORSET.

"To all my Parishioners of Christ Church, Dorset, I desire to show much misunderstanding of the true nature of Holy Baptism exists, especially among the poorer members of my flock, I find it my duty to explain to you this publicity."

"That Holy Baptism is the Sacrament instituted by Christ Himself, through which we are admitted to the blessings of the Gospel; His that believeth and is baptized shall be saved."

"That registration is only a civil act, appointed to ascertain the numbers of the people; and, therefore, that Registration is by no means the same thing as Baptism."

"And that Registration will not do as well as Baptism."

"That you are just as much bound to bring your children to the Church to be Baptized as you are bound when you were children yourselves: if the Registrar calls, you must answer his questions about the birth, but remember that this is not Baptism, and that nothing whatever is to be said Baptism, if it is not baptism, it is in no Christian, nor is it, after all, so much as to be said Baptism."

"That it is 'certain by God's Word, that children who are baptized, dying before they commit actual sins, are undoubtedly saved; but of children who die without Christian Baptism since they are not members of Christ's Church, in which alone salvation is to be had, we cannot be certain that they have the benefit of our Saviour's death."

"That the neglect of allowing children to die without Christian Baptism is a grievous sin on the parents' part; and the parents will have to account before God's judgment-seat for depriving their little ones of the spiritual blessing of becoming members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven."

"That the Ministers of the Clergy of the Church of England, are almost daily commissioned to administer the Sacraments of the Gospel in this country; and, therefore, you are to seek Baptism for your children at the door of the Church, and at the hands of the Clergy."

"That to prevent all hindrance from poverty, I have now measures that *no fee whatever shall be demanded for registering the Baptisms of children born within my district.*"

"That whenever, from previous neglect, children or others are growing up unbaptized, I shall be ready, upon due examination, to baptize such persons; and in all cases without any payment."

"That, as to the proper time for Baptism, it should be, at the most, within a month after the child is born; or, at the proper place, it is the church of the district where the child takes place."

"That baptisms are administered at three o'clock on Sunday afternoons, at Christ Church, New North Street, which is your parish Church, not only for this but for all the other parishes in the district."

"I, therefore, affectionately exhort all my parishioners, not only as they love their children, but as they value their own souls, not to neglect so great a blessing for their offspring, and to bring them to the blessed waters of redemption thus freely offered them without money and without price."

"I am, your faithful Pastor and Friend in Christ, W. L. L. M. B. C. M."

"In witness of Christ Church, New North Street."

"N. B.—Where two or more families reside in one house, it is requested that this Letter may be communicated from one to the other."—*Par.*

THE CHURCH OF DORSET.—THE CONVENTION of the ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, held at Glasgow, on the 10th of Wednesday, 1844, was opened on the 11th of Wednesday.

There were present about 400 or 470 members. Of these 100 would not vote, and the resolutions were agreed to by a majority of about 275. In the evening of Thursday last, the Convention, in its proceedings being held for the necessity of union and numbers to produce any effect upon the government, most of the dissenters gave in, and 457 members remained in their adherence to the resolutions. When it is recollected that the numbers of the established church amount to nearly 1,000 exclusive of the grand assembly, a little more than a third would appear to be in favour of the resolutions of the convention.

The resolutions, however, will speak for themselves.

FIRST SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONVENTION OF MINISTERS ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, 1844, AND CONCURRED IN BY 457 MEMBERS.

1. That according to the recent, and, as it appears to this convention, unconsolidated decisions of the supreme civil courts, and the interpretation which those decisions, if allowed to stand, would give to the law, and power in the state, would put upon the civil law—the obligation to receive and admit a qualified person, imposed by the law of patronage on the presbytery of the church, is a civil obligation, and may be enforced by the ordinary compulsions of civil law; and in particular, that the rejection of a presentee in respect of the dissent of the congregation according to the fundamental principle and law of the church, is not merely an act in which the civil courts may refuse to give civil effect, but is in itself a civil wrong or offence, which may be dealt with accordingly by the civil courts.

2. That other decisions of the civil courts, and in particular the decision of the Lord Ordinary in the case of the deposition of the Free Church ministers, imply an assumption of jurisdiction in the most sacred functions of the worship and government of the church, especially in the matter of the deposition of ministers, to the effect of reducing the sentence of the civil courts in the exercise of discipline over ministers and members of the church.

3. That these claims to jurisdiction in spiritual matters, on the part of the civil courts, are based chiefly, if not altogether, upon the act of Queen Anne restoring patronage—an act from the first unjustifiable, and recently rendered more so by the fact that the church cannot consent to accommodate her ecclesiastical procedure.

4. That as the principle involved in these decisions, and particularly in the recent Auchtermuchty judgment, is that of the supremacy of the civil courts over those of the established church in the exercise of their spiritual functions; as the members of the convention do declare that no measure can in conscience be submitted to by them which does not effectively protect the church against the exercise of such jurisdiction by the civil courts in time to come, and in particular fully prevent all future encroachments of the nature specified in the preceding resolutions.

5. That in all their past proceedings, the members of this convention have been actuated, and they trust that in all their future proceedings they will continue to be actuated, by a deep conviction of the duty and evidence of the church and ecclesiastical constitution under which they live; and that one of the chief causes of their present anxiety arises out of their impression that the members of the civil courts, in the recent decision of the civil courts, especially if those shall be finally sanctioned as the law of the land, must be regarded as having thereby declared that as they are required to be so, in the exercise of the church and the consciences of her office-bearers.

SECOND SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONVENTION OF MINISTERS, ON TUESDAY, THE 22D OF NOVEMBER, 1844, AND CONCURRED IN BY 324 MEMBERS.

1. That while the church most solemnly protests against the invasion of her jurisdiction by the civil courts, as contained in the recent decisions of faith, and the constitution of this kingdom; and while, in particular, she is entitled, in the judgment of her brethren now assembled, to declare, as the General Assembly in the late of 1843 has declared, that the assumption by the civil courts of authority in matters spiritual, and especially in the ordination, admission, or deposition of ministers, is a direct and deliberate violation of the law of God, and in violation of the law of the church, which was made up of the act of severity and the unity of union; and that (whereas in the late of 1843 the civil courts have declared, that they ought themselves to be held so in right of their office, it is null and void of no effect; and, what-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE MESSRS OF HER MAJESTY'S AND
THE 105. COMPANY'S REGIMENTS
AND
RESIDENTS IN THE MORNHILL.

MESSRS. TULLOCH AND COMPANY
HAVE COMPLETED MOST EXTENSIVE AR-
RANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRST HOUSES IN
ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RECEIVING
REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

Sent out to them regularly and they are always
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and every article is guaranteed to arrive at the
most distant Stations in India in the best condi-
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35 Messrs of Regiments and others taking
their regular supplies, allowed a liberal credit.

FIRST RATE WINES,

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Of the best cloutings.

A SMALL QUANTITY SENT OUT OCCASIONALLY IN
BOTTLES.

FIRST GROWTH CLARETS.

Destourmel, St. Estephe,
Chateau Lafite, St. Julien,
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BROWN, GOLDEN AND PALE SHERRIES,
IN BOTTLE AND BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS.

DIRECT COMMERCE OF
SUPERB OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA.
Thus securing regular supplies of the choicest
Wines of a quality rarely met with in India.

OLD PORT.

REMARKABLE BURGUNDY HERMITAGE, BU-
CELLAS, ROUGE, SAUTERNE AND BARBAC.

SPIRITS OF EVERY KIND.

GENUINE LIQUEURS.

Marschino, Noyon, red and white,
Hutch Liqueur, Fackin Amour, and
Curacao, Cherry Brandy.

FRESH PALE ALE,
From BASS, TOWN, HENRI and Co. Maudin,
Samuel, Tennant and ALLSOPP.

CANTREY MESSRS.

The Managers of Cantre Messrs will be supplied
at the Lowest rates.

A LARGE STOCK OF RHE ALE & PORTER,
IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c.

Large consignments are received from Cross,
and Blackwell, H. Davis and Co., Wyratt, Burgess
and others.

HAMS AND CHEESE,
Put up in Tins and sent to the most distant sta-
tions in the best condition.

LARGE OX TONGUES.

HERMETICALLY SEALED
PROVISIONS.

From Cooper, Moore, McDonald and others.
Salmon, Pickles, Turbidge, Stewed
and Roasted Mince, Hare, Mutton, Ham, Salmon,
Trout, Venison, and all Articles of this descrip-
tion.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND DESSERT SER-
VICES.

Of the most fashionable patterns.

GLASS AND PLATED-WARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED
HARNESSE AND SADDLERY.

From the Firm of Hall and Son, Post, Whippy
Johnson and others.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.

From the First House in London.

JAM, JELLIES AND MARMALADE.

In patent jars, sold in great quantities for the
use of the fruit in a very superior manner
to the common jar.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TART FRUITS.

GROCERY.

Cocoa Macaroon,
Truffles,
Vermicelli,
Tapioca,
Natural,
Pasta Sago.

Barley,
Sante Currants,
Raisins,
Cocoa and
Chocolate.

PATENT MEDICINES OF EVERY DEScrip-
TION.

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED
TOOTH, NAIL, FINGER, AND HAIR
BRUSHES.

THE FINEST
MERINO AND OTHER CLOTHS,
FABRIC, HOSIERY, HAREDAIRY & STILLERY.
From Boudier's and other French Houses.

MANILLA AND HAVANNAH CIGARS.

THE FINEST CIGARS AND BLACK TEA.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHINA GOODS.

POWDER AND BREEZE BARREL'S
FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
From No. 1, Joseph Manton, Parker, Mills and
Sons, Chas. Moore, Jones, Wesley Richards,
and other eminent makers.

PATENT SHOT AND GUNPOWDER.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DRAB AND BLACK DRA-
VES HATS.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

LILLIARD BALLS, CURA, MACES AND GLOTH.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, AND WICKETS.

IMPERIAL TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 41, Tank-Square,
S. E. Corner Scotch Kirk.

THE Proprietor respectfully solicits the Patron-
age of the Public and he begs to inform that a list of
Tea for sale at the Warehouse, which were most
carefully selected at Canton by a professional
Taster.

The object of the Proprietor is to supply the
Public with TEAS of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES; and he is confident of
succeeding both these ends, from the means he has
at his command.

In offering these Goods for SALE, the Proprietor
is enabled to sell them at 25 PER CENT. LESS
than could be afforded, were credit allowed; as
the expense of BILL-collecting and losses from
deaths, &c., fully amount to that per-centage.
All packages leaving the Warehouse will be
carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended
that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any
description.

All applications are requested to be made to
Mr. Richard Harris, who is authorized to effect
Sales and receive payment for the same.

On long in canteens, at 7-1 and 8 Rs.
Hypoc, at Co's Rs. 2-4, 2-12, 4-8 and 5-4 per
cwt.

Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.

Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.

Comp, at 2-8 and 2 Rs.

Pouchong, at 4-8 and 5-4.

Flowery Comp, per 10-catty box 20 Rs. per
cwt 5-4 and 5-8.

Souchong, ditto 16 Rs., ditto 3-12 and 2-8.

Ditto, ditto 14 Rs., ditto 3-4.

Handsome mill painted Boxes containing
Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 28 Rs. per
box.

COFFEE.

The finest Picked Mocha at one Rupee per cwt.

TERMS—CASH.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the original sealed
bags, always on Sale on Commission, by CLARK
and SONS, Bangalore, at the lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAT. MINISTRY AND PRIVATE
A. BILLS, of first rate character, in convenient sums
and dates for family residences.

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.
(Sole Agents)

With reference to the above advertisement,
Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add
that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for
period in the Market, forwarding them home if
required, free of Commission or any charge, save
postage.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSRS OF REGI-
MENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHAN-
ISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO. have
the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation
of the successful termination of the War, and the
certain return of the forces to India this year,
they have made very extensive additions to their
Stock of Beer, Wine, Spirit, and Supplies, gen-
erally, and as prepared to execute and dispatch
the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from
the arrangements they have entered into with the
Best Aqueduct, they guarantee that their supplies
shall reach the most distant station, in perfect
order and in much shorter time than they have us-
ually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER.

Of October's brewing from Bass and Alport, in
wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. Lon-
don and country bottled Porter.

FINE CLARETS.

Destourmel, Grand St. Remy, Haut Margaux,
St. Julien, and other brands.

CHOICE SHERRIES.

From Burdon and Grey, Rufford, Oldham,
Wardell, Black, and others; Pale and Brown, in
wood and bottle.

PORT.

Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular
order from first rate London houses.

SUPERIOR

SPANISH CHAMPAGNE,
MADEIRA, CRISTAL, MANSIE, HOCK,
SAUTERNE, BERGSHUT, and LISSOP,
LUSITANUS and STRUPE,
Of all descriptions.

DUNLAP AND CASTILLO'S

MILD FRENCH BRANDY, OLD ENGLISH BRANDY,
BOLLARD'S GIN, GILBERT'S GIN, OLD TOM,
JAMAICA RUM, GILBERT'S and BRACIA WINE,
OLD CHERRY BRANDY, CUMACIO, RASBERRY
and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

WARRANTED PURE

OLIVIAN'S STORES,
GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, TART FRUITS, HER-
METICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS, FRESH FISH,
BISCUITS, AND CHINESE CANNED FOODS, FINE
HAMS, AND STRAITS BACON.

WARRANTED FIRST CROP

HYSON, PEKOE, and FINEST TEAS,
DUNLAP'S BOTTLED LEAS, and
PATENT STRAITS CANDLES.

GENTLE

3-4 and 5-4 Marilla Segura,
Prepared Tolosano and Hock's Snakes.

Stationery, Hard-ware, History,
Stationery, Quills & Ware, Hebrews,
Millinery, Hats, &c. &c.

Together with any other article in the market,
purchasable on the shortest notice.

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ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN,

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TWENTYMAN AND CO.

Watch-makers, Jewellers and Goldsmiths.

CONTINUE to call off their Stock at very reduc-
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CLOCKS and WATCHES—by McCabe and other

makers.

SILVER PLATE—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

JEWELLERY—of every description from the first

houses in England, a portion of which has just

been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting

of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert

Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

SILVERWARE—Ink Stands of every description,

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ers, &c. &c.

PLATEWARE—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Can-
dles, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mutual will be as good as to ap-
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with their orders.

Canton, 1st November, 1842.

MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.

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TO REGIMENTAL MESSES AND OTHERS.

THE adjustment of certain accounts requiring,

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standing should be speedily realized, Messrs.

Colby, Atkins, Corrie and Co. beg to intimate that

they are authorized to dispose of T. and B.'s re-

maining Stock of Wines at the following reduced

prices, viz.

Paul Sherry at Co.'s Rs. 22 per dozen quoted.

Brown ditto, ... 24 per ditto ditto.

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N. B.—Messrs. Residents will be pleased to

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MESSES. GEORGE AND ROBERT BLACK-

BURN of Madras, request the Messrs of

H. M. and the H. Company's Service, to transmit

their orders for the supply of their Wines, through

their Agents in Calcutta.

MESSES. EGLINTON, MCCLURE & CO.

Calcutta, 24th December, 1847.

TO CORNISHMEN.

IN INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE death of Doctor Sperry having deprived in-

teresting contributors to the museum of the

Royal Institution of Cornwall of the ready means

of forwarding their gifts, the undersigned are au-

thorized to receive any contributions for that in-

stitution, and to convey them to England, free of

all expense.

The undersigned are requested to add, that

packages for the above Institution will be received

and conveyed free of Expense to Truro, by

Messrs. Williams, Foster and Co., 65, Upper

Thames Street, London.

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Calcutta, 18th December, 1847.

THOMAS KENNEDY,

OF KILMARNOCK,

Rifle Maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

A statement of Double and Single Barreled

RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bore,

and Weights, for sale at the Gunshops of the un-

der-signed. Parties in the Month are requested

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FOR SALE, AT THE GODOWNS OF THE

UNDERSIGNED.

VERY superior PALE, Gold, and Brown SHERRY,

with the well known Brand of Oldman

and Co. in Quarter Casks, Hbls. and Butts, from

Co.'s 1846, 300 to 600 per Butt; also in Quarter Casks,

Hbls. and Butts, of R. Blackburn's choice

OLD MARIETTA, direct from the Island, at Co.'s Rs.

400 per Hbl. Terms Cash. Parties in the Month will

please apply through their own Agents.

SHAW AND MAXWELL'S SUPERIOR

WINE.

In Cases containing 3 Doz. in Quarts and Pints.

CHAMPAGNE, at Co. Rs. 30 per doz.

PALE and BROWN SHERRY, " 30 "

CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, MAR-

SEILLE and HART'S BRAND,

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THE URDU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE Urdu Government Gazette is published

under the authority of Government, every

Tuesday morning, and contains—in the English

and Urdu languages—the Decrees of Agra, the Agra

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Dewanry and Muzammat Adawlat; the Circular

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Dewanry Adawlat; as well as all Government

Notifications, of whatever kind.

The subscription is 12 Rupees a year, payable

in advance.

All applications should be addressed to the

Editor, at Agra.

A second edition of the above, in English and

Urdu, applicable to the Bengal and Behar Pro-

vinces, is also published every Friday morning,

and may be had separately on the same terms.

Agra, 3d January, 1848.

FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

BOWLAND'S KALYDOR.

A preparation from Oriental Exotics, is now in-

ternally known as the most efficacious

and beautiful of the Bux and Cam-

plexions. Its virtues are commonly displayed in

thoroughly eradicating all pimples, spots, redness,

tears, freckles, and those numerous imperfections

in healing Sun-burns, Stings of Insects, and in

rendering the most rough and uneven skin, plea-

santly soft and smooth. To the complexion, it in-

jects a juvenile rosiness, and, to the neck, face and

arms, a delicate and fairness unrivalled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing

Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun,

dust, or hard winds, and after the heated atmos-

phere of crowded assemblies.—GENTLEMEN, will

find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in any

way the irritation of the razor.

Price 4d. 6d. and 8d. per bottle, duly in-

cluded.

The following Testimonial is one of many con-

tinually addressed to Messrs. Bowland & Son, 20, Hat-

ten Garden, London.

The celebrated BOWLAND'S KALYDOR,

appropriately styled by its name, is the most

valuable of the Bux and Camplexions. Its virtues

are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating

all pimples, spots, redness, tears, freckles, and those

numerous imperfections in healing Sun-burns, Stings

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even skin, pleasantly soft and smooth. To the com-

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face and arms, a delicate and fairness unrivalled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing

Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun,

dust

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 424. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16th. 1845.

[Price 3 Cts. St. monthly, or 30 Sts. yearly, if paid in advance.]

THE ACQUITTAL OF THE GENERAL PRISONERS.
The Courts Martial held on the officers who were recently in the hands of the Afghans, have terminated in their honorable acquittal. Those who survived the calamity, are thus exonerated from the censure of having been in any measure the occasion of it, and the obliquy of that great disaster rests upon the memory either of Sir W. Macnaghten or General Elphinstone. The Courts Martial have not given us any additional information of the real cause of that disaster; though there can be little doubt that the facts elicited at Col. Shelton's trial, would shed a flood of light on the subject, and enable the public to determine upon whose shoulders the blame really rests. The general current of opinion at present points to General Elphinstone as the instrumental cause of our discomfiture, and attributes it to his inebriety or want of judgment that the insurrection was allowed to reach a height at which it became uncontrollable. But this impression is not based on that kind of evidence which the future historian will deem conclusive, and it appears to us a sacred duty on the part of the friends, and more particularly the relatives of the deceased Envoys, to collect and publish all the documents which are necessary to illustrate the question, and to vindicate his memory from obloquy. We think that if his venerable father were not sinking under the weight of years, he would have undertaken this paternal office with his accustomed energy. Is there not individual in the large circle of his relatives who will engage in this 'labour of love,' and place his relative in an advantageous position before the present age? The Insurrection at Cabul will necessarily occupy a very prominent place in the history of British India, and it is important, not less for the reputation of the individual who occupied the most responsible position during that extraordinary event, than for the interests of truth, that its true character should be known.

Of the charges brought against Col. Shelton, he was acquitted of three and found guilty of one, viz. of having made preparations for retreating without authority, during the second week of the insurrection. But the impression which he received from his superior on the occasion, was supposed to supersede the necessity of any second punishment. This charge gives us some insight into the state of circumstances at Cabul, and explains in some measure the cause of our disaster. It appears that at a very early stage of this unhappy business, the idea of retreating to Peshawar was embraced to a considerable extent, both by the officers and men, as the only alternative left for their safety. The existence of such an opinion evidently shows that the army had become dispirited, and had lost all confidence in the military capacity of the General. And to this cause it is evidently to be attributed that succession of faint and ill directed efforts, which terminated in the annihilation of the troops.

The insurrection of Cabul differs little from the riots of London, Bristol and of other places, except in its fatal conclusion; and this is to be ascribed to the want of energy at the commencement, and to the absence of that unanimity of counsel and effort which, in such an emergency, was of the last importance. That there was

a combination on the part of the chiefs to throw off the yoke and destroy the army, is incontrovertible; but a vigorous display at the commencement would, in all probability, have put it down, and at all events have enabled us to large and well equipped an army to hold its ground during the winter. The successful resistance offered to the Eastern Ghilzies by Sir Robert Sale in his progress through the Khoord Cabul pass, staggered the minds of the conspirators, and made them doubtful of the issue of the enterprise. The opposition he encountered, was evidently connected with the subsequent insurrection; and if the same bold front had been exhibited during the first two or three days of the outbreak at Cabul, it is highly probable that the whole plan would have been discovered. But the enemy was not awfully under-rated; and days were lost when every moment was of value.

The conspirators were emboldened by our inactivity, and gathered strength both in nerve and numbers with every succeeding hour; and, by the mismanagement of those on whom the direction of affairs rested, our troops became dispirited exactly in the same proportion as the confidence of the enemy was increased. Time and circumstances multiplied difficulties; till at length the army was driven to a diagonal capitulation, and annihilated.

From the accounts now before the public, it appears that Sir William Macnaghten was thwarted at a time when the safety of the army depended on his being cordially seconded by the military authorities. We are not certain that he will not be severely censured for having suggested at once to take on himself the responsibility of superseding the authority of General Elphinstone, and placing a more efficient officer and a more willing coadjutor at the head of the army. He might have exposed himself to the risk of censure had he taken this bold step, but a man who shrinks from such a risk is not equal to a great crisis. George the Third saved London during the riots of 1790 by calling out the troops of his own accord, when his Ministers seemed unwilling to incur the responsibility of such an act. He acted unconstitutionally on a great emergency; but he prevented the entire sack of the Capital; and the irregularity of his proceeding is entirely overlooked amidst the praise bestowed on his moral courage.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The last number of the *Coke's Christian Enquirer* informs us, that the Vedant will in future form no part of the public course of study in the Government Sanskrit College, and adds, that the friends of Mission must feel much pleasure at the announcement. We fear the Editor is rather too sanguine in his hopes, that the extinction of this particular class of studies will advance the Missionary cause in any perceptible degree. The learning which is still extended—and without which indeed the Institution would cease to be a College of Sanskrit Students—indisposes the mind of the student quite as effectually for the reception of Christian truth, as the dogmas of Veda Vyasa, embodied in the Vedant. Indeed there is nothing either in the philosophical or the mythological system of Hinduism which can be re-

conciled with the doctrines of Christianity, and the pundits do not become one whit less Hindoes, and are not advanced an inch towards the reception of the Gospel when they come to read the theology of the Vedanta. What may be the number of students who at the beginning of this year, were studying this abstruse and transcendental theology, we have not heard, but the number used to be one in twenty of the whole body. If the same ratio prevails at present, the cause for extinction lies within a very narrow compass, and is nothing more than that ten Brahmins have given up reading the works of the Vedant School—and will probably take up with the abstruse Poomras, or the obscure Tantras.

But it is a cause of congratulation, that a very great majority of the Sanskrit students have expressed the strongest wish to learn English. The study of our language commenced in October, and, in two months, 108 students out of 164, have enrolled themselves in the English classes. Nay, we are told that such is the avidity with which they seek English education that they need the curb as much now, as they formerly needed the spur. It has become necessary to inform them, that if they neglect their Sanskrit studies, they will be liable to expulsion from the College.

Here is a change, and a great change in an age of great changes. It is just eight years since the students of the Serampore College kicked the English language fairly out of the Institution. In the beginning of 1835, the English class was abolished, and the *Chandrasekhara*, our orthodox contemporary, could scarcely contain his joy on the occasion. He considered it most unusual, that any man engaged in the study of the holy scriptures, should pollinate himself with the burlesque study of English. His argument was irrefutable. If, said he, while any of the students may be engaged in the performance of religious rites, and promouncing the holy texts of the Veda, some English word should rise to his lips, the whole service would be profaned, and he must begin the pookah over again. Out then with the study of English from the Serampore College! In eight years the scene is changed; these feelings of hostility have been exchanged for those of a directly opposite character, and it has become necessary to moderate the ardour of the students for English, by threatening them with expulsion if they give up their minds exclusively to it.

While we are on the subject, we may as well quote the reasons which the Committee of Public Instruction gave for the abolition of English studies in 1835. "This measure was not reported to us, until it had been established by the result of a long trial that it will not answer as a general rule to teach two learned languages to the same students in this country. The period usually allotted to education is shorter by two or three years than it is in Europe, and except in rare instances, the effect of teaching two such languages as English and Sanskrit, or English and Arabic, is to give the student a smattering of both without a competent knowledge of either—or to overload his mind with words, without leaving him time for the acquisition of that knowledge as a medium for the communication of which those words are alone valuable." We

are rather curious to know by what train of reasoning the Committee of Public Instruction has resolved so opposite a conclusion in so short a time. Is the present innovation likely to be accompanied in their estimation with the same disadvantages which were found to result from the former experiment; if not, by what process does the Committee hope to make the student equal master of both languages? To us it appears, that the opinion expressed by the members of the former Committee—of whom only two are now in the country, out of eleven—equally consonant with reason and experience; that if the attention of the student is given with ardor to Sanskrit, he will neglect English; if to English, he will shew in the pursuit of Sanskrit. We think the enthusiasm for English, which has now been displayed, cannot fail gradually to neutralize the Institution as a College of Sanskrit literature.

PURHOOD GRIEVANCES.—A large and very respectable meeting of Native gentlemen was held last Monday week at the Hall of the Sangharis College, when it was resolved to organize a new Society in Calcutta, for the acquisition and diffusion of information on all subjects connected with the welfare of India. Mr. George Thompson and six other European gentlemen were present on the occasion. The object of the proposed Association is as important as it is laudable. Accurate information in reference to the state of the people, and more especially of the productive classes, to the influence on public property and individual happiness of the institutions of the British Government, and to the result during the last fifty years, on the condition of the agricultural population, of that conversion of Collectors of revenue into Landholders which was effected by the decennial settlement, is indispensable to the improvement of the country. We require to know whether the people are more wretched and destitute under the British than they were under the Mohammedan administration; how much of that wretchedness is to be fairly traced to defective legislation, and how much to the corruption of the native officers, without whose aid the business of the country could not be conducted. But the enquiry must not stop with the discovery of the cause to which this misery is to be ascribed; to be of any value it must point out how these grievances are to be remedied; how Zemindars can be made conscientious and considerate, and ryots courageous in the defence of their rights and honest in the payment of their dues; how native officers can be made faithful in the discharge of their duties, and European functionaries can be brought to feel more deeply the weight of their responsibilities. Should the enquiries be pushed, as they might be, to the original construction of the Government; it will be necessary not only to point out the defects of the very odious machinery which has been put together at different times, and by men of different minds, during the last seventy years, for the management of India—that any man can do—but to give us the model of a more perfect system of administration, better adapted than the present to the wants and feelings of a hundred millions of people.

From the speeches which were delivered at the meeting, we have some small misgivings as to the capacity of the members of the new Society for so great a task. We fear that some of them have been led to suppose that nothing is necessary to fit them to legislate for India, beyond a disposition to abuse the existing

Government. We allude more particularly to the declaration of Baboo Dabhoob Moonjeejee, in which he poured the vials of his indignation on this unfortunate Government, and charged it with having repeatedly violated engagements the most solemn.—in the very Hall which that Government had erected for the encouragement of Native education. In any other colonial possession but that of Great Britain, the language would have been punished as seditious. Such a speech at Batavia or Sumatra would have secured the speaker, as the mildest punishment, transportation to Amboyna. And not twenty years since, a man would no more have dreamed of uttering such sentiments in Calcutta, than he would of engaging in a high-way robbery. The best general answer to the objections brought by him against this arbitrary, this perfidious Government is the fact, that he is allowed to abuse it with such perfect impunity in its own metropolis.

The only instance which the Baboo brings forward of this perfidy and this solemn violation of pledges, is the question of Resumptions. They have now been brought nearly to a close, and any attempt to defend the measure, though it may be done by a simple reference to the printed declarations of Government from the time when it took the Collections into its own hand in 1773 to the year 1823, would appear redundant. The only course with which Government is really chargeable on this subject is, that it did not resume these lands earlier, and thus restore to the state the resources of which it had been deprived by the rapacity and villany of the Zemindars between 1765 and 1773, during its own minority.

The Baboo proceeds to the Courts of Justice in the interior. In Calcutta justice is perfect. We are happy to be assured of this. We have indeed heard that a Native, after having wasted sixteen years and two lakhs of Rupees in a law suit in Calcutta, and brought the Judges at length to a point, was informed that he ought to have brought his action at common law and not in equity. We have heard that a master had been held answerable for the fraud of his servant, but when that servant was arrested and prosecuted by his master, he was acquitted upon the principle that as he had carefully abstained from paying him, what he had taken in his name, he could not be said to have defrauded him of that which was never in his possession. But we quarrel with no man's taste. If the members of the meeting are satisfied with this dispensation of Justice, they are of course perfectly welcome to it.

The description however which the orator gives of the Mofussil courts—we have only the *Hurkara's* report before us—is perfect. He says the streams of justice have been poisoned, even if the fountain head remained pure. By the fountain head he evidently alludes to the European functionaries; by the streams, to the Native Amils. He speaks advisedly when he says, that it is "a system of bribery and corruption throughout," for the Government, with all its care and attention has hitherto been completely baffled by the venality of its Native officers. It has suspended them; fined them; and degraded them; but all to no purpose; the streams are not yet disinfected; the *Shroffs* and the *Nazirs*, and the *Darogahs* still continue to sell justice to the people, in spite of every effort; and what is worse, the people are, we fear, by no means so averse to this traffic of justice as some may think. However paradoxical it may appear, the body of the people are somehow or other of opinion, that

what is obtained without price is of little value, and we are mistaken if they would not value the success of a suit to their own skill and management, and to the due application of motives, than to the virtue of solemn. But nothing can be more true than the preceding sentence, and thus it must remain unless the natives to whom justice is so denied, undertake the work of exposure and reformation. The remedy, as the Baboo observes, is in their own hands. Let the natives but undertake the work of reformation and the corrupt stream will be purified. Let him persuade various native officials to refrain from bribery and corruption, and our Courts will become a model of excellence; oppression will disappear from the soil of India, and the administration of justice will become, if possible, purer than it was in the golden age of India, in the days of the holy sage of the Hindoo calendar, when the laws of Manoo occupied the place of the Company's Regulations, and every man who slandered a Brahmin had melted lead poured down his throat.

After having disposed of the Courts, the Baboo proceeds to the last Charter, which ordained that no native of India should by reason of religion, place of birth, descent or color, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the Company. Yet, says he, the law is a dead letter, for an education at one of the Company's Colleges in England is deemed an indispensable pre-requisite for all the higher institutions in the gift of Government. This is a abundantly true, but unfortunately it is without remedy; for the same law which removed all disqualifications from the natives, confined for twenty years the privileges of the Civil Services, the members of which are educated at Hayleybury. There is a rumour that but for this positive enactment Lord Ellenborough would have abolished the Civil Service altogether, and distributed its offices among the Militia. The obstacle which the Governor General could not overcome, must continue for the next ten years to be an obstacle to the patriotic ambition of the Calcutta Baboos. They must bide their time. Perhaps on the expiration of the Charter, Parliament may see fit to abrogate Hayleybury, and distribute the *Writships* as prizes among the students of the Hindoo College, more especially if they should continue to exhibit such eminent qualifications for Government, as the speech we are now upon, displays.

The speaker asks, if it was not right and proper that those who knew so much of the country in consequence of their having been born and educated on the soil, should be permitted to share the places of trust and emolument now monopolized by Europeans, and contribute their aid in the due administration of the law. It is most right, and most proper; and Government has done not a little towards realizing the views of Parliament, in opening new offices to native talent. It has established Deputy Collectorships, placed Baboo Rameswar Dutt on the bench as a Commissioner, and given the native of the country original jurisdiction in all Civil suits of whatever amount, not excepting those in which Government itself is a party. In this respect Government has out-stripped the wishes of the people, for they appear to be little satisfied with the distribution of justice by Native Judges, and consider the Native tribunals as no better than scenes of venality and oppression. But let that pass. It is true that Government has not thrown upon the Supreme Council its Native ambition; but the country has other and

more pressing wants to be attended to, before we reach this consummation. To speak seriously, we venture to think that the country at large would be more benefited if the salaries of the Durges and native officers of the Courts were raised to a scale, which, though it might not immediately secure honesty, would enable Government to enforce it more honestly, than if any of the alumni of the Hindoo College were appointed to the vacancy created in the Legislative Council by the departure of Mr. Amos.

In the hope expressed by the Baboo, that "the time would soon come when such an amount of public opinion would exist as would remove the evils of which they complained," we most cordially concur. This is to come to the point; it is to put the finger at once on the festering sore which debilitates the whole administration of justice. It is the want of public opinion in this country, that perpetuates public venality in spite of every effort of the state to remove it. The current of public opinion in the native community—the students of the Hindoo College always excepted—affords little or no encouragement to the growth of honest principles in the public service. No man is degraded in public estimation for adopting the process which has been in vogue in India during the last twenty centuries,—of turning his power into money. The native officer who has been confined in jail for years for the grossest peculation, re-enters society, on his liberation, without any stigma on his character. It is public opinion, and not the fear of legal consequences, which keeps the bench in England pure. That opinion is wanting here, and nothing can supply the absence of it;—no penalties, no rewards. Whenever those halcyon days arrive in which the man who has sold his official influence, and fattened on the spoil of a province shall be considered to have incurred the same degree of degradation, as the man who has eaten food with another of inferior caste, the task of Government in India will be abundantly lightened. We hope the discussions which the educated youths in Calcutta have now engaged in, will assist to hasten this period. We are happy to find their attention turned to the administration of public affairs, more especially of criminal and civil law. The more they examine the state of Courts, the more will they discover, that the remedy of existing evils lies more in the hands of the people, than of the Government; that if public opinion in the circle of native society be once enlisted on the side of truth, honesty, and justice, the defects of the European functionaries,—and they are by no means few—will be little felt. Without this aid, the most strenuous efforts of the most benevolent administration must be comparatively inefficient.

THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—An article from the *Bombay Times* will be found among our extracts, containing a very valuable notice relative to the receipt and despatch of letters by the Overland Mail. The number of letters sent to England from Bombay, on the 3d of February, amounted to 34,547; the number of newspapers to 12,157, in all 46,704. This is the largest single despatch of correspondence on record, by 32.

Astonishing as this increase may appear, there is something still more astonishing—something almost incredible in the amount of correspondence received from England. In the department of letters indeed there is considerable reciprocity. We received 33,928, and we sent 34,547, a little more than letter for letter; but while we sent some

12,157 newspapers we actually received 33,908, which shows plainly that however unusual the interest which has been excited at home in our sayings and doings, the interest we feel in the transactions of England is nearly three times as great as the interest which is felt there in the transactions of India. Seven years ago, when the community in Calcutta petitioned the India Board for the establishment of a monthly steam communication, the number of letters sent and received was stated at 300,000 in the year, or 25,000 a month; it has now risen to 67,773 in a single month. The item of newspapers was not taken into the calculation at all, yet the number sent and received in a single month now amounts to 56,065. If the number of copies dispatched and received in a month, from the middle of January to the 3d of February, in the present year, be taken as a criterion by which to judge of the rest of the year, there will probably be dispatched during the year 1843, one million three hundred and sixty thousand copies, instead of three hundred thousand formerly contemplated; but the number will doubtless rise to a million and a half, and in another year or two, possibly to two millions. We stand amazed at this stupendous increase of communication; and ask how we ever managed to carry on the system of social and commercial intercourse, by way of the Cape. And this carries the mind onward to the future; and we enquire, how existence could be sustained in India if this regular supply of monthly nourishment was at once cut off, and we were again thrown on the resources furnished by the navigation round the Cape. But the spirit shrinks from the contemplation of such a calamity, and we exclaim, there cannot, there must not be another war, to break up this chain of communication, and place us again at a distance from the civilised world, and weaken the sympathies which bind us to our own land.

THE MEETING AT THE HINDOO COLLEGE.—A meeting was held last week of the enlightened Native youth of Calcutta in the Hall of the Hindoo College, at which Capt. Richardson, the Principal of that Institution, was invited to be present. The business of the evening appears to have consisted in listening to an Essay of Baboo Dukin Mookerjee, the gentleman whose speech we have noticed in another column. It was of the same complexion with the speech. It was filled with the most unqualified abuse of the Government of India and its institutions, and was calculated, though it may not have been designed, to sow the seeds of dissimulation towards the British administration in the minds of the youths who surrounded him. It was loudly and repeatedly applauded by the auditory, more especially in those passages which denounced the public authorities with particular acrimony.

Capt. Richardson, after having listened for some time to this tirade, at length rose and expressed his regret that the youths of the Hindoo College should make so ill a use of the education they had received from Government as to join so heartily in the abuse of it. He maintained that the sentiments in the Essay bordered closely on treason, and that if this course was persisted in, he could not allow them the further use of the Hall. This interruption exasperated the patriots, and the Chairman rebuked the Principal in severe language for his conduct, and called upon him to apologise for it. In the report furnished by the *Harbinger* of the proceedings, it is asserted that the Principal expressed

his regret for what he had said, and retracted his censure. A letter under his own signature, which appeared in the journals of Tuesday, however assumes us, that while he expressed his regret for having, as they asserted, wounded their feelings, he refused to qualify his opinion of the impropriety of such addresses.

We have no doubt that Capt. Richardson was actuated by the purest impulse in the course he pursued. He must have felt no little mortification to find the intellectual advantages which Government had afforded the youth, employed in undermining its authority. He felt doubtless the impropriety of allowing the Hall which had been built by Government for the purposes of education, turned into an arena for seditious declamation. Still we regret that he interfered publicly on the occasion, and thus afforded the patriots an opportunity of representing themselves as the martyrs of freedom. Perhaps there is nothing so entirely harmless as these declamations of the young Baboos of the Hindoo College. A Government that has stood the fire of the Mahomedan press, in a period of great excitement, when its denunciations were supported by a reference to the army before Herat, which was said to be destined for the reconquest of India, can have nothing to dread from a few dissipated harangues in the College Hall of Calcutta, from men who have not the slightest influence in the country. Whatever information these essays contain which may tend to enlighten the minds of the public authorities, as to the cause or the remedy of public grievances, will be received with thankfulness. The seditious froth, Government is strong enough in the benevolence of its motives, and in its physical energies, to despise. The best mode of treating such occasions, is to take no notice of them, whether delivered at the College Hall, or the Town Hall, or any Hall in Calcutta.

THE CALCUTTA BIBLE SOCIETY.—Amongst our Selections will be found a paper which has been communicated to the *Christian Observer*, and ourselves, by the Committee of the Calcutta Bible Society; and to which we are desirous of calling the attention of our readers. The subject of the paper is the spelling of the name *Jehovah*, in the Oxford translations of the Scriptures: a matter of no very great importance in itself; and about which we see no good reason for differing from the choice the Committee has made in its orthography.

The subject however is exactly one of those admirably adapted to furnish a party *Stillebeld*. Perhaps the best rule, about the names of either persons or things, is, to use them in that way by which their objects shall be most readily and distinctly recognized. Etymological nicety is often a matter of pedantry, than of reason or utility. Some might contend it was so even in the case before us, notwithstanding the stress actually laid upon the original import of our Lord's name, in the Sacred Scriptures. It might be held, that the correspondence between the name and the work of our Redeemer was intended to make its natural impression at the dawn of his appearance; and being in fact incommunicable in the great majority of the languages of the world, its communication in any of them, during the beginning of the gospel, was of very secondary importance. At the same time the sacred associations of the name are such, as easily to come its being raised to a symbol that shall be taken as a sort of test of reverence for Him who bore it: and so it may be fought about like any

other indifferent thing, made great by human willfulness.

We are sorry to think there should be any apprehension to this perversion in the present case, but cannot help fearing that there is. This question of spelling appears worthy of the consideration of the Bible Society: and, when it had been examined, and decided on by the Committee, it was fit and proper to communicate the grounds of their decision through the press, to all who are engaged or interested in Biblical translations. So far we approve of the proceedings of the Calcutta Bible Committee. But, unless we are misinformed, they have done more. Their paper is introduced by a notification, that they have adopted a certain spelling of the name Jesus, in Oordoo translations of the Scriptures; and this intimation runs smooth enough. But we have heard it worded differently—or in the positive fashion, that the Committee will not print any Oordoo translation of the Scriptures, the author of which will not consent to adopt the Committee's spelling.

Now if this be the meaning of the Committee's resolution, we think it improper to the last degree. It is not right, by dictating to them in this way, to reduce Biblical translators to mere literary hacks. Much less is it right for any Committee to assume to themselves the office of publishing the word of God under their authority, as if it should not pass current without their imprimatur. The only legitimate way to get at pure translations is by successive improvements on what has gone before, untroubled by prescription and favoritism. And since Bible Societies have begun to single out particular names and terms, which they insist are to be translated and spelt as they choose to determine, under pain of forfeiture of all assistance from them, there is no saying to what length they will go. They are as liable to error as other bodies of men; and it is impossible to say, how soon their resolutions will pass from such harmless subjects as the spelling of names. By their interferences the Parent Bible Society has cut off the Baptist Denomination from its confederation. It also turned away a worthy Presbyterian translator, the Rev. W. Glen of Perth. The Calcutta Auxiliary appears fully disposed to keep pace with its Parent in giving occasion for offence. We would earnestly recommend their stopping in this course. Let the translators who favour them with their services have all the countenance and assistance that can be given; but let not counsel take the form of imperative orders, or be infused by pains and penalties.

MR. BLUNDELL.—We are enabled through the kindness of a friend to present our readers with the following sketch of the services of Mr. Blundell, the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, who will shortly be superseded by Major Broadfoot. We have already expressed our opinion of this supersession, which is not only unjust towards Mr. Blundell, but forms a pernicious precedent. At the same time, no man will begrudge the defender of Jellalabad, any reward, however great it may be. But we are happy to learn, from general yet uncontradicted rumour, that the prospect of Mr. Blundell's succeeding Mr. Bonham in the Government of the Straits Settlements, is exceedingly probable. In that case the personal injury towards him will have been amply redressed.

MR. BLUNDELL.

A successor to Mr. E. A. Blundell, in the important office of Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, having been nominated by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, we are furnishing the following sketch of the character and public services of that gentleman who is interesting to the public and useful to his fellow servants.

Mr. Blundell was educated at the India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, where he made such progress in Mathematics and Fortification as to become one of the first appointees of his season in the Bengal Engineers; but as he had displayed much general talent at the examination, he, the late Sir George Robinson, predicted that he would soon rise to distinction in the Civil Service of the Company, and recommended him, instead of coming to Bengal as a Cadet of Engineers, or remaining in England to enter Leyburn College, to proceed at once as a Writer to the Presidency of Prince of Wales's Island, offering him, at the same time, an appointment to that place. He accepted this offer, and arrived at Penang in the year 1821, just as the Governor, Mr. Phillips, was organizing a plan for settling the scattered population of the island, which had become involved in the utmost confusion. His knowledge of Surveying came immediately into use, and he was appointed an Assistant to the Collector of the Straits Settlements, and shortly after, his readiness at figures and excellent habits of business, led to his being employed also as the Custom House Officer, and, owing to his immediate superior, Mr. A. D. Maingay, having been promoted to the position of Province Wellesley, he finally had the entire charge, notwithstanding, at this time, he had not been four years in the service. During just of the year 1824, Governor Fullerton further employed him as Secretary to Government. But, although his services were so much in request, he found time to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Malay language, in which he passed a very creditable public examination, and he made himself perfectly at home in the Hindustani tongue also.

In the year 1825, the Governor General having determined upon establishing a Civil Administration in the newly conquered Burmese Province of Tavoy and Mergul under the direction of the Governor of Penang, and Mr. Fullerton having, more happily, selected Mr. A. D. Maingay for the office of Commissioner of those places, at the earnest request of that gentleman, Mr. Blundell was appointed to accompany him as his Assistant. From the commencement of the Burmese war in the year preceding, Mr. Blundell had been giving some attention to the Burmese language, and consequently, very shortly after he had been placed in civil charge of Mergul, he qualified himself sufficiently, not only to communicate freely with the people under him, but to translate all Mr. Maingay's rules and regulations for the judicial and fiscal administration of the new territory.

In 1827, when Moulemin was added to Mr. Maingay's charge, he requested Mr. Blundell from Mergul to the former place, in order to assist him to introduce the new civil administration into that large and more important Province; and in 1829, when Colonel Burney was ordered to proceed to Ava as British Resident, Mr. Blundell succeeded him as Deputy Commissioner at Tavoy, and took charge of the two southern Provinces of Tavoy and Mergul, where, in the following year, after having visited every village in them, and with great personal exertion, he completed a new Settlement of the Land Revenue for a certain fixed period, on terms satisfactory to the people and advantageous to the Government. About this time also he was employed by Mr. Maingay to visit the Siamese Chief to the north of Junk-Ceylon, and the Siamese told him to turn his attention to the Siamese language, and to acquire a competent knowledge of that tongue also.

In 1831, Colonel Burney having reported the necessity of his quitting Ava for a time on account of the impaired state of his health, Mr. Maingay desired Mr. Blundell to relieve that officer, and he, accordingly officiated for several months in the office of British Resident, and his intimate knowledge of the Burmese language, excellent temper and mild manners rendered him an especial favorite with the late King and the whole of his Court, and particularly with the Princess-Princess of Mekkharah, and the present Maharajah, then Prince of Tharavadi, who, on the departure of Mr. Blundell, expressed an earnest hope that he would soon return to them. While at Ava, he obtained copies of a great number of Burmese works on their religion, history and laws, and secured most of them with the aid of his friend, the Prince of Mekkharah, and hence, he became not only the most fluent speaker in that language, but unquestionably the best read in Burmese literature of any Englishman in existence.

At Ava also he found time to acquire some knowledge of the Persian language.

In the year 1833, when Mr. Maingay left Moulemin for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, Mr. Blundell succeeded him as Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces. He has therefore been in this important and most responsible charge for a period of nearly ten years, and if the supposition is not altogether unfounded, that he is one of the first objects of a Governor's duty, we know that the whole Native population of Tenasserim will declare with one voice, that they owe a large debt of gratitude to Mr. Blundell, and that they can never expect to meet again with so kind, considerate and popular a chief. In manners mild in temper, superstitious and always cheerful, he is devoid of indolence, patient almost to a fault, active, intelligent, zealous, accessible to the meanest at all hours of the day or night, and when we add, an intimate acquaintance with the language, laws, customs and prejudices of the people under him, we may surely say, that such qualities, in their combination, are not to be met with.

Under Mr. Blundell one of the most able and valuable public officers now in the service of the India Company. We appeal to many Gentlemen who have visited Moulemin from three Provinces, and seen Mr. Blundell in the midst of his labours, to say whether we have exaggerated the merits in this respect. We do not desire to be heard bearing a high public office, who inspected the Provinces in 1824, declare, that he had never seen so young a man as Mr. Blundell then was, except the extensive powers and authority which he was vested, with so much forbearance and consideration towards the Natives. In his private character also we know him to be liberal, charitable and benevolent, and we desire here to state his public merits only. His mind was always intent upon deriving means for developing the resources of the Provinces, and encouraging that commerce and agriculture, and he freely parted with large sums out of his own private means to induce others to bring the Tin and Iron ore found at Tavoy and Mergul into notice in England, and to engage in the cultivation of Cotton and Sugar at Moulemin. Captain McLeod's aid Dr. Richardson's Missions to the Shan countries, and the frigate's arrival at Moulemin from England direct, as well from the Indian Presidencies, and the large number of troops and stores sent to the years of the task of that place, are all proofs of Mr. Blundell's earnest and successful endeavours to extend and improve the Commerce of the Provinces.

It is true, that one or two European settlers at Moulemin have occasionally addressed letters to the Calcutta Newspapers in disparagement of Mr. Blundell's measures, but even they admit the integrity of his character and his low qualifications for his office, and on his approaching departure from Moulemin, we shall see how readily the large majority of the European settlers will join the Native population, in offering their testimony to the great merits of his long administration. It is true also, that the late Governor-General did not entirely assent to Mr. Blundell's opinions as to the proper course of policy to be observed towards Burmah, but on this subject we can only allow ourselves to say, that Mr. Blundell's opinions were founded on a personal acquaintance with the character and modes of thinking of the Burmese, and a personal knowledge of the character and feelings of the British as they appeared at his Court, and his public spirit, zeal and manliness would not allow him to be silent when he believed his superiors were going wrong.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

—The last *Official Gazette* contains the correspondence between Lord Stanley and Lord Fitzgerald and the Duke relative to the medals bestowed on the troops who have been distinguished by Lord Ellenborough. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the officers and troops of her Army to wear the same decorations which have been accorded to the Company's troops.

—The office of Special Resumption Commissioner for the Patna division has, we learn, been allocated. The few notices on the file have been transferred to the file of the Judge. The rapid abolition of class offices, though evidently owing to the completion of the duties of the office, were we established will be placed in the opinion of nine-tenths of the pro-

ple the credit of Dr. Mathan's continued home. The great bulk of the country, down to the very bottom who ply on the river at Calcutta, is strongly impressed with the idea that it was this object which took him to England.

—Moulana papers to the 25th have arrived, but they are devoid of interesting intelligence. A new vessel of 600 tons had just been launched. She is, as usual, said to be well and faithfully built, and to reflect great credit, &c. &c. During the past year no fewer than eight vessels, of 2500 tons burden, have been launched at Madras, a town which has no existence sixteen years ago.

—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Ave, with a large supply of priests, had arrived at Moulana.

—The Delhi Gazette says, the Civilians have at length received their boon from the Governor General; and that those of the North West Province have been informed that two, three, or five hundred Rupees will be topped off from their salaries. The boon has, it must be confessed, been somewhat amusingly distributed. The salaries of India to the officers; rewards to the army; double grant to the soldiers; and retrenchment to the Civilians.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

—The grand party given by Col. Powney, in honor of our successes in Asia, on Wednesday evening last, is described by those who were present as having been magnificent. The illumination was really splendid, and did great credit to the taste of the host. We have borrowed a brief description of it from one of our contemporaries.

—At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, Dr. Griffith was appointed Vice President and Member of the Committee of Papers in the room of Dr. Grant.

—The latest accounts from Lahore state, that Dost Mahomed had arrived at that capital, where he had been very honorably received by Sher Singh. It seems a strange circumstance, that at the very time when Akbar Khan is said to be threatening an attack on Peshawar, and endeavoring to gather a large army of fanatics, and commencing a religious war on the Indian Felix, his father should be residing at the Lahore Court apparently on the most friendly footing with the chief. One of the last orders issued from Lahore was, to put five hundred mounds of gunpowder into the fort at Attock.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

—The Bombay Press publishes letters from Ogletoke to the 17th January. This place is the Head Quarters of the large force now assembled in Seinde. Major Outram had arrived there from the Camp of Sir Charles Napier at Somnagar, which place has been completely dismantled and destroyed, because the Chief fled from it with several lakhs of Rupees three days before the General reached it. It is now a heap of ruins. It is said that although the Chief of Hyderabad was most peaceably inclined, yet our troops are to march on that capital. The villages on the route have been despoiled.

—We gather from the Colombo Observer, that the Bishop of Calcutta has publicly denounced the Trinitarian doctrine as Ceylon as he did in Calcutta. The same paper states, that with perhaps one exception, the Colonial Chaplains have have imbibed the Oxford doctrine; and that many lay members of their congregation have been led into the same error.

—General Shekton has been acquitted of three of the charges brought forward against him, and found guilty only of one, that of having entered on a chivalrous correspondence with Uthar Khan in order to procure force for his horse. But as this matter was disposed of at the time by a court for its impropriety, the Court have declined to pass sentence upon it; and the Commander-in-Chief approves of the Court's determination. He is therefore released from arrest, and directed to follow the remains of the 44th to England. Thus the Court Martials have all ended in the acquittal of the Prisoners.

—Another batch of Coffins is now under despatch to the Mauritius on the *Exultet*. It is said that a great number of them consist of Coffins who had returned to India after having served their time on the island. If this be the case, it speaks strongly in favor of the treatment they received there.

—The *Barque Solenne*, of 283 tons, has just been brought up to Calcutta from the tail of the reef, by the Commander, without the aid of any pilot, as none was available when the vessel reached the Sand Head.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

—The Mail of the present month was detained at Bombay from the 1st to the 2d, two days beyond the usual time; but the cause of the detention is not given; it is supposed however to be connected with the despatches of the Governor General.

—The *Colombo Observer* has seized the opportunity of the Metropolitan visitation at the island of Ceylon, to visit the Archbishop with his special indignation. One of the charges brought against the Venerable Archbishop is, that of trafficking in Coffee; and there seems to be some ground for the accusation, for we find Bishop Wilson in his Charge alluding to it, and stating that he had made it a matter of special reference to England.

—We have news from China to the 14th of January. It has reached Calcutta in less than a month. The Emperor continues to put his wrath on the officers who were unable to prevent the successes of the English during the last war. Yin shan, Yih king, and Wan wei, "who ought to have been as disinterested, faithful and true in their public duty as an arrow is to its mark, injured the troops, wasted the public money, and still and lost opportunities, turned their backs on the Emperor's favour, and deceived their own hearts," then which there can be no greater crime.

The Emperor, though the two former are his own sons, has ordered them to be degraded and decapitated. There had been no fresh disturbance at Canton; trade was uninterrupted; though the merchants are said still to tremble for their safety. The High Commissioner Eliepo, arrived at Canton on the 10th of January to settle the Tariff, and the future commercial relations of the English and Chinese, and immediately placed himself in communication with Sir Henry Pottinger, who had asked the advice of the merchants on the subject of duties. Five of their body had been appointed a Committee to confer with him on the subject.

—Major Elford Pottinger has, we perceive, obtained his furlough, and will proceed to England. Of those who have taken a prominent part in affairs beyond the India, four officers, Col. Shelton, Major Outram, Major Pottinger and Major Macgregor, will shortly be on their way to our native land.

—The Governor General entered the city of Delhi, with imperial pomp on the morning of Sunday the 8th instant, surrounded by a dozen or two of Nabobs, Rajahs, Vakeels, &c. all mounted on elephants. His Lordship, it is said, intended to pass a fortnight at Delhi, receiving the homage of the Native chiefs.

—The copy of a letter from General Elphinstone, written at Baddelad, the 23d February, has just been published. It was accompanied by an account of the "unfortunate occurrence" at Cabul, which ended in the destruction of the army. As those events have now passed from the sphere of politics to the province of History, we hope Government will permit these documents to see the light.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

—The Madras Government has just published a letter sent out by the Court of Directors four years ago, prohibiting the employment of any Civil Servant in any district with the vernacular language of which he is not acquainted. It has been determined to attend strictly to this rule as far as practicable. It would be well if it were so in every arrangement could be made for

giving effect to this Order of the Court; for it is a fact that many of the young Civilians are sent from College as qualified for the service, and employed in Bengal with the language of which they are so little acquainted, as to be unable to comprehend any thing of the documents or proceedings before them.

—We are happy to learn that the Governor General has appointed Sir Richmond Shakerpear as Assistant to Major Riesenman in Baddelad. The services of this distinguished officer in liberating prisoners, Russian, Russian, and English, were the warmest return from Government. It was he who finally prevailed on the Khan of Khiva to release the Russians held in slavery through that Khan, and who convinced them to the Russian frontier. We are extremely in consequence of this act, that the Emperor published his resolution not to interfere with the affairs of Central Asia. To Sir Richmond also are we indebted in a great measure for the release of our prisoners in Afghanistan, since there is every reason to fear that if he had not pushed on as he did, they would have been intercepted by Akbar's party. We have only therefore to regret that the post with which he is rewarded is of such inferior value, though we hope it will lead to something better.

—The *Harbors* states on the authority of a Mutual letter that the brave Goorka Regiment was not entirely annihilated at Chavak, and that two hundred have at different times found their way to our own provinces.

—It appears that the Captain of the H. C. *Steamer Mowat* at Bombay has been fined 50 Rupees for delivering a packet from Singapore six days after the arrival of the vessel. The Captain of the *Mowat* and the *Childe Harold* were fined 200 Rs. for the same offence.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

—The *Star* states that the Semnath Gates are not to be brought on to Delhi, but to remain at Brindaban. There we hope they will remain. However injudicious it may be to foster Hinduism by such a compliment, this procedure would be far less objectionable than the pompous conveyance of them to the sea coast and the provision of a temple to receive them. The Governor General has acted wisely in altering his determination and preventing the exhibition of them at Delhi.

—The Bishop of Calcutta has, we find publicly acknowledged his error in having denounced the cross worn by the Cingulow, as symbols of idolatry. His Lordship stated that he had been misinformed on the subject.

—We are sorry to find it affirmed that Sir George Arthur, the Governor of Bombay, has announced his determination not to give of invitation to the entertainments given by *Nat* vs. If the Governor General, or our subordinate Governor thinks it right to adopt the rule of refusing all invitations, whether presented by Europeans or Natives, we will not quarrel with his determination; but to draw a line of distinction between the two classes, is any thing less prudent or politic.

—The *Harbors* states that the aggregate amount of property stolen in Calcutta last year was, one lakh and sixty seven thousand Rupees, or at the rate of four hundred and fifty-four Rupees daily. But this simple fact, is not so strong a proof of the inefficiency of the Police, as would be afforded by the number of burglaries. Even in the best ordered police, large sums have been purloined by clever rogues. The whole of this sum might have been taken away in two robberies; and if there had been no others during the year, this would rather have been a proof of the efficiency of the Police.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

C's. Rs. As.
Capt. W. E. Baker, ... to Dec. 1842, 20 0
Col. R. Benson, ... to Sept. 1842, 20 0

Rev. J. O. Thompson, ... to Dec. 1843,	20	0
G. F. Edwards, Esq., ... ditto,	20	0
N. Beardsley, Esq., ... ditto,	20	0
C. Gordon, Esq., ... ditto,	20	0
Capt. D. Simpson, ... ditto,	20	0
R. Kling, Esq., ... ditto,	20	0
J. F. G. Cooke, Esq., ... ditto,	20	0
Messrs. K. B. Rawson and Co. ... ditto,	20	0
Rev. K. A. Stevens, ... ditto,	18	4
J. H. Deane, Esq., ... ditto,	20	0
The Hon. J. C. Erskine, ... ditto,	20	0
Major C. G. Dixon, ... ditto,	20	0
G. Kling, Esq., ... to Dec. 1843,	20	0
J. R. Whitson, Esq., ... to Oct. 1843,	20	0

The Secretary to the Bengal Club, ... to Dec. 1843,	20	0
Rev. J. D. Mills, ... ditto,	20	0
Major Stuart, ... ditto,	20	0
L. Lovett, Esq., ... ditto,	20	0
J. C. Colvin, Esq., ... ditto,	20	0
Rev. W. A. Ladd, ... ditto,	20	0
R. H. Shaw, ... to Feb. 1843,	23	0
R. Houston, Esq., ... to June, 1844,	20	0
Capt. W. A. Ladd, ... to May, 1843,	18	0
Dr. Hesthouse, ... ditto,	20	0
Capt. Curtis, ... to Oct. 1843,	20	0

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, generally begs to acknowledge the following sums—

Captain Roxburgh, ... to Dec. 1843,	10	0
James Hume, Esq. for Dec.	8	0
Ernest Gray, Esq.,	10	0
W. Deane, Esq.,	10	0
F. Millett, Esq.,	25	0
W. Overhough, Esq.,	10	0
Messrs. Yendall and Co.,	1	0
Mrs. King, for Dec.	2	0
J. Pattle, Esq.,	40	0
The Calcutta Baptist Missionaries,	40	0
J. W. Josiah, Esq.,	20	0
J. W. Alexander, Esq.,	20	0
Rev. W. S. Rogers,	20	0

W. W. EYRE, Secy.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

ON THE NAME OF THE SAVIOUR, IN URDU TRANSLATIONS OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.

[The Committee of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society having resolved to adopt the form **عيسوع** for the name of the Saviour in Urdu translations of the Sacred Scriptures, have recorded at length the grounds of their resolution in the following minute.]

The Committee having considered the different modes which have been proposed for adoption, in writing the name of the Saviour in the versions of the New Testament printed in the Arabic character, and the various arguments and objections by which they are severally supported or opposed, deem it due to the importance of the subject, as well as to the Missionary brethren, who have favoured them with their opinions, to record at length the reasons which have induced them to come to the resolution they have adopted.

An analysis of the returns which have been received by the Committee, shows the following results of the number of votes for each mode of writing the name—

for عيسوع	7
for يسوع	3
for ايسوع	2
for ايسوع	2

The first is the present usual mode of rendering the name of the Saviour. It has been followed, with few exceptions, for 1200 years, has been adopted in the Koran, and by all Mohammedan writers, and also in the Persian and Urdu publications of the Auxiliary Bible Society, until a very recent period when the fourth, or last mentioned mode was substituted. The second differs from the fourth only in the lengthening of the first syllable. The third is altogether new as regards the publication of the Society.

In the practice of hundreds of years, and in the opinions of some of the most experienced Missionaries in Upper India, the Committee recognize the necessity that is imposed upon them, of proceeding upon grounds the most sure, and for reasons the most satisfactory, in arriving at any conclusion opposed to their practice, &c. or in variance with those opinions. They believe, however, that such do exist, and that they will be found on examination fully to support the resolution of the Committee.

The letters of the Hebrew root **יָשַׁע** to save, from which the name of Jesus is derived, are represented by the Arabic letters **ي** and **ع**, or in their combination **يع**. The name of the Saviour is written in Hebrew **ישוע**, the letters of which would be represented in Arabic by **ي** and **ع**, or in their combination **يع**. It will be seen that in both the root and the derivative the initial letter is **י** or **ي**, and the final letter **ע** or **ع**.

By Mohammedans the name of the Saviour is written **يسوع**, thus directly inverting the proper order, and making the **ع** the initial, and the **ي** the final letter. Here is a clear violation of the principle which have regulated the orthography of all other Biblical names, for the name of the Saviour is the only one to which such a remark is applicable.

But there is a further serious objection to the continued use of the word **يسوع**, inasmuch as it has no signification whatever, nor can it in any way be said to convey the meaning of the original word, to which it bears so affinity or resemblance. Of numerous lexicons and other authorities which have been examined, the only one which professes to give the derivation of the name **يسوع** is Shakespeare's Dictionary, in which the transposition of the initial and final letters is the more clearly shown by the Hebrew and Arabic terms being brought into juxtaposition.

It may be urged as an argument for the continuance of the usual mode of spelling that preceding translators, especially Martyn's, have adhered to it. It does not appear that Martyn was ever required to consider the point in the manner in which it is now brought before the Bible Society. No objection was raised in his time to the mode of spelling previously adopted; and it is possible that the subject did not present itself then prominently to his mind. But even were the supposition that it did, there might have been various reasons for a translator adhering to the generally recognized mode of spelling in the infancy of modern Scripture translation, which do not all with equal force at the present period.

But even Martyn himself might furnish an argument against the retention of the Mohammedan mode of writing the Saviour's name. The name of Joshua, which is derived from the same root as the Jews, occurs twice in the New Testament; once at Acts vi. 45, and again at Hebrews iv. 11. In his Urdu Testament Martyn has given the name of Joshua in the former passage as **يسوع** and in the latter as **يسوع**. In his Persian Testament he has given the name in both places as **يسوع**. It is clear therefore that the name as spelt in Hebrews iv. 11, of his Urdu Testament was a mere oversight, and that he would have written the name of Joshua as **يسوع** or **يسوع**. There is not a single authority for making **ع** the initial, and **ي** the final letter of Joshua's name, nor has any one ever contended for it. And if so, the Committee cannot see with what force it can be maintained that a method directly the reverse should be adopted in regard to the name of Jesus.

For the above reasons, and for others which will be hereafter alluded to, the Committee are clearly of opinion that the present usual mode of writing the Saviour's name should be abandoned. Whether by way of reverence, or whether for any other cause, it is manifest that the name has been corrupted by Mohammed and his followers, and it is the duty of the Church of Christ to restore it to its proper form and signification.

It remains to be determined what name shall be substituted in lieu of that which the Committee propose to discard. Two have been suggested, viz. **يسوع** and **ايسوع**. The second and fourth above mentioned may be considered as the same for the purposes of this discussion. The arguments and objections for and against each of these names, the Committee will consider in detail.

* The first editions of Martyn's Persian and Hindustani New Testament are here alluded to. In Greek both Joshua and Jesus are written **Ιησους**.

† **ישוע**, Jesus Nazarene. **יהושע** Iterum vel quod negat positum vultus saluatore, vel quod alias ob diffinitum Iterum vel pronuntiatum et abscisum vocem. Arabic scriptum **يسوع** Jesus, et in Alemaico **ܝܫܘܥ** Iai, per **ܝܫܘܥ** Iterum transpositum. *—Schleiermacher's Pictorial Edition.*

It will be as well, before proceeding further, to advert to the practice which has been uniformly adopted in the several editions of the Bible in the version of the Holy Scriptures, in writing the name of the Saviour. In the original of the New Testament, the name **Ιησους** is the Greek form of the Hebrew **ישוע**, and the name of Hebrew derivation is explained in the passage, **αυτος ο υιος του ανθρωπου αρα τον αμαρταν σωσει**, which is the general rendering of the name Hebrew root and its derivative in the Old Testament Scriptures. Every authorized version in existence has adopted the same plan, and, following the Greek in taking the name of the Saviour, has given the explanatory clause of Matthew i. 21, in a similar manner.

Following this rule in the Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages, the name of the Saviour would be **يسوع** or, representing the Hebrew **י** by the letter **ي** as is frequently done in proper names, **يسوع**.

It is urged, however, in favor of the word **ايسوع** that "its similarity of sound with the Mohammedan term points it out as the probable form of the Saviour's name before the Mohammedan era; the Mohammedan either took heretofore or intends to spell it, not venturing to attempt any change in the sound of the names of the renowned prophet of Nazareth, whose supernatural or infidelities he and whose numerous followers were not to be denied; and that at least there is no evidence to the contrary."

It cannot be that the author of the Koran intentionally altered the Saviour's name. A commentary on the life of Mahomed, by Ibrahim of Haleb, published at Cairo in 1683, states that, "Warha, the son of Yusef, the brother of Khadija, had become a Christian, and translated the Gospels into Hebrew into Arabic." Whether this be true or not, the Koran bears internal evidence of the author's intimate acquaintance with the text of the New Testament Scriptures; and the marked corruption of the Saviour's name made thereby he needed rather to design than to ignore it.

The conjecture that Mahomed would not have ventured to change the sound of the name of Jesus of Nazareth is equally untenable. If it were the Saviour of the world, there was no room for the pretensions of Mahomed. If the very name of Messiah among the early Christians of Arabia pointed out him who had been the Nazarene, who was ample cause why the false prophet should wish to see it for ever put aside. Something towards this end he accomplished, when the mode of writing it was corrupted. But still in mentioning this name, the very sound proclaimed the great truth involved in it; and thus it was just as essential to the scheme of Mahomed that the sound, as well as the orthography, of the name of Jesus should be corrupted.

It cannot be disputed that there is no direct historical evidence to show the manner of writing the Saviour's name in Arabic before the Mohammedan era; and though the Christian religion was early preached in Arabia, there is nothing to warrant the conclusion that any versions of the Scriptures in Arabic are older than the seventh century. But it is from the same period that the Mohammedan literature of Arabia takes its rise, into the bosom of this, it is not necessary to inquire; the fact is sufficient for the present purpose.

New authorities occur in showing that **يسوع** is the only name by which the Saviour is designated in the Christian literature of Arabia; and every version of the New Testament in Arabic to which the Committee have access has the name written in that form. The supposition then that Mahomed, though he did not scruple to alter the orthography, would not venture to change the sound of the name of the Saviour whom he desired, can only co-exist with still more ignorant and unreasonable conclusions, and that the Christians did not hesitate to alter both the orthography and sound of the name of the Saviour, whom they professed.

Though direct historical evidence of a period prior to the Mohammedan era is wanting, the committee would refer, in passing, to the evidence of ancient and kindred languages. The Syriac, in which the Hamaanyri dialect of Arabic was nearly allied, and the Hebrew, to which the Koran bears a close affinity with the Arabic, are the same form as that which is found in the existing Arabic versions of the New Testament. In fact the name of

* Vile Baxter, Schleiermacher, &c.

† Whether Mahomed was himself the author of the Koran, or whether others wrote it for him, the argument remains unaffected.

THE SANGHERI COLLEGE—IMPEDIMENT TO EDUCATION.

We extract the following items from the last Annual Report of the Sangheri College, which, we are sure, will afford sincere gratification to those who desire to know the progress of the orders of the Honourable the *Court of Directors*, and of the Government of India, and also to the wishes of a wider circle of the students. English classes were established in October last, and their establishment, up to this period (31st Dec. 1863), 108 students are now admitted to the English class, who reside on the site of the college. The time for study in the English class has been fixed at two hours daily. The study with which the students seek to excel is such, that the section apprehending the neglect of their Sangheri studies, considered it proper to notify, that if any of the students failed very materially in any branch of Sangheri examination at the annual and half-yearly examinations, he should be liable to expulsion from the College. It is important that the students should be encouraged with vigour in this country; but the Sangheri College under its present management, is inadequate to this object. As the vernaculars should be combined with the study of English, so should English be taught simultaneously with the Sangheri. Missionaries can have little hope of making any religious impression on Brahmins, who are so much as they are prejudiced by the subtleties and abstruseness of Sanskrit lore; as well might we attempt to make the principles of common sense self-evident to an instance of Berkeley's Idealism, or Thomas Aquinas and Scholasticism. The murky haze of Vedantism and Sangheri metaphysics does not allow of an opening for the beams of European knowledge to penetrate. Could the Brahmins be induced to co-operate in the spread of European knowledge as Mr. Wilkinson aimed so strenuously after, a mighty impulsion to the reception of truth would be removed.—*Christian Intelligence*.

NEW PERIODICALS.

Periodical literature is of great importance in the present day; by diffusing knowledge previously stored up in bulky folios—exciting a taste for reading, and calling forth talent in short essays, &c. It is important to the cause of religion, and rendered subservient to the cause of religion. America first set the example in this respect. India is imitating the example of America, and is producing a kind of new numbers of "The Morning Star," a weekly periodical issued at Jaffa in Ceylon, containing articles on Missions, religious customs, religious literature, and the like in Tamil and English languages. It is calculated to be useful to the Native Christians in Ceylon. On observing the curious nature of the Tamil characters, we wished that Ceylon had only some Travellers who would agitate the question of introducing the Roman character. This is the second weekly periodical of a religious nature started in Ceylon; the former one was discontinued because it "had plenty of subscribers who did not pay." As education now the English language are making rapid advances in Ceylon we hope there will be sufficient interest excited to support this one.

The *Madras Christian Herald*, a weekly publication, at the low price of 6 Roppees per annum, also deserves notice. It is conducted by an Evangelical Churchman, a Chaplain, on the principles of the Church of England, and we hope it may check the spreading of the pernicious principles of Trinitarianism which are so rife at Madras. Why should there be so much political news in it?—*Christian Intelligence*.

THE CONVERSION AND MARTYR OF A HINDOO YOUTH.

A student of the Hindoo College, (3d class, 2nd department,) named Madanoo Das, had for some time past been conversing with the religion of his fathers and to embrace Christianity. It is very singular, that before he had actually made up his mind to take this step, he had received, by clerical intrusion wherever he went, in the habit of reading books and tracts by himself. A few weeks ago, he presented himself before a dyspeptic Minister of the Gospel, and stated his willingness to embrace the religion which he had read, and was highly interested in the progress he exhibited in himself of a sound faith and a well-grounded conviction. His relations having been men of wealth and respectability, he was called upon to give an account of his progress and trouble. He withstood their opposition with great firmness and continued steadfast in his determination, which is truly heroic. The vehement severity was sent to him, with a re-

quest, that he should immediately take his passage to England, and get baptised there—that an obloquy might be cast upon his family by his embracing Christianity on the spot. He refused to accept of the gift upon such conditions, and was baptised in the Old Church near Thiruvai, by the Venerable Archbishop Dastley. He had been accustomed to write poetry in the Hindoo College, and several of his productions were printed in the *Literary Gazette* and other periodicals. He composed a hymn on the occasion of his baptism, of which the following is a copy:—

STAR—BY M. S. DUTT.

[A stanza revised.]

I Long morn in Sapphorah's night,
By Sin and Satan's power;
I saw no—saw not for the light,
That lead the Blind to Heaven: II.

I sat in darkness—Reason's eye
Was shut,—was closed in me:—
I hastened to Eternity
O'er Error's dreadful Sea! III.

But now, at length thy grace, O Lord!
Bids all around me shine:
I drink thy sweet,—thy precious word,—
I feel before thy throne! IV.

I've broke Affliction's tender ties
For my most Saviour's sake!
All, all I love beneath the skies
Lord I for Thee forsake!
9th February, 1864.—*Hark*.

To Correspondents.

J. H. S. next week. We could not command time for the explanation we wish to give with it.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRINCIPLES WILL IN APPREHENSION.
To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—In your issue of the 14th instant, you have fairly and ably alluded to the events of the past year, especially the providential and happy deliverance of our captives, at the eleventh hour, from a hopeless and dreary captivity; all hearts must respond to this feeling; but one sad and painful feeling has been cast on our reflections from Afghanistan: shall no effort be made to rescue the still remaining unfortunate but faithful Sepoys and followers left in the enemy's hands? And such an enemy: if reports are as all to be credited, it is much to be feared that we still left many Hindoostees to linger out a sad servitude, and experience the revenge of our enemies. Surely some effort, for the sake of our honour and humanity, should be made to recover these still missing. Why was not their release made a condition of Don Mahomed's? who has been sent so hurriedly back, it would have been a simple and efficient one. The "Harbours" of the 6th instant reports the sale of these unfortunate into Turkish slavery. Let whatever good faith or feeling Don Mahomed may possess, be appealed to; and a liberal sum (300 Roppees or more) be offered for every sepoy and soldier who is freed. Government ought to bear this; if not, the Afghan fund—it is probably the only means now left of raising them. And as their value to the Afghans is small, it might yet avail. The *Dost* at least would treat us for payment, and be perhaps disposed to listen to us; at all events something should be offered, and the unhappy creatures not given up untried to their fate; hoping you will advocate their cause in your able columns.

I am

YOUR OBEYANT READER.

Madras, 21st January, 1864.

EUROPE.

HICKLINGHAM.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-FACILITY COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of the above company was held on the 20th ult., when the fourth report from the *Court of Directors* to the proprietors was read by the chairman, Sir John Campbell, Bt. Kt. H. W. W. of some private view from doing more than briefly noticing some of the leading points of the statement, which is only a few lines. The Company have two efficient steam-boats on the Nile, and

two iron hoppers—boats and two packet-boats on the Mediterranean Coast; these means are sufficient for the regular navigation through Egypt, a distance of 180 miles—from Alexandria to Cairo. From the latter place to Suez, across the Desert (eighty-four miles), the directors make the connection in a most convenient as it ought ever to have been, and that if they continue to find it impracticable to procure the facilities for the public which they have a right to expect from the parties who have hitherto been connected with this branch of the company on fair terms, they will no longer hesitate to put into operation the Egyptian Oriental Transit Company, which will necessarily place the whole transit through Egypt on a more improved and efficient footing. Every facility has been given to the company by his highness the Pasha, who has granted farms for navigable boats on the Nile and the canal by steam; he has also established telegraphs across the Desert, and is now taking measures to erect a canal depth at Alexandria, and a large hotel at Suez, at the expense of the Egyptian government. The surplus profits of the company on the 30th Sept. last amounted to 24,539l. 15s. 4d., after paying 12,333l. 6s. 8d. as premiums for insuring their vessels (the amount insured for is £10,000). The reserved fund for contingencies against loss by the damage or deterioration of the property is 21,500l. The expense hitherto incurred by wear and tear of the shipping has been made good and paid out of the profits sold on the 17th of September. Of the 11,493 shares issued, 1,085 were taken in Calcutta; 1,022 in Madras, and the remainder in Great Britain. The dividends for the year are 32,333l., leaving instalments not yet called for of 141,821, which is stated to be fully sufficient for the existing engagements of the company. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was declared, and the proprietors seemed highly satisfied with the report.

ALICE.

COAL-MINE AT SUZ.—It is said that a valuable coal-mine has been discovered at Suz. If true, this is very important to the Egyptian shippers, as coal there now costs 4d. 10s. per ton.—*Id.*

SUGAR MAKING IN JAMAICA.—The Jamaica planters, we observe, are beginning to seek after improved modes of cultivating their great staple crop. At a meeting of the St. Thomas in the Vale Agricultural Society, held on the 17th of September, a resolution was adopted, offering a prize "to the owner, attorney, or proprietor, who shall make the greatest quantity of sugar from a given quantity of cane." The prize to be a silver vase "value thirty guineas, to be competed for on the 1st of November, 1864." The gentleman well, of course, have an eye to the quality, as well as to the quantity, and will surely manifest any attempt to raise the price by reducing reduced wages for labour.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter*.

THE FRUIT TRADE IS INCREASING.—The supply this year to London of oranges, it is told, will be 50,182 boxes from St. Michael's, 4,056 boxes from Fayal, 9,763 boxes from Terrene, and 41,975 chests and boxes from Lisbon, with other quantities received at the wharves, besides the present supply of lemons, nuts, grapes, &c. makes this an important branch of business. Hitherto a monopoly is said to have existed in the brokering department of this description of merchandise, which is now likely to give way under the spirit of competition introduced by some new firms who have started, and are transacting the necessary duties at rates much more reasonable than those usually charged.—*Times*.

PAPERMEN.—A Letter to Sir Robert Peel appeared in the *Chronicle* of Monday, giving an account of statistical tables, a view of the alarming increase of Pauperism, which is said to be a serious and pressing apprehension. The writer, availing himself of the Reports of the Poor-law Commissioners, has brought into comparison the same amount of the money spent by the Unions in 1837 and 1853, and the amount of the money spent in 1840 and 1841, in the maintenance and relief of Paupers; and the result of the comparison is, that, in the latter two years, the relief expended on the paupers in England, cost upwards of a million more than in the former two years. The increase of half a million each year is equivalent to seven-twenty, or 14 per cent. per annum. The average amount expended in 1837 and 1838, was 1,000,000l. per year, or up to 32 per cent. In Lincolnshire only, there is a small decrease. The counties in which the rate of increase is the lowest, are Warwickshire, Shropshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Huntingdon. The highest rate of increase is in Dorsetshire, Lancashire, Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Devonshire, Surrey, Sussex, Somerset, and Monmouthshire. The rate of increase in the agricultural counties, containing a population of about three millions and a half, is the increased amount is 870,000l.; while, in the principal manufacturing and mining counties, containing a population of about three millions, the increased amount is 150,000l.; showing that the agricultural counties, with some exceptions, have far surpassed the manufacturing counties in the increase of their expenditure on the poor.

By another series of Tables, it is shown, that the amount and ratio of the increase of paupers have corresponded to the increase of population. The number receiving relief, in England and Wales, in the quarter ending Lady-day, 1840, was, 1,190,329; and in the same quarter of 1841, 1,200,926; showing an increase of eight hundred and twenty-seven persons of paupers to the population ratio of 1 in 20 in Derbyshire, to 1 in 7 in Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Sussex, and Wiltshire. A decrease of pauperism, in 1841, appears to have taken place in Lancashire; viz. Cheshire, Cumberland, Devonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Southampton. Yet, in Devonshire, 1 in 10, and in Hampshire 1 in 9, are paupers. And, on comparing the year, in which agriculture with twelve manufacturing counties, it appears, that, while the latter have increased their paupers 11,630, the former have increased nearly threefold that amount; viz. 35,262. While the average of paupers to the population, in the one case, is 1 in 13, in the other, it is 1 in 8. It further appears, that the increase of able-bodied paupers is nearly equal to that of all other classes. In the county of Essex, the able-bodied paupers have increased nearly 3,000 in one year, or 23 per cent. Middlesex has increased its able-bodied paupers from 15,300, in 1840, to 36,123, in 1841; and the increase on all descriptions of paupers has been 50 per cent. And, on comparing, as before, the agricultural and manufacturing districts, the astounding result is elicited, that, in a period of high prices of corn and cattle, the adult able-bodied paupers have increased twofold more in the former than in the latter counties.

In conclusion, the Writer observes:—
“The actual number of paupers forms one great gauge of the vast extent of poverty which pervades the land, and which is far more extended and prevalent than is generally supposed. There is in a large proportion of our population a spirit of independence, unshackled by almost insupportable privations, which refuse to become suppliant on the will of the relieving-officer, and submit to starvation and to gradual death, rather than be branded pauper. If nearly 30,000 individuals, able-bodied adults, have been added in one year to the list of dependants on the bounties of parish charity, how imperfect must all imagined estimates be of the wretchedness in which hundreds of thousands have submitted, in order to maintain their independence! And it is for this suffering and degrading class that the Legislature should exhaust his resourceful measures, rather than allow the honest artisan to perish in uncomplaining want.”

“These Tables do not show the evil in its full extent. They carry the scene no further than the middle of 1841. The Poor-law returns up to March 1842, will furnish details more black and alarming than any this paper contains. Visit the houses of our peasantry, and the dwindling stores of our lesser shopkeepers; count the wretched dwellings and the crowded cellars and attics; examine the furniture, or rather the lack of it, of clothes, and of bedding; and you will find that everything bears out the fearful truths which these Tables so plainly indicate.”

“The evil is not yet at its full. It is not yet sufficient, that in some parts out of seven of our people are paupers; that the expense of maintaining them has increased 30 per cent.; that our adult paupers have increased one-third, two-fifths, say, even, in one case, two-thirds in one year. Such increasing year has aggravated this history of destitution, and, if Providence interpose not, a cry of universal pauperism will fill the land.”—*Pat.*

HANNOVER.—The Municipality of Hannover went to King Ernest with a congratulation on his son's marriage, together with the opportunity of giving up his prosecution of the City Magistracy. King Ernest bade the worthy citizens go to about their business, and not to trouble him a fourth time on the subject.

PRUSSIA.—The *Prussian State Gazette* publishes an edictum regarding the mode of deliberation in the commission of the States. The following are the rules or articles:

- “Art. 1. The chief of the department or the province, where the object of the deliberation arises, must conduct the deliberation as royal commission. He is supported in his function by a marshal, chosen from the members by the King.
- “Art. 2. The King will also choose the secretaries.
- “Art. 3. All communications to the commission come from the Government through the Home Ministry. The article mentions that the commission may be convened by the King.
- “Art. 4. The Minister arranges the order of deliberation, if more than one proposition be presented.
- “Art. 5. The members for each province will sit in a class.
- “Art. 6. A member on each question shall be presented to each member previous to discussion, and the project of the law, if such other be proposed.
- “Art. 7. The deliberation opens by a statement, which the chiefs of departments get prepared, containing general considerations. But explanations may be joined to the considerations.

“Art. 8. Members are called on alphabetically to give their opinions. Each can speak but once, and on the question only; when he will be called to order by the Marshal. But the chiefs of departments can speak as often as they please.

“Art. 9. Orders can only address the chief of department, and the person that the latter speaks for.

“Art. 10. A chief of department is judge of whether a summary of the discussion need be taken or not.

“Art. 11. There are times of free discussion, when each member can speak as often as he pleases; and the Marshal points out who shall speak when there have been no interruptions of opinion.

“Art. 12. The Marshal closes the debate, when no one demands to speak. He may also close the discussion, unless three members should demand a vote as to the continuance or suspension of the debate.

“Art. 13. After the debate, the chief of department puts the vote, and states it.

“Art. 14. No vote is necessary, when there have been no interruptions of opinion.

“Art. 15. Votes are to be given alphabetically, but different letters beginning with different tones, in rotation.

“Art. 16. A summary of the deliberations and the results will be drawn up. This summary is to contain, besides the statement of the discussion, 1. An account of the different opinions (without entering into the details of the arguments of the several members); as well as observations made by the head of the department, or by the chaplain present, either to give weight to the positive errors, or the names of the persons to be inserted after the summary 2. The questions upon which the assembly shall have voted, and that in positive terms; 3. The result of the vote, and the number of errors.

“Art. 17. The summary is to be read over in the next sitting for observation and assent.

“Art. 18. The summary is to be sent to the Minister of State.

“Art. 19. The final act shall not be published; but the Home Minister closes the assembly.”

The King of Prussia has exempted from the conscription all professions of more than 20 sheets. The expected law on the press has deviated to this.

The *Prussian State Gazette* announces, that the Committee of the Provincial States had resolved, by a majority of 90 voices to 6, that it would be advantageous to the country to construct railroads through the several Provinces of the kingdom.—*Pat.*

The *Journal des Debats* states that, according to official returns made to Government on the 1st instant, the population of the kingdom of France amounts to 34,494,875 inhabitants, divided amongst 363 arrondissements, 2,846 communes, and 37,040 communes.—*Id.*

INSTRUCTION OF BARCELONA, AND SCUDON SUPERVISOR OF THE CORTEA.—The news from Spain during the week has been looked to with intense anxiety. The rising of new towns and cities to join the revolutionary movement at Barcelona has been much talked of, and two regiments were said to have revolted in Aragon. At Barcelona the foreign consuls have interfered to prevent a threatened bombardment of that place by the Queen's troops. The streets were barricaded by the insurgents. Upwards of 500 soldiers have been killed, and the popular cause has lost great numbers of partisans by death. The junta has taken measures to preserve order. It is the 20th battalion of Barcelona National Guards that has suffered most from the firing of the troops.

The Regent at once decided on visiting the scene of action, and the senate voted an address of condolence. The deputies were shuffling and irresolute, before the Regent left Madrid he covered all the National Guards and addressed them for twenty minutes. The air was rent with “Viva!”

Letters from the Catalonian frontier state that Figueras, so far from having declared in favour of the cause of Barcelona was organizing a force on the 24th, to be sent in pursuit of the band of Terradas. This band is but a small one, although it has done much mischief in the way of stopping commerce, mail, &c. Girona, and the other towns, which were on the route, are supposed to join the movement, returned to their allegiance on the 24th ultimo.

The 23d of November the Regent was at Castellon, where he was well received.

On the 27th a decree of the Regent was read by the Minister of Marine, directing that the sessions of the Cortes be temporarily suspended at this time. This measure was sent to the Chamber to prevent the continuation of the most stormy and violent debates, on a vote of confidence on the Regent, proposed by the Ount de Las Navas.

The Regent was to be crowned for making his journey in the provinces; but the vote and the whole proceedings were quenched by this energetic step of Separates. It is thought that the present Cortes will not meet, but will be by the Regent on the return of the Regent. Generala Seneca and Bermejo left for Barcelona on the 24th—the first, it was expected, to succeed General Van Halen, in the command of the army.

A violent attack on the Regent, and on Separates, charging the latter with making a British colony of Spain, has been industriously circulated in Barcelona. It was also reported that British ships of war were to leave Gibraltar for Barcelona, and aid the Spanish cause. The junta has issued a proclamation to the army inviting it to join the popular cause.

A movement of an insurrectionary character broke out in Valencia on the 20th, but it was put down the next day. All these movements are decidedly republican.

There are 37,000 troops assembled in Catalonia, fully prepared to treat Barcelona as a city occupied by a hostile army, should it not submit to the most unqualified submission. Separates is also more decided. His whole conduct has been very energetic, but he has been opposed in the lower house of the Cortes by unbridled passions, raucous accusations, and even court menaces.

It was reported at Madrid that the Infante Don Francisco de Paula had been proclaimed Regent in Aragon—but this is incorrect. The Regent was accompanied in his journey by 14,000 troops.

Although it is undoubtedly very difficult to predict what events may occur in Spain, yet the present insurrection looks like a failure, and if so, the power of Separates will be at its much increased.

A movement at Lerida was reported, but the result is not confirmed.—*Atlas.*

LATVY NEWS FROM SPAIN.—The Captain-General of Latvia has been ordered to the insurgents at Barcelona that the Government would begin on the morning of the 28th ult. The insurgents were disposed to yield. The Regent arrived at Barcelona on the 24th, was received with enthusiasm, and was still there on the 26th. The port of Barcelona and the neighbouring coast were declared in a state of blockade. Madrid was tranquil on the 28th.—*Id.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The question of the Slave-trade having been so often a topic of discussion, it may not be disagreeable to your readers to know something of the enormous profit made by West Indian and North American slave-dealers; I shall, therefore, bend you, for publication, a letter addressed to me when I was in America, in 1841, promising me to take a share in a speculation of the kind.

The original was written in French, and was addressed to me by Captain Auguste L., one of the most notorious slave-dealers, and was delivered to me by his own hand.

The calculations of Captain L., which I will set out, are quite accurate as far as I can see; still I have not them at my ear, a newly translated, without altering any part of the original.

HEINRICH FLINDT.
ONTO INTO OF THE PROBABLE RESULT OF A CRUISE OF 450 NEGROES.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSE.		Dols.
Purchase of a suitable vessel	4,000	
Equipment and advances to the crew	2,000	
500 muskets, of the usual quality	700	
500 muskets, or negro knives	300	
1,000 pieces of calico, ginghams, &c.	3,000	
1,000 pieces of cloth	1,000	
1,000 lbs. of tobacco	800	
1,500 lbs. of gunpowder	400	
800 casks of salt	300	
Fittings up between the decks, chains, 300 small dem-i-ferre, water casks, and medicine chests	800	
Total	16,000	

The captain's wages are 150 dollars a month, besides 18 per cent. on the gross produce of the slaves. The first man's wages are 80 dollars a month, and four dollars a day for each negro; the second man 60 dollars, and two dollars a head. The cook receives monthly 50 dollars, the carpenter 30 dollars, and each sailor 35 dollars.

EXPENSES AFTER LEAVING THE NEGROES.

		Dols.
To be paid to the captain and crew, say ...	16,000	
To the consignment	4,000	
To the governor one ounce per head	4,000	
Total	24,000	
The value of the ship remains to the owners, say 2,000 dollars, and might be sold to cover the cost of loading and loading the cargo all the sale.		
The gross produce of the 450 negroes, at 350 negroes to bring the very low price of 25 Spanish ounces, or 874 dollars a head (they seldom bring less than 400 dollars) would be	93,850	
Deduct expenses	27,000	

There will remain a net profit of Dols. 56,850
Every 1,000 dollars slave will, therefore, produce 6,445 dollars net.

The consignment may take place either at Harbours or in the United States. In the latter case, however,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE MESSES OF HER MAJESTY'S AND THE HON. COMPANY'S REGIMENTS AND RESIDENTS IN THE MOWSEIL.

MESSES. TULLOH AND COMPANY HAVE COMPLETED MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS WITH THE FIRST BOTTLES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RECEIVING REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

Sent out to them regularly and they are always prepared to execute commissions with expedition and every article is guaranteed to arrive at the most distant Stations in India in the best condition.

By Messrs of Regiments and others taking their regular supplies, allowed a liberal credit.

FIRST RATE WINES, CHAMPAGNE,

Of the best vintages. A SMALL QUANTITY SENT OUT OCCASIONALLY IN PILLS.

FIRST GROWTH CLARETS.

Docturnal. St. Estephe. Chateau Lafite. St. Julien. Chateau Margaux. Grand La Rose.

SUPERIOR BROWN, GOLDEN AND PALE SHERRIES, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, QUARTS AND PINTS.

DIRECT CONSIGNMENTS OF SUPERIOR OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA. Thus securing regular supplies of the choicest Wines of a quality rarely met with in India.

OLD PORT.

RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY, HERMITAGE, BUCCELLAR, ROQUE, SAUTERNE AND BASSAC.

SPRITS OF EVERY KIND.

GENUINE LIQUEURS. Maraschino. Noyon, red and white. Dutch Liqueur. Parfait Amour, and Curaçoe. Cherry Brandy.

FRESH PALE ALE, From BASS, Truman, Hanbury and Co. Messrs, Saunders, Tennant and ALLSOPP.

CANTEN MESSES. The Managers of Canton Messrs will be supplied at the Lowest rates.

A LARGE STOCK OF PURE ALE & PORTER, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c.

Large consignments are received from Cross, and Blackwell, H. Davis and Co., Wynet, Burgess and others.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

Put up in Tin and will reach the most distant stations in the best condition.

LARGE OX TONGUES.

HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.

From Cooper, Meir, McDonald and others. Salmon, Oysters, Turtle Soup, Stewed and Roasted Meats, Hare, Flaming Haddock, Salmon, Trout, Venison, and all Articles of this description.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES. Of the most fashionable patterns.

GLASS AND PLATED-WARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED HARNESSES AND SADDLERY. From the Firms of Hall and Son, Post, Whiggy Johnston and others.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY, From the first Houses in London. JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE, In patent jars, which are found to preserve the flavor of the Fruit in the most superior manner to the common jar.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TART FRUITS.

GROCERY.

Genoa Macaroni. Harley. Prunes. Zante Currants. Versaille. Raisins. Tinned Corn. Cocoa and Chocolate. Oatmeal. Pearl Sago.

PATENT MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED TOOTH, NAIL, FLESH, AND HAIR BRUSHES.

THE FINEST MERINO AND OTHER CLOTHS, FLANNEL, HOSIERY, MARRASHERS & MILLINERY. From Bonaldi's and other French Houses.

MANILLA AND HAVANNAH CIGARS.

THE FINEST GREEN AND BLACK TEA. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHINA GOODS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL'S FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES AND PILLS, From No. 1, Joseph Marton, Parkes, Mills and Sons, Chas. Moore, Jones, Westley Richards, and other gunsmith Makers. PATENT SHOT AND GUNPOWDER.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DRAG AND BLACK DRAWER HATS.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

WILLIAM BALLS, CUES, MACES AND CLOTH. CRICKET BATS, BALLS, AND WICKETS.

IMPERIAL TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 40, Tank-Square, S. E. Corner Royal Arcade. THE Proprietor respectfully solicits the Patronage of the Public and begs to submit a list of Tea for sale at the Warehouse, which were most carefully selected at Canton by a professional Tea-taster. The object of the Proprietor is to supply the Public with TEA of the FINEST CHARACTER, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE; and he is confident of meeting both these ends, from the means he has at his command. In offering these Goods for CASH, the Proprietor is enabled to sell them at 25 PER CENT. LESS than could be afforded, were credit allowed; as the expense of Bill-collecting and losses from default, &c., fully amount to that per-centage. All packages leaving the Warehouse will be carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any description. All applications are requested to be made to Mr. Richard Harris, who is authorized to effect Sales and receive payment for the same. Belong in cuneities, at 7-4 and 8 R. Hyson, at Co's R. 5-4, 4-12, 4, 3-8 and 3-4 per cent. (Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12. Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 R. Congo, at 2-8 and 2 R. Pouchong, at 4-8 and 3-4. Flowery Pekoe, per 10-atty box 30 R. per 5-8 and 3-8. Souchong, ditto 10 R., ditto 3-8, 2-12 and 2-8. Ditto, ditto 14 R., ditto 3-4. Handmade silk painted Boxes containing Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 32 R. per Box. The finest Picked Mecha at one Rupee per cent. TERMS—CASH.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the original sealed bags, always on Sale on Commission, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwagalla, at the lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MILITARY AND PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in convenient sums and dates for family remittance. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO. Agents, East-India-Company. With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mowseil forwarding them home by registered, free of Commission or any charge, except postage.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETRYING FROM AFGHAN-ISTAN.

MESSES. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the Army to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wine, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to receive and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER. Of October's brewing from *Beck and Alcopa*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London and country bottled Porter. FINE CLARETS. Delectable, Grand in Rose, Hunt Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands. CHOICE SHERRIES. From Burdon and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham, Wardell, Black, and others; Pale and Brown, in wood and bottle. PORT.

Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London houses.

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Calcutta, 1st November, 1862.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 425, Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1843.

Price 2 Cds. 6s. weekly, or 10
Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

REVIVAL OF THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.—Some time back we stated that the Landholder's Society had apparently become extinct. For more than a twelvemonth it had given no signs of existence, and we naturally applied to it the old legal maxim *de non apparentibus et non existentiis eadem est ratio*. A letter which appeared last week in the papers, with the signature of the Secretary attached to it, however, convinces us that the announcement of its death was premature. It has only been in a state of somnolency. If we are not mistaken it is the arrival of Mr. George Thompson which has broken its long sleep. At one of the meetings at which he has addressed the Natives of Calcutta upon their own interests, he alluded to the apathy which the Native community manifested in regard to the legislative movements of Government, in the following terms. "You see, week after week, announcements of proposed changes, and new laws, and new systems. You offer no advice, you threaten no opposition, you recommend no modification. What is everybody's business is nobody's business; and the law is passed, or it is not passed, according to the sole will and pleasure, or views of the Government. May not the Government justly say afterwards, that you are yourselves to blame in the matter, if any injury is done, or any benefit withheld?" These remarks appear to have roused the dormant faculties of the Landholders' Society, and it now comes forward again to assure the public of its existence.

The occasion which has been selected to prove that the Society is not defunct, tells heavily against its utility. During the long slumber in which it has been indulging, the subject of a general Registration of all deeds throughout the three Presidencies, upon a uniform and a reformed system, has engaged the attention of the Government and the European community. The draft of an Act, formed upon the model of similar Acts in England, was published both in English and Bengalee, twenty-two months ago. It was manifestly drawn up with the greatest care and attention, and was intended to give this country the benefit of those improvements which had been gradually introduced into the system of Registration at home. It was fully canvassed in the European journals, not only by the Editors, but by many of their correspondents who had the benefit of local experience. The draft was remodelled and republished thirteen months ago; but Lord Ellenborough on his arrival, appeared to be averse to its being passed, chiefly we believe because his Lordship's attention was too much engrossed in giving peace to Asia to allow him leisure for mastering its complicated details. A simpler enactment was therefore substituted for it, with the view of rendering the existing rules more effective. The draft of this Act was published four months ago; and the Act itself was enacted on the 1st of the present month. During the whole period in which these two Acts were under consideration, the Landholders' Society remained, as far as we can judge from their silence, totally inactive. A fortnight after the law had passed, the Secretary of that Association calls the special attention of the members to it; and announces that the Society have

it "in contemplation to address the Government in reference to the existing laws of Registration, with the object of promoting the greater efficiency and completeness of the system." Why was not this done while the subject was on the tapis? Why was it delayed till the Act in reference to Registration was actually passed? Simply because Mr. George Thompson upbraided the Natives with their inactivity, when Government invited their opinions regarding the laws which it was proposed to enact. Mr. Thompson's visit will therefore be doubly beneficial; beneficial to himself, in showing him the extent to which the *via tertia* pervades the Native community; and advantageous to the Natives by rousing them from their torpority; and teaching them that something more is required of them than to denounce the Government under which they live.

The subject of Registration will of course come on again as soon as the Government shall have leisure for internal improvements. The question is one of paramount importance both as it regards the security of property, and the due administration of justice, and Government will require all the assistance which it is possible for the community, European or Native, to contribute. The registration, must be made compulsory, or it will fail to be a complete check on fraud. The Scotch law must be our model, and the utility of a document must date from its registration, not its execution. There may be some little inconvenience produced by so compulsory a law among so dilatory and so slippery a people; but it will infinitely less than the inconvenience which will inevitably result from leaving even the smallest loop hole by which a man can escape from Registration. And, moreover, it is only by suffering that the national vice of procrastination can be cured. To make this compulsory law equitable, however, we shall require such a system of local registration as may give every man an opportunity of registering his documents, without the necessity of a journey of four or five days to the chief station in the district. We shall require also such a system of supervision as shall effectually prevent a scribe being kept a week darning attendance at the Registry office, harpington for the registration of his deed with the verbal Native officer.—But this is not the time for entering upon this large subject; our chief object at present is to congratulate the Landholder's Society upon the symptoms of re-asserting vitality which it has begun to exhibit.

THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.—The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the report of the College of Fort William for the past year, and the observations of the Deputy Governor upon the progress made by the students. Those observations are marked by a sound judgment and a benevolent regard for the welfare of the people. His Honor reminds the students that "they are destined to be the future administrators of this great and populous country; disinterested men from College and planted there upon the qualifications they are found to possess, will depend the happiness of the people committed to their charge; that to possess a competent knowledge of the language which the people all speak and in which alone public pro-

ceedings are conducted, is so essential, that to be unable to communicate with the highest and the lowest without the aid of an interpreter, would be considered a disqualification—and that the languages of the people ought to be the first study of those who are entrusted with the public administration, and to whom the people have to look up on all occasions for protection against oppression and injustice." These are noble sentiments and manifest a just appreciation of the responsibility of Government. Let us now examine how far the studies of the College, during the past year, have corresponded with them.

This Presidency is divided into two parts; the North Western Provinces, and Bengal; the former are said to contain fifty millions of people; among whom the official language is Oorissa; the latter is supposed to comprise thirty millions of people who understand no language but Bengalee, in which all public proceedings are conducted. The number of Civilian employed in the civil and criminal courts and the revenue department in the provinces in which Oorissa prevails, is about Two Hundred; the number now stationed in the districts in which Bengalee is the only language in use, is about One Hundred and Thirteen. On turning to the report, we find registration, must be made compulsory, or it that during the past year only five solitary Civilian passed an examination in Bengalee; all the rest were reported qualified in two languages, neither of which was Bengalee, but one of which was the exploded Persian. It is therefore manifest, that only one student during the last year was qualified for office in Bengal, and that another student of the year who may be appointed to any office in the Lower Provinces, must enter upon his public career disqualified for the discharge of his duties. Against the continuance of such a course of instruction we must venture to offer three objections:

1. It is in direct contravention of the published orders of the Court of Directors. Those orders are positive, "We desire that it may be held down and promulgated as a standing rule, that no member of our service shall hold the appointment of Judge, or of Collector, or of Magistrate in any district with the language of which he is unacquainted." Yet while this order remains unrevoked, it was not deemed necessary to the quality more than our Civilian out of fifteen, during the past year for the public service in the populous kingdom of Bengal. If it be said, that the orders of the Court refer only to Judges, Collectors and Magistrates, and that for many years the young Civilian will be employed only in subordinate situations, we plead that the spirit, not the letter, of the despatch is to be the guide of the public authorities. We will venture to assert that it never could have been the intent of the Directors that the vast public interests entrusted to Joint Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, and Assistants, should be superintended by men entirely ignorant of the language of the people. But after having disinterested men from College and planted them in the public service, without any knowledge of the language current in the subordinate Courts in which they are to preside, what arrangements have been made for ascertaining that at any future period they have acquired this es-

mental qualification before they rise to the higher dignities of Judge, Magistrate and Collector? None whatever. There is no subsequent examination, by which their acquaintance with this vernacular tongue is ascertained. There is no indentured held out to them to acquire it; neither is there any penalty attached to their ignorance of it. They obtain appointments without any reference to this qualification. And there is every reason to fear that they will never acquire it. When men fail to obtain a colloquial familiarity with a language within the first two or three years after their arrival in the country, in nine instances out of ten they will not acquire it at all.

2. This course of procedure is liable to the charge of inconsistency, and exposes the public authorities to the ridicule of mankind. Where is the consistency of obliging every student in the College to pass an examination in Persian, after that language has been excluded from all the public Courts? If the subject was not too aversive for a laugh, the idea of extolling men for the acquisition of a language, the use of which has been abandoned, would recall the witty line in the Rejected Addresses:

"God bless their pigtail, though they're now cut off."

This pigtail, the badge of Mahomedan domination, we have by a public enactment cut off; and it is therefore inconsistent to extol men for wearing it.

Where is the consistency of declaring a knowledge of the vernacular language indispensable to a due discharge of public duty, and of allowing fourteen out of fifteen men to leave College unqualified for service in Bengal? After Bengalee has become by public appointment the language of public business among thirty millions of people, is it not a strange anomaly that it should be far less studied by those who are to preside over the administration of public business among them, than when it was not the official language? Is it not the dictate of consistency and of common sense that, if the students are required to qualify themselves in two languages before they enter on the public service, these should be the two languages which are current in the two divisions of the Presidency, and no other?

3. This course is also unjust to the people of Bengal. It is of the last importance that the Civilian who is to be employed in this province, should be well acquainted with its language. We venture to say that not one-fourth of the Civilian now employed in it, have any thing like a competent knowledge of its language. This is more their misfortune than their fault. Their education was completed, while Bengalee was yet proscribed; and they have been accustomed during their official career to Persian and Oordoo. But there can be no excuse for sending a single individual from the College of Fort William, to take charge of a public office in Bengal who is not acquainted with that language. Without it, he becomes immediately, as the Deputy Governor admirably remarks, the "instrument of fraud and chicanery." He is totally unable to protect the people committed to his charge. The distance by which his European habits and his official character separate him from the people, is indefinitely increased by his ignorance of their language. In vain does Government laboriously and conscientiously devise means for improving the administration of justice, and watch with vigilance over the conduct of its servants, European and Native, if the European functionaries are allowed to preside in Courts totally ignorant of the language of the

people. Even when possessed of the most intimate knowledge of that language, the European officer finds it difficult to do justice between man and man; what then must be the amount of injustice perpetrated in his name when that knowledge is entirely wanting?

We are not certain that though the system which we have adverted on has been pursued in the College during the past year, it may not have already received its death blow. We have heard that an improvement has been already made in the studies of the young Civilian; and that greater importance will be attached in future to the cultivation of Bengalee, and less to that of Persian. We consider it a matter of justice to make this statement, lest it should be supposed, when the change is announced, that it has been owing to the impetuosity of the press and not to the spontaneous impulse of the public authorities. Perhaps when the improvement is announced, it may encounter opposition from antiquated prejudice; and our labour in thus pointing out the impropriety of the present course will not then have been lost. The fact is, the whole system of study in this Institution requires to be radically remodelled. It is a great misfortune that no change has been made to accommodate it to the altered circumstances of the country, and that its arrangements are the same as they were eight years ago, when Persian was the language of business, and Bengalee was not. We require not only that the Bengalee language should be cultivated to the extent to which it will be required in the public service; but that a considerable modification should be made to improve the qualifications of those students whose sphere of action will hereafter lie in the North West Provinces. The official language in those Courts is the Oordoo, which is not at all studied in the College. It is true that Persian bears a very close affinity to Oordoo, and that the student who has acquired a knowledge of the one, will find little difficulty in mastering the other. But why should he not be directed at once to apply to Oordoo, instead of being set to acquire it through the medium of Persian? Why should he form any part of his qualification, when it is used in no Court? We would not advise; we would presumptuously command that every student should devote his time to the study of Oordoo and Bengalee, and thus qualify himself for the discharge of public duty in every district of this Presidency. We look with confidence to the efforts of Mr. Bird before he bids adieu to the country to complete the improvement introduced under Lord Auckland's administration, by a thorough reformation of the system of study in the College of Fort William. This must be done in conjunction with the Court of Directors. To effect this salutary change, it is necessary to begin with the studies at Haylesbury; and to direct the exertions of the student, from the very beginning, to those languages which shall qualify him for public duty. But the impulse must originate in this country.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Our readers can scarcely have failed to remark the number of direct, substantive appointments in the Civil branch of the Service which Lord Ellenborough has made since he assumed charge of the administration in the North Western Provinces. One Gazette, that of the 8th, contained no fewer than twenty-one appointments, of which only two were of a temporary nature. A careful examination of

the character they bear, will perhaps furnish us with some clue to the principle on which his Lordship seems resolved to act in reference to Civil offices. We find that each district is supplied with a substantive Civil Judge, a Magistrate and Collector, a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and one or more Assistants. His Lordship is evidently averse to the system of allowing a man to stand appointed to an office, while he is acting elsewhere, and his own duties are performed by another. Apparently, every individual will be required to join his office as soon as he has been posted to it, and will not be allowed to draw the salary without performing the duty. The appointment of three or four officers in regular subordination, to the Magistrate and Fiscal duties of a district, will also, enable Government to provide for the temporary absence of any one of them, without creating a series of officiating officers,—by simply directing the juniors to act for their seniors. This will serve to correct to a considerable degree the great inconvenience which results from acting appointments; for it sometimes happens that the departure of one individual occasions the shifting of five or six others in different and distant parts of the country. Thus the service appears to be perpetually on the move; and the country is deprived of those advantages which can be secured only by giving a more permanent character to the possession of office, and thereby enabling an officer to become acquainted with his district. When the means of supplying a vacancy are at hand in the district itself, the inconveniences of change will be less felt.

This plan has yet to be tested by experience. It remains to be seen how far it will provide for those mutations which inevitably result from the loss of health. To all appearance it is likely to accomplish the object for which it is evidently designed; and if it should succeed, it will serve as a model for the lower Provinces, where the evils of officiating appointments, and the constant change of officers tell so much against the efficiency of the Service. May we be allowed to suggest the propriety of erecting bungalows, in central positions in each district at a moderate expense, to which the young Assistants might be sent periodically, for the purpose of administering justice on the spot. Nothing acts so effectually as a check on the oppression of a Native officer as the presence of a European functionary in his vicinity. The tour made by the Magistrate through his district during the cold season, is a great blessing; but we want something of the same nature during every month of the year. The establishment of such bungalows would enable the junior officers to visit the various portions of the district, at short intervals, without inconvenience. This would not only serve to bring justice in a measure to every man's door, to inspire the natives with confidence, and to infuse a salutary terror into the minds of their oppressors, but give our European functionaries such a knowledge of the interior of the country as they have at present no means of obtaining. If the position of these bungalows be judiciously chosen, it is possible that they may hereafter become the station of fixed officers with subordinate police jurisdiction. It is not merely the multiplication, but the diffusion of European influence that we require, to afford adequate protection to the people.

MR THOMPSON'S ADDRESSES TO THE NATIVES.—Since Mr. George Thompson's arrival in Calcutta, he has been employed not only in prosecuting enquiries for his personal information,

but in striving to arouse the natives to a course of patriotic exertion. He has held several meetings, which have been attended by a large and increasing number of the best educated men in Calcutta, to whom he has pointed out the course they must pursue if they would benefit their country. It is gratifying to find so large a body of natives capable of appreciating the eloquent appeals of a man like George Thompson. We can well remember the time, when, if he had landed in India, not five natives would have been found in Calcutta, able to comprehend a single sentence delivered by him. Accustomed as we are to periodical reports of education, we become in a measure insensible of the progress of improvement effected by the labours of Government and of private associations, till it is suddenly presented to the mind by some unexpected association like the present, when we find hundreds of educated natives listening with admiration to that eloquence which has produced so powerful an effect in our native land.

The addresses which Mr. Thompson has delivered at these meetings, appear to be eminently calculated to improve the native community, and to give a beneficial direction to their efforts. He seems to be already at home with the native character. He has measured the extent of its weakness, and his discourses are therefore characterized by a very practical tendency. When he advises them to study their own country, its past history, its present state, its various institutions, and their influence on the national character, and affirms that without this knowledge their efforts will be powerless, he shows at once that he has discovered wherein the deficiency of his audience lies. There are few subjects of which the educated natives are more lamentably ignorant than of those which refer to the actual condition of their own native land. They have in fact scarcely any knowledge of it beyond what has been forced on them by daily observation, or which can be said to owe its origin to their own researches. When he counsels union, he is addressing a people among whom discord is the only hell, and jealousy of each other the feeling which perpetuates every mark of society. When he advises them to move forward as a "compact whole," he is appealing to those whose ancestors have invariably allowed private interests to swallow up all concern for the general good, whose independence has repeatedly been lost, while they were engaged in petty idleness; and among whom a compact union, founded on much mutual forbearance, and great national principles, appears at present all but impossible.

In the course of his address, Mr. Thompson stated that "England was the fountain head from which benefits must flow to India;—and that great measures in behalf of India must originate in England." This may possibly be true as it regards the future, but the past history of India would scarcely warrant any such expectation. For many years after this empire had been subjected to the crown of Britain, it was governed with a view to the promotion of British and not Indian interests. Till within a very recent period, the commercial legislation of Parliament was stimulated by a desire to promote the welfare of the mother country, without any thought of the consequences entailed by such a course on India. Under the influence of this partial system of Government, the resources of this vast country have been neglected and its prospects blighted. A brighter period however has

now dawned on us; and we hear even within the walls of Parliament of Justice to India. But this improvement of public feeling is still to be attributed mainly, though not entirely, to a calculation of the benefits which may accrue to England by an improved system of administration. We have gained nothing by any sacrifice of interests, or even prejudices, at home. It is chiefly because the other nations of Europe are closing their markets against our manufactures, that England has turned her attention to the large and kind of the Tugores, when it resolved to punish her for produce which India presents, and which can be turned to account only by a liberal system of policy.

And, with reference to those measures of internal policy by which the domestic administration of the country has been improved of late years, we have no hesitation in saying that there is scarcely a single instance in which any improvement can be traced to the direct intervention of the Home authorities. Some of those measures, as for instance, the Liberty of the Press and the abolition of the transit duties, have been carried in a great measure against the wishes of the Court of Directors. It was long before they could be prevailed on to sanction the establishment of a monthly steam communication with India. On more than one occasion, Lord William Bentinck was sharply censured for having sent the *High Lander* up the Red Sea with public despatches. We acknowledge with gratitude that the Directors have long since retrieved their character, and are now as warm advocates for this intercourse by steam as they were once opposed to it;—but the impulse was given from this country. It used indeed to be a common remark not many years ago, that if India was well governed, it was in spite of the Government at home. Without subscribing to this assertion in its fullest extent, we may yet remark with perfect confidence, that, with few exceptions, every great and beneficial measure has originated on this side the water, and that the public authorities in India here have generally been found ahead of the home authorities in their liberal views. The impulse which was given originally to native education, arose from the enlightened sentiments of Lord Hastings, who long before the Directors had abandoned India, long before the Directors had abandoned the principle that ignorance was the mother of obedience. The abolition of Sutees was the work of Lord William Bentinck. To the same great mind do we owe the introduction of Natives into the administration of the country which has given so vast an impulse to native improvement. To this bold policy we are indebted for the settlement of the Western Provinces. It is to Lord Auckland that we owe that magnificent boon, and the restoration of the vernacular languages to the Courts at this Presidency; and it was through his recommendation that an addition was made to the funds of the Education Society. To the energetic and persevering efforts of Mr. Bird are we indebted for the abolition of Slavery in India. In all these instances—and they might be multiplied,—it is in India and not in England that the fountain head of benefit in India has been opened. To the Government here belongs the merit of having taken the lead in this career of national benevolence; to the Government at home that of having honoured these efforts by its sanction. Far be it from us to undervalue the importance of bringing the moral influence of England to bear upon the Government of this country and the improvement of its inhabitants; but justice demands that the due meed of praise

for having originated good measures should not be withheld from those great men who have presided over the administration of this country.

EXPULSION OF DWARKENATH TAGORE FROM SOCIETY.—The *Blinker*, the ablest Native Journal published in Calcutta, informs us that a large meeting was convened a few days ago at the house of Harukumar Tagore, of the whole kind and kind of the Tugores, when it resolved to punish Dwarkanath Tagore for having visited Europe, by turning him out of society. The individuals from whom he has received this unkind and ungenerous cut are his own relatives, who have generally been supposed to belong to the liberal party in Calcutta. All family intercourse is to cease; he is not to be admitted to their domestic parties; neither will they or their friends accept of any invitation to his house. The non-intercourse act was, we farther learn, put in force soon after the meeting. The anniversary shradhu of Dwarkanath Tagore's wife came round, and the usual invitations were sent, but universally refused. Thus the individual upon whom the highest distinction has been conferred by the rulers of this Empire which has ever been bestowed on any Native, is secluded from all social intercourse with his own kindred, and *tabooed* by the members of his own house. The individual, whom the Queen of England and the King of France have delighted to honour, is proscribed in his own country and among his own people. Instead of considering the family honour augmented in the person of its illustrious head, his bigoted kindred have made the very marks of distinction which he has received from crowned heads the reason for visiting him with their highest displeasure. He is not without honour, save in his own country.

If the members of the Tagore family, who have thus exposed the nakedness of their bigotry to the contempt of mankind, were men of unblemished purity in their own circle, if they had not violated the rules of their own shastras, there might have been some small excuse for this conduct. We might have admired that high sense of religious duty, which constrained them to adopt the painful resolution of excluding so distinguished a member of the family from their society. But there is not one of them whose conduct will stand the test of the most ordinary scrutiny. They have long ceased to honour by their observance the rigid rules of the Hindoo creed. They have themselves sown seeds which it is forbidden to eat; they have drank that which it is forbidden to drink. In their own social intercourse they have been governed by their own love of indulgence, and not by the laws of the Hindoo ritual. Their bigotry is marked with the deeper stain of hypocrisy. They are fully aware that Dwarkanath has for many years disregarded all the restrictions of Hindooism; that he has freely entered into the enjoyment of European society; and that on the principle they now make a show of honoring, he was unfit for their society long before he embarked for England. Yet they urged in objection to the mere unwarranted intercourse with him. They did not drink at his table; they attended the pujas given at his house; they accepted invitations to the shradhu he performed. Yet, because he has now ventured to visit the countries of Europe, to enlarge the sphere of his observations, and see with his own eyes the triumphs of civilisation, he is, forthwith, because too polluted for their immaculate society.

INFIDELITY OF THE POST OFFICE.—During the last two or three months we have received repeated remonstrances relative to the non receipt of the copies of the *Friend of India* sent to England by the overland mail. To mention only one instance. Not a single copy of the Journal sent to Sir Edward Ryan, since his arrival in England, has ever reached him. We have assured our friends that the papers have been regularly despatched and paid for, and acknowledged by the Post Office in Calcutta. On applying to that department, we have been informed that a reference to the office records will prove, that in every instance they have been transmitted to Bombay. The charge of neglect therefore lies at the door either of the Bombay or the London Post Office. At first we supposed that this infidelity of the Post Office might have been confined to the despatch of our Journal, but within the last week we have found other parties who had sent home other Journals make the same complaint. The copies they had transmitted never reached their destination. It is a subject of great importance to the public. We pay largely for the postage of our newspapers to Bombay, not less than three annas a cover, and we have a right to expect that those papers shall not be withheld from those to whom they are addressed. We have a right to know where this dereliction of duty occurs. If the papers are faithfully made up into packets at Bombay and committed to the Captains of Steamers,—and we have every reason to believe that this is the case,—if a statement of the number and contents of each packet is sent to the London Post Office and compared with the deliveries, this neglect is clearly chargeable on the Post Office authorities in England; and it behoves this Government to make a representation on the subject to the proper authorities. Perhaps our Bombay contemporary of the *Times* will kindly inform us whether any such complaints have reached him regarding the non-delivery of the two or three thousand summaries which he sends home.—Meanwhile we beg to assure all our friends who have honoured us by ordering this Journal to be sent to their friends at home, that their wishes have in every instance been punctually attended to; and that we hold Post Office receipts for every copy which has been sent.

SHAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—We have been favored with the Fifteenth Report of this useful Institution, the object of which is to impart religious instruction to the numerous seamen in the Port. The means adopted for this end consist of staffed services at the Bethel, or Floating Chapel, personal visits to the ships in the river, and conversation with the Sailors; the circulation of loan libraries, and the distribution of Bibles and Tracts. Mr. Chill, the agent of the Society has, it appears, faithfully prosecuted his arduous but too often unthankful duty, and during the last year visited 278 vessels, conversed with upwards of 3000 individuals, distributed 2300 English and Foreign Tracts, 93 English Bibles, 41 English, 9 French, 5 German, 1 Spanish, 1 Italian, 1 Dutch, 1 Arabic New Testament. He has also put in circulation twenty loan libraries. The number of hearers at the Bethel since the last Report has been four thousand, six hundred and eleven, being an increase of one-third on the attendance of former years. The services on the Sabbath are conducted in turn by the Ministers of various denominations in Calcutta, and on Wednesday evening by Mr. Chill. The number of libraries in circulation at the

present time is 27, and they comprise 860 volumes. Of these, eight have been placed on private vessels, and the remainder in vessels belonging to Government. The books ready for new libraries amount to 460; but the means of the Society in this department of labour are evidently far below, both their wishes, and the wants of the port. Mr. Chill, the agent, has also at the request of the Committee established a daily morning service at the Sailor's Home, but attendance has been very discouraging; the highest number present on any occasion was twelve, but frequently not more than three attended, and on some occasions not a single individual. The subscriptions to the Institution during the eighteen months embraced by the Report, was a little above 3000 Rupees; its expenditure, 3320 Rupees, leaving a balance against it of nearly 500 Rupees, for which the Society are suitors to public generosity.

The sphere of labour which belongs to such an Institution, is large and important. The number of English vessels which resort to this port, has been doubled within the last eight or ten years; the number of sailors who stand in need of that religious instruction which is the most effectual check on the excesses into which they plunge on being released from the restraints of a ship, has also been doubled since this Society was first established. Yet its means and opportunities are without increase, and its success is very disproportioned. By no class of men is the British and the Christian character more exposed to the contempt of the heathen than by the sailors in Calcutta. The most strenuous efforts are therefore needed, not merely with a view to their individual benefit, but for the common honour of religion. The Society we perceive have contemplated the establishment of a Naval Temperance Institution, the object of which is to board the officers and seamen in this port in an establishment from which liquor should be excluded. We scarcely think the plan, however benevolent, is likely to succeed. The funds required for its establishment and maintenance would be very large, more indeed than the members of the Society could expect to command, while another Institution existed in the city, differing in no respect from the proposed one, except by the admission and temperate use of ardent spirits. The two Institutions would, we fear, be placed in a state of rivalry; and the weakest would go to the wall, or to the Insolvent Court. We are inclined to think that the Society would do better to confine its efforts within the present channel, and strive to enlarge its opportunities of doing good by encouraging to bring as large a number as possible of the seamen under the influence of religious instruction. The great success which has attended the labors of Mr. Taylor in Boston, among the sailors of that port, proves clearly how much may be effected by strenuous and acceptable ministrations among them.

Son Hoor Govon came up to Barnackpore on Sunday evening last, and on Monday morning reviewed the troops at the station. On coming up to the Bengal Volunteers just returned from service in China, the gallant General addressed them in the following language, which we are enabled to give from the recollection of an officer who had an opportunity of hearing him.

"Comrades in arms as brother soldiers, whose determined gallantry in the field has ably supported me, and nobly upheld the distinguished cha-

rafter of the Native army whilst under my command in China, I have been highly pleased with your orderly conduct in quarters, I have done all I could to bring you to the notice of the Sovereign of Great Britain, and I am sure the next Mail will bring an order for a remuneration of your services, and reward of your valor. Should my Sovereign call me into the field again, it would give me the highest gratification to have under my orders, either collectively or individually, any commissioned, non-commissioned officer or sepoys of the Bengal Volunteers." Then turning to Colonel Lloyd, he expressed "his sincere thanks to him for his able management of the Regiment, and to him and the officers for their support of him in every way, wishing them every happiness and success."

This address was explained to the sepoys in their own language by Col. Lloyd, the Commander of the Corps. His Excellency's address was highly gratifying to the feelings of the officers and men present, and they will long continue to remember with satisfaction, the opportunity they have enjoyed of distinguishing themselves in that novel and distant scene of operations; and the kind manner in which their services were appreciated by the General who led them on to victory.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

—The Governor General entered the city of Delhi, with military parade on the morning of Sunday, the 5th instant. He was accompanied by a large cortege of Native Chiefs; and a still greater number are on their way to the imperial city to make their obeisance to the Head of the British dynasty. The Rajah of Bharnpore also has a splendid retinue of 2000 men. The report which was spread that his Lordship intended to interfere with the King of Delhi, have died away. It is a sufficient humiliation to that family that in its own metropolis, it is eclipsed by those who now occupy the imperial throne and wield the destinies of India.

—The *Star* announces the arrival in the river of thirty horses in a French ship. The speculation, according to our contemporaries, has promising appearances. Good French horses may be shipped from Marseilles to the Mauritius for 300 piastres or 600 Rupees; and of course they may be brought on to Calcutta for 700 Rs.

—The *Delhi Gazette* gives us intelligence from Lahore to the 29th January. Dost Mahomed was still at that Court. He had expressed his desire to depart for Afghanistan, but had been courteously detained by Sher Singh. Four Regiments of Infantry had been despatched to Peshawar, to strengthen General Aivabille, and the Birdar Lasa Singh has been placed at the head of them. The bridge of boats at Ferozepore had been broken up; and orders had been issued to draw all boats at night fall to the right bank of the river. Instructions were also issued to prepare contingents for the Regiments in the immediate neighbourhood of Ferozepore.

—Mr. Cliechew, employed by the Steam Tug Association, lost his life by a melancholy accident on Monday. He was engaged in getting a boiler out of the Joss, when the tackle broke, and he fell into the boiler which was precipitated into the water. His body was subsequently found; and it appeared that he had been killed by a blow on the head.

—Mr. C. H. Cameron, a member of the Law Commission, has been called up to Court to supply the vacancy created by Mr. Amos's departure.

—We perceive that the Assam Company's Steamer, having returned to Calcutta, will be again despatched on the 28th instant. From this announcement we are led to suppose that her recent voyage has not been without profit. We wish the Secretary had furnished the public with some account of her performance on her last trip to Af-

labeled and back. She had only four small cargo boats in row. What was the rate of her speed? Was it greater or less than that of the Government vessels? Eventually we must look to private enterprise for the occupation of this line of communication; and every fact which may serve to illustrate the subject will be found valuable.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

— We do not know that our contemporaries have noticed the fact, that a recent sale of American reprints of English books, which had been advertised on behalf of a mercantile firm, was stopped, in obedience to the recent Act of Parliament. The Attorney General has, we know, delivered his opinion that any such sale would subject the vendor to the penalty of the Act. It is of some importance, that this opinion should be known; and we hope our contemporaries will procure and publish it. We learn that powers of Attorney have been received from booksellers in London, empowering their representatives here, to prosecute for any breach of the law in reference to books of which they held the copyright.

— The *Hindustan Standard*, which left Madras on the 21st, at 9 p. m. reached Calcutta on the 24th. Her progress hitherto has been highly satisfactory; and it is every reason to hope that she will reach Suet in less than the month.

— Mr. Aylwin is delivering a series of lectures at the Mechanics' Institute on commerce. The second was delivered on Tuesday evening, to a very miserable and discouraging audience of thirty persons, which however is stated to be larger than the first audience from Allahabad, published in the *Englishman*, states that the crowd of pilgrims at that place at the last mela, was unusually large; and that the resort to this 'sacred' place for the purpose of bathing, has been annually increasing since the tax was abolished.

— The crowd of shipping in the river is very unusual for this season of the year. This arises from the return of the transports, in such large numbers from China. Many of them after a long service, stand in need of repairs, and all of them require examination. The owners of the decks will therefore reap as great a harvest as they did from the gale, which did no body any good but them.

— The report of fire during the past year in Calcutta is thus announced in the papers.—Pooka houses 8; Tiled houses, 528; Straw houses, 1896. From the great preponderance of straw huts it is manifest that the law passed some years ago prohibiting the use of thatch, or other combustible material, is a dead letter.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

— Some person, whose initials, read or fictitious, are J. E. R. is writing letters to Mr. George Thompson on the Government of India, and publishing them in the *Herkers*. The second letter, which appears this day, proposes an "slight change in the constitution." We think that a knowledge of the languages of the natives be an indispensable qualification for the Governor Generalship of India—that is a knowledge of Persian, Ooriss, Assam, Bengalee, Oriya, Burmese, Telugoo, Tamil, Canarese, Malayalam, Gujaratee, and Mahrattee—that the selection be made from among those who have served in India; that the period of service be extended to twelve years; and last, not least, that a Native be appointed Legislative member of the Supreme Council. We think we shall give our vote for that eminent patriot, Baboo Dakhina Mohookjee.

— A letter from Meerut states, that Sir W. Norb had left that station for Lucknow.

— A *Agre Chhber* extraordinary, which reached on yesterday afternoon, announces the death of Maha Rajah Jankoojee Rao Sandia, at the age of 27. There is little prospect that the tranquility of the state will be disturbed; but it is said that the demand will remain vacant until the pleasure of the Governor General is known. There have been no female immolations.

— The entertainment given by the community of Calcutta to Sir Hugh Gough, at the Town Hall, on Thursday night, is described by those who were present as a very interesting affair. The aristocracy of Churwinge and the aristocracy of the Costobolm, met in the same hall to do honour to the hero, who has humbled the Dragon throne, and to eat, drink and dance.

— Among the Police reports there is a case headed "Cannulidism." It appears that a Portuguese woman brought up another for having—both being the worse for liquor—bitten off a part of her ear and swallowed it. The case was dismissed by the Magistrate.

— Mr. T. G. Robertson, late Governor of Aggra, has arrived at Bombay, having gone down the Indus, and then embarked in a steamer at Karachi.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

— The Sans Souci Theatre is advertised for sale by auction.

— The Madras papers state, that at the public entertainment given by the Marquis of Evesham, at the Banqueting Room, in honour of our success in China, the gentlemen of the bar were intentionally not invited;—also that no barrier has been asked to the private parties of the Governor. This is said to arise from their having omitted to attend His Lordship's first levee, and this omission is ascribed to the fact that the Court was setting at the time, and that they could not be in two places at the same time. We, of the fourth estate, are so liable to be mistaken on matters of fact, when those facts come to us at second hand, and still more so in drawing inferences, that we are disposed on this occasion, to question first the fact, and secondly the cause. A Governor would scarcely proclaim his own incompetence for the high station he occupies, by the indulgence of such narrow and contemptible feelings.

— The very important Act, relative to the sittings of the Sudder Court, of which the draft was published some months back, has just become law. The great amendment, expounded by editors, when one Judge differed from another, and a cause had to run the gauntlet, sometimes of the whole bench, will thus be avoided. When the Act was first proposed we explained the nature of the improvement, and need not therefore enlarge upon it again. It provides that in every case in which a Judge of the Sudder may differ in an appeal case from the decision of a lower Court, he shall call in two other Judges and the case shall be as once decided by the opinion of the majority.

— In consequence of the demise of the Raja of Jwalior, the Governor General has altered his plans and instead of going to Meerut, has determined to proceed forthwith to Aggra, to be near hand during the time when the question of the succession is settled. There is little difficulty and no opposition to his Lordship's wish anticipated; the latter would be promptly met and overcome, by the large force at Lord Kilmorrough's disposal.

— A very important case was tried in the Supreme Court yesterday, a report of which we have taken from the *Herkers*. Mr. G. F. McClintock, on going to the Cape, applied to his Agents Messrs. Boyd and Co. for a credit to the extent of 2000 £ on their London Correspondents Messrs. Small, Colquhoun and Co. which he obtained. He drew on them for this sum; and they drew for the 2000 £ on Messrs. Boyd and Co. who at the time were possessed of funds belonging to Mr. McClintock to that extent. Boyd and Co. failed, and the Mills were never paid, and the London House now commenced an action against that gentleman. A verdict was given in their favour, with liberty to the defendant to move for a verdict or to reduce the damages. It would appear from this decision, that any man taking a letter of credit from his Agents for money deposited with them is liable for the whole amount if they fail before the correspondent is adjusted between them and with their correspondent.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

— The subscription to the Greenlaw Testimonial has reached 10999 Rupees, though the number of subscribers does not exceed 84.

— Mr. Dampier, as we learn from the *Star*, has found that there is a disorganization in the district of Assam which is not to be attributed to an inefficient Magistrate and Police. His report is said to be very favourable to the latter. His was allowed two months to make enquiries, and two weeks have been found sufficient to complete them. He recommends the appointment of two Assistant Magistrates. We sincerely hope that the recommendation will be attended to not only in the case of this district, but of all other districts; and that when two Assistant-Magistrates are stationed in the interior; not segregated at the Sadler station—are found to be inefficient twice that number will be appointed.

— A correspondent of the *Englishman* on Saturday alludes to the injustice of Government "boning" the 15 per cent. paid as deposit on the sale of lands, and forfeited by the non fulfillment of the contract. Our contemporary has an odd kind of article on the subject in his paper of this morning. The fact is that the deposit is *not*, as *Aggra* percent, but that it belongs to Government by Reg. XLV. of 1783, the approaching period of which law has been announced four months. By the new law the Sudder Court will be empowered to make rules for the sale. *Prigs*, must prick on the Sudder when the new law is passed.

— The letters and papers sent by the last Mail on the 10th instant from Calcutta as stated in the *Englishman*, was 4508; but we must the number sent by the express to complete the account; to this number must be added 4500 letters and 479 newspapers sent by the *India* steamer on the 10th instant.

— The *Herkers* has just published a General Order by the Governor General of India, which places his Lordship's character in a most favourable light. He has resolved generally to assist the officers who may be appointed to the new stations of Subaboo, Kusaowee, Umbala, Kora and Narsingpore, and who may be obliged to erect bungalows, by allowing them to the extent of three years' wages, with interest at five per cent. The sum is to be repaid by a monthly deduction of this tentage. [We are obliged to exclude the order to make room for the Mail news; but will give it next week.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

— Public entertainments are the order of the day, or rather of the night. Last week the community of Calcutta entertained Sir Hugh Gough, on the 20th Rumbourge Courages, Eng. gave a very splendid entertainment to Mr. H. T. Princep on the occasion of his approaching departure for Europe. On the same day, as it would appear, from the *Star*, Mr. H. T. Princep gave an entertainment to Sir Hugh Gough. On Tuesday evening, the Deputy Governor entertained Sir Hugh and the officers who have returned from the China Expedition as a Ball and Supper.

— A large meeting of the most respectable gentlemen in the Native community was held at the College Hall, when it was resolved to present an address to Mr. H. T. Princep, who quits the Supreme Council and India, on the 26th of next month, to embark for England in the *Tenacris* steamer.

— The London Mail of the 6th January is just arrived, and we annex a preview of the most interesting intelligence.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The London Mail of the 6th of January reached Calcutta early yesterday morning. The steamer bearing the Mail quitted Suet on the 25th of January.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert continued in the enjoyment of excellent health. It is said "in quarters where information can be relied on that Her Majesty's amercement will take place early in March."

Parliament was appointed to meet for the transaction of business on the 24th of February. The

country, deserving of special gratitude for the liberal and wise spirit, which provided them with the means of affording much benefit by their labours to their fellow-countrymen. We are glad to hear that they are very soon to be distributed to different stations upon the Island, and sincerely hope that the patronage of the Ceylon authorities will best be secured to the interests of the service. Some of them have particularly distinguished themselves in special departments of medical science, and to those the greatest number should be given, with a view to hold out encouragement to their successors, to follow in their footsteps and earn the sure reward of ability and exertion.—*Engl.*

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CAMBRIDGE FUNCTION.—The Cambridge Tracts for the Times (except *The Ecclesiologist*) are growing even worse than their default (Ireland) predecessor. What will our readers think of the following passage in the very last Number?

"And now that we are on the subject, it may be allowed us to say a few words on the state of another large district in the Metropolis. We doubt if there can be a more painful contemplation for the Churchman than the erection of that magnificent temple in St. George's Fields; not only that that beautiful building should be designed for the use of a congregation, but that our own incredible apathy should have left the enormous population, in the heart of which it is rising, so absolutely without churches or clergy, as to make it almost a subject of consternation, that the inhabitants may at last obtain access to the Holy Sacraments, though at Fort and other Altars. In strange and fearful contrast to the northern bank of the Thames, we believe that the only effort made of late years, in this most neglected part of the diocese of Winchester, to remove overwhelming spiritual destitution, has been the licensing of two small, inconspicuous, and unecclesiastical conventicles as pseudo-episcopal chapels! When we think, that, in a few months, in the midst of this spiritual desert, there will be a new and magnificent temple, without the odious intrusion of pews or the yoke of penance, a church such as St. George's, with an ark and numerous clergy, continual services, and a solemn ceremonial to suit that we must tremble, as Churchmen, for the consequences."

The parish of Lambeth, abutting in the diocese of Winchester, is more properly the province of the Archbishop, whose Palace is situated in it, who is the patron of the living, and whose former Chaplain, Dr. O'Byrne, is the incumbent. For the Bishop of Winchester to show any solicitude in this portion of his diocese, would certainly be regarded as disrespectful to the Primate.

But, in the first place, the southern bank never was so destitute a state as the northern. The parish of Newstep, with some 80,000 inhabitants, had, we believe, some ten years since, only one church. The parish of Lambeth, with about the same population, had four.

But let us look at "the southern bank of the Thames!"

The churches either already consecrated, or in progress, are as follows:—

Lambeth	St. Mary's.
Do	Holy Trinity.
Do	St. Michael.
Battersea	St. George's.
Bermondsey	St. James's.
Chapelwain	St. Andrew's.
Do	(building.)
Canterbury	Christ Church.
Do	(building.)
Peckham	St. John's.
Motherhill	Holy Trinity.
Do	Christ Church.
Southwark	All Saints.
Do	St. Peter's.
Do	St. Saviour's.
Do	St. George's.

These sixteen churches will seat about twenty-two thousand persons, and they have all been consecrated within the last ten or twelve years, on the Southern bank of the Thames, and by the present Bishop. Add in the face of these numbers, that the whole of the island of Great Britain is divided into 1,000 parishes, of which 1,000 churches cannot easily be hidden; the *Ecclesiologist* might find nothing better than dead, save the licensing of two small conventicles as Episcopal chapels. Are not such representations as these quite outrageous?

But we pass to another and a yet more fearful part of the subject. This *Ecclesiologist*, in the first part of which the patronage of the Bishops of Chester and Winchester is paraded, holds the erection of a great new-house "almost a matter for congratulation." And why? Not that the poor labourers of the Gospel preached unto them, for even the *Ecclesiologist* cannot venture to hope that this will be the case; nor that

they may have opportunity for the worship of God; for this will not be the worship carried on in that place. No, but the inhabitants "may at last obtain access to the Holy Sacraments, though at Fort and other Altars."

Now, this is sheer hypocrisy. The writer of the paper in the *Ecclesiologist* speaks of having seen the new-house in question. He says, therefore, that instead of being placed where no other forts or altars (as he calls them) are to be found, it is within the night, and within the hearing of the bells, of several churches and chapels of the Establishment. It is, within sight, for instance, of Saint John's, Waterloo Bridge-road; of the Asylum Chapel, of the Philanthropic Chapel, and of one or two others.

How, then, can it be said that "the inhabitants may, at last, obtain access to the Holy Sacraments?" There may have been a want of accommodation for hearing the word, or for conveniently worshipping God; but means of access to the Sacraments were not wanting.

Did the *Ecclesiologist* ever hear an inhabitant of St. George's-fields who could find neither Baptism nor the Lord's Supper within his reach? No; the whole thing is a miserable pretext. The *Ecclesiologist* feels a secret joy at the uprisings of Roman Churches and Cathedrals, and only wants courage to express his feelings frankly and honestly.—*Record.*

APOTHECARY MEDICINE.—In the Preface to the second portion of Mr. Forme's *Remarks*, Messrs. Noble and Newman thus enunciate this doctrine:—"How often Jesus Christ left the world, he breathed the Holy Spirit into his apostles, giving them the power of transmitting this precious gift to others by prayer and the imposition of hands: that the apostles so transmitted it to others, and they again to others, and that it is this way it has been preserved in the world to the present day."

How is this disputed with Episcopal authority? It is regarded not as a branch of order merely, or a deviation from Apostolical precedent, but as a surrender of the Christian priesthood; a rejection of all the power which Christ bestowed on his apostles; a rejection; and the attempt to substitute any other form of ordination for it, or to seek communion with Churches through any non-Episcopal association, is to be regarded, not as a solemn merely, but as an *INEXCUSABLE* LIE.

Such is the nature of the position taken. "The gift of the Holy Ghost" has been preserved in the world, how then, if the Episcopal succession is to seek communion with Christ by any other channel is to attempt an "impossibility."

It is, perhaps, hardly possible for any proposition to be more broadly and palpably opposed to history than this.

1. That "the gift of the Holy Ghost" was handed down from Jesus Christ to his apostles, and only then preserved in the world? Why, how is this reconcilable with the notorious fact that Rome herself, viewed throughout the West, as the "mother and mistress of all Churches" was ruled during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries by a set of men whom Cardinal Baronius calls "monsters of wickedness." And Gerbert tells us, that "for nearly a hundred and fifty years, about fifty Popes, from John VIII. to Leo IX., devoted wholly the virtue of their predecessors, being apostate rather than apostolic."

But we thus confined to the middle age? Far from it. Did we not quote, only a week or two back, a sentence or two from the *Times* newspaper, to the following effect?

"Dr. Philpotts seems to claim some mysterious doctrine, which is laudable to rest, over the minds and consciences of the clergy of the diocese of Exeter, because a layman, a Minister of the day, has made him his Bishop. Was there any mysterious infusion of the Holy Spirit upon two worldlings as I could marvel, because Pitt gave each of them for secular services the richest bishoprics in the kingdom? The progeny of one of whom is an infatuated man, who the revenues of the Church in Spain, as they were shamefully humped upon him by his unprincipled father?"

And is it not matter of general notoriety, that one of the parties alluded to in the last clause of this paragraph, a clergyman and a cathedral dignitary, was a deceiver at the last? Episcopacy may be the amount of some 2,000, or 4,000, or 6,000. We now have upon paper a word; and we speak merely of what has already appeared in half the newspapers in London.

2. That now of facts of an exactly opposite character.

About a century since there lived an honest citizen in London, who left behind him an opinion of such promise, that a noble Lady offered him an University education for her Church, with her extensive allowance. This offer, which we believe him to retain provision for life, the youth declined, casting in his lot with the dissenting Dissenters, and among them he lived and died, the minister of one of their most flourishing churches in a country town.

He left behind him a little volume, entitled, *The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, of which it is but moderate praise to say, that it has been the means of converting many, and the gift of the Holy Ghost on more souls than any bishop or any other of our times can hope to welcome in heaven as his spiritual children.

Just fifty years after, a copy of this little book fell into the hands of a young gentleman of gay and worldly habits, immersed in pleasure and public business, and who, though baptised and confirmed in the Church, and a member of the University, was an utter stranger to the very first rudiments of spiritual religion. It was read, and thought over, and, in his case, as in thousands of others, it was made the means of giving his heart. He became "a new man;" he received "the gift of the Holy Ghost;" and the medium by which this entire change was effected, was that little volume, the work of a Dissenting minister.—*The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.*

But the change became manifest by its fruits. The young gentleman himself, though only a layman, felt inwardly moved to become a teacher of religion. He wrote and published a book, called, *A Practical View of Christianity*,—of which it may perhaps be said with truth, the world has not yet seen a copy. It was written by the volume in which its author owed his conversion.

It was on a few more years, and we behold a valuable young clergyman, who had just taken his degree without any just or serious views of his responsibilities, and without any personal knowledge of that Christianity which he had just taken to teach. A copy of the *Practical View of Christianity* is put into his hands. He opens it; it is arrested by the power of the Holy Spirit; the night passes on, but he is unable to lay down the book until he has perused it completely; and he rises up a changed man. And the fruits of this change, even if we only think of what has already passed, have probably exceeded either of the former. But when we add together the three works, *The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, *The Practical View of Christianity*, and *The Annals of the Church*, and contemplate their united effects in the Church of Christ,—not in England only, nor merely in Europe, but throughout the whole world,—how do these unnumbered acts of "apostolical succession" fade into insignificance, or at least into degrees of indistinction, that men's minds would be drawn to such a point as to dispute about external forms and points of order.

When we trace up the *Annals of the Church* to its providential source, we find the *Practical View of Christianity*; and then follow that work upwards to its source, the *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, and find its author a Dissenting minister, who we will not add together the three works, all good countries, and all just authors do proceed, and we see, in the evidence of undeniable fact, it is not true that "the gift of the Holy Ghost" was handed, as Messrs. Noble and Newman would teach us, to any external lineage of so-called apostolical succession.—*Record.*

CASE OF THE REV. MR. DRUMMOND.—A considerable sensation has been caused in the religious world, by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Drummond, clergyman of the Trinity Episcopal Chapel, which we announced in our last. The correspondence which passed between the Right Rev. Bishop Trenchard and the Rev. Gentleman on the occasion, has been laid before the public, and at once excited the cause of the secession and of the schism which threatens to ensue. The Rev. Mr. Drummond has been in the habit of holding private social prayer-meetings, and giving weekly expository lectures, at which, instead of using the liturgy of the Church, he used his own notes. Such meetings the Bishop considered as falling under the condemnation of the 26th canon of the Scottish Episcopal Church on the uniformity to be observed in public worship, which canon declares, "That, if any clergyman shall officiate or preach in any place, publicly, without leave, the Liberty at all, he shall, for the first offence, be suspended from his office, and, for the second, be deprived of his office." On the other hand, differed as to the interpretation of this canon, and asserted, that he considered these meetings as private or congregational.

From local matters, the controversy has been carried to the congregation also; and, recently, the rooms in which they are held, for the time, my own private room. The 11th canon, however, could not turn those meetings into a schism, as they were not for the firm and decided conclusion.—"My conviction that your ministrations in the Glastonbury Hall are illegal, is founded on the conviction that they are schismatic, and that they are contrary to the 26th canon." Mr. Drummond, remaining obstinately obstinate in his opinion that these meetings are essential to the fulfilment of ministerial duty, and that he has no charge in itself of leaving the question before the General Synod, from whence an appeal lies to the College of Bishops. Mr. Drummond, in the course of the correspondence, has made many fine mistakes, which the Bishop has thus taken exception, have been unfortunately held by him during the ten years of his

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY, HERMITAGE, BUCCELLAS, HOCK, SAUTERNE AND BARRAOG.

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GENUINE LIQUEURS. Maraschino. Kowloon and white. Dutch Liqueur. Parfait Amour, and Curacao. Cherry Brandy.

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TO OFFICERS AND MESSRS OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFGHAN-ISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the Forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wine, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

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LIQUOR AND SPIRITS, of all descriptions.

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Together with any other article in the market, procurable on the shortest notice.

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CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for Cash only.

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Calcutta, 1st November, 1842.

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FLUID MAGNETA.
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they have authorized to disburse T. and B.'s re-
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In Cases containing 50 Dozens, in Quarts and Pints.
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CLARET, CHATEAU MAR-
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PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to publish, by subscription, a
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PARADISE, OR THE INVISIBLE WORLD.
By W. ROBINSON, Author of "Mansueta."
The Work treats on the state of disembodied
souls, both that of the saved, and that of the lost;
but chiefly on the state of happy souls.
It is a commonly received opinion among Pres-
byterians, that the disembodied soul goes at once to
Heaven or Hell; but this opinion appears to some,
and to the author among others, to be unsup-
ported by Scripture. The doctrine taught in Scrip-
ture seems to be that of an intermediate state: not
a purgatory, nor a state of probation; but a
state of rest and happiness for the righteous, and
of misery for the wicked; while Heaven and Hell
are reserved till after the resurrection and the
judgment. The righteous, it is believed, will not
enter Heaven till they all enter it together at the
invitation: "Come ye blessed of my Father," &c.

nor the wicked enter Hell, till they all enter
 together, when the Great Judge shall say: "Ye
 part ye cursed into everlasting fire," &c.

The arguments in favour of an intermediate
 state, and replies to the objections usually brought
 against that state are, printed by Messrs. Nelson &
 Co. in that those who differ in opinion from the au-
 thor, may, it is believed, read the other part of
 the work without finding any thing unreasonably
 different from their own views of the state in ques-
 tioned souls.

The author is quite ready to acknowledge, that
 the doctrine of an intermediate state is a do-
 ctinal; and he has been treated as such; but
 truth is preferable to error, even in non-doctrinal
 he has thought the subject of sufficient importance
 to be laid before his fellow-Christians for their
 consideration; and he hopes, that his manner of
 handling it will not inflict the least wound on the
 feelings of those, who differ from him.

The advocacy of this doctrine was not a part
 and that not even the main part of the object,
 which the author proposed to himself; his ob-
 ject was that of calling the attention of his fel-
 low-Christians to the great question of the inter-
 mediate, and thus promoting their spirituality of
 mind; and he ventures to hope, and his hope is
 corroborated by the testimony of a few plain Chris-
 tians, that have seen the whole manuscript and per-
 use of it, that the avowed reader will not carry it
 work without some spiritual advantage.

* * The work will be printed in Demy 8vo. and
 will contain about 400 pages. Price bound in cloth
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A Monthly Magazine, printed in English and Ben-
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THE sole object of this Magazine is the benefit
 of the Native Christians in Bengal. Where-
 therefore that Missionaries will aid us by their
 subscriptions and contributions, and supply us
 with such Essays, Sermons, Objections, Stories,
 &c. &c. and other Intelligence as may be con-
 sidered generally beneficial; and that they will re-
 encourage the Native Members of their Churches to
 do the same.

Subscribers' names and all contributions will be
 thankfully received by Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, at
 SERAMPORE.

THE URDU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE Urdu Government Gazette is published
 under the authority of Government, every
 Tuesday morning, and contains in the English
 and Urdu languages—the Drafts of Acts, the Acts
 when passed; the Constitutions of the Sudder
 Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlat; the Circular
 Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat
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 Notifications, of whatever kind.
 The subscription is 12 Ropes a year, payable
 in advance.
 All applications should be addressed to the
 Editor of the Gazette.

A second edition of the above, in English and
 Urdu, applicable to the Bengal and Bihar Pro-
 vinces, is also published every Friday morning,
 and is to be had separately at the same terms.
 Agra, 24 January, 1845.

STOCK MARKET.—Company's Paper in the
 1 and 2 per cent. loan—Selling in the Bank of
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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 428. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MARCH 2d, 1845.

{ Price 2 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 18
Rs. yearly, if sent in advance.

H. C. STEAMER TENASSERIM.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, &c. via Suez, and for the Intermediate Ports, to be despatched by the H. C. Steamer *Tenasserim*, will be closed at this Office, on Saturday, the 4th Proximo.

Wm. MOORE,

Deputy Post Master.

General Post Office, 23d Feb. 1845.

APRIL OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE.—The latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the Mail to be despatched by the April Steamer, from Bombay, will be Saturday, the 18th Proximo.

Wm. MOORE,

Deputy Post Master.

General Post Office, 23d Feb. 1845.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India begs to acknowledge the following donations:—

From A. C. Midwell, Esq. Rs. 50, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

From Mr. D. Pankarow, Esq. Rs. 10, to ditto.

From A. Smith, Esq. Esq. Rs. 15, to ditto.

THE NEW QUARTERLY SESSIONS.—The *Hurkar* congratulated us last Wednesday on the fact that there was a public, at such places as Malda and Nocolly, in the outskirts of civilisation, and that its voice was heard at Government Houses through its constituted organs. If our recollection be correct, it is not quite so new a thing as the *Hurkar* supposes, that the public voice should be listened to at Government Houses; though it is altogether a new and unexpected event that this voice should enjoy more favour with the public authorities than with our contemporary, the champion of popular rights. It is not so astonishing to find Government on the side of the people, as to see the *Hurkar* voting against them.

Just to the point: There are seven Joint or subordinate Magistrates in the Lower Provinces, and all the prisoners committed by them are sent up to the chief session of the district to be tried by the Sessions Judge at his monthly jail delivery. It appears to have occurred to Government that this system of administering justice would admit of improvement; that instead of making the mountains go to Mahomed, it would be better to make Mahomed go to the mountains; and that instead of confining six or seven hundred prosecutors and witnesses in each district to travel a distance of many miles to the station of the Judge, it would be more conducive to the ends of justice to direct the Judge to proceed to the station of the Joint Magistrate, and hold the Sessions there.

A circular letter was therefore sent to the Commissioners, the Sessions Judges, and the Magistrates, requiring their sentiments on the proposed change. The Commissioners and the Magistrates, almost without exception, voted in favour of it. The Civil Judges objected to it.

The arguments against the alteration were, that the absence of the Sessions Judge, who is also the Civil Judge, from his own court, would impede the transaction of civil business over which he presides; that a quarterly session at the Joint Magistrates would subject prisoners to a more protracted confinement in jail before they were brought to trial, and that witnesses would be more likely to give correct evidence immediately

after the crime was committed than after an interval of two or three months. The arguments in favour of the measure were, that the detection and punishment of crime would be more, if the Sessions were held on the spot, and certain, if the Sessions were held on the spot, and the Sessions Judges. The Executive Government prosecutors and witnesses were spared the inconvenience and expense of a journey to the station of the Judge, and the prospect of an indefinite detention there; and that great benefit would result from a periodical visit to the station of the Joint Magistrates by the chief authority in the district. We must confess that the arguments in favour of the plan appear to outweigh those which are advanced against it. By this new arrangement, the Civil Judge will be obliged, if he wishes to abstract one month in the year from the time devoted to civil business; but the inconvenience which this occasions might be greatly mitigated by directing the Principal Sudder Ameen to conduct the current duties of his office. The hardship to prisoners when their confinement before trial is protracted, is a more serious consideration. This would doubtless be an evil—but it must not be forgotten that the present system is fraught with perhaps greater evils; and that if the proposed modification should serve in a great degree to remove them, the minor evil that it might entail would be no valid objection to its being adopted. No plan that can be devised either in this country or in England, will be free from objection; and we have therefore to choose that which will be productive of the least inconvenience;—and assuredly it is a smaller grievance that a prisoner against whom there is sufficient evidence of guilt to justify his commitment, should remain two or even three months in confinement before trial, than that twenty people should be obliged to march a distance of a hundred miles, at all seasons of the year, to prove him guilty.

The greatest obstacle in this country to the administration of justice is the entire absence of all co-operation on the part of the people. They will not assist in the detection or conviction of crime; and the best intentioned government cannot protect their persons or property in spite of themselves. To remove this indispotion and to secure their co-operation is therefore one of the first steps of improvement. It has been found by experience

that this indispotion springs in a greater measure from the inconveniences to which our institutions subject them, when their aid is required for the prosecution of offenders. The object of the present arrangement is to remove this objection; and to lessen the evils of attendance on the criminal courts. When men are not required to travel to a great distance at all seasons of the year, amidst the scorching blasts of summer, and the drenching torrents of the rainy season, it is expected that they will be less disposed to conceal offences and to hush up enquiries, and that crime will enjoy less impunity. If such should be the result of the proposed measure of bringing justice to the door of the Joint Magistrates, the inconvenience to the rogues of a more prolonged confinement before trial,—and to civil sutors,—and even to the Civil and Session Judges, will be comparatively trifling. That is to say, the advantage to the public interests of the community will be greater than the disadvantages; and this will be

a sufficient justification of the change. It is, we suppose, in this view of the case, that the proposed measure has been adopted, notwithstanding the reluctance of the Sudder Court and the Sessions Judges. The Executive Government has therefore the merit of good intentions, however in the judgment of the *Hurkar*, it may lack that of wisdom. The benefits which the opinion of those who are responsible for the administration of justice in these subordinate jurisdictions, will inevitably result from this change, was enough to warrant the experiment; and at present the arrangement is only experimental. At any rate, the assent of the Joint Magistrates has the credit of disinterestedness. They would scarcely invite their superiors to visit their secluded provinces unless a regard for the public advantage outweighed all considerations of private interest.

The *Hurkar* is apprehensive lest the Sessions Judges should loiter on the road, to follow any game which may cross their path, and thus prolong the agony of civil suitors. Our contemporary's experience is evidently modern. He has yet to learn that since the days of Lord William Bentinck the indulgence in field sports on the part of civilians has become the exception, instead of the rule. We will not venture to deny that even under the present regime, notwithstanding that very ungenerally practice of requiring a return of every day's duty, some of the Civilians are fonder of pursuing jackals than criminals. We fear they do sometimes contrive to elude the vigilance of the Deputy Governor by reporting themselves as employed in miscellaneous duties, when out hunting and shooting; but their privileges are grievously curtailed, and the irrational animals in their district have more rest, and the rational beings who prey on their fellows, less. It is very possible that Government may require them to ride post, and their field sports will then be confined to the acquisition of a snipe or wild duck for dinner. Why should an editor, condemned to the exhausting drudgery of a daily paper, envy the overworked Civil and Session Judge so trifling a recreation?

THE UNION BANK.—At the Meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank which had been fixed for the 21st of February to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate its transactions with the late firm of Gilmore and Co., the Report was presented, and produced a warm discussion. In the course of their investigations the Committee appear to have discovered that the interests of the Bank,—that is of the Sliam holders,—had not been duly attended to by the Directors; and that the loss of five lakhs of Rupees which the failure of that firm has entailed on the Bank, was to be attributed in measure to their negligence. The Report had been submitted to the Secretary, and it was resolved therefore to place it in his hands for any justificatory remarks which he might have in his power to offer. The Committee at the same time demanded that the names, as well as Minutes of the Directors, who were mixed up with this transaction, should be revealed to them. This gave rise to consid-

darable alteration, and the revelation of the names of the Directors was stoutly resisted by Mr. Turton, and it was ultimately resolved that the minutes should be given up without the names. Under all the circumstances of the case, this resolution appears wise and prudent. Doubtless the members of the Committee were actuated by a virtuous indignation at the mismanagement of the Directors, which had entailed loss on the Institution, and depreciated the property of the Shareholders. Still, the demand for the names had something of a vindictive aspect; and the disclosure might have been more detrimental to the offenders, than beneficial to the general interests of the Bank. It would have been tantamount to a breach of that confidence under the protection of which the Directors venture to record their acquiescence or refusal of every request for accommodation. It is just possible, as the public suspects, that the interest of the proprietors may have been postponed to that of the mercenary body, from which the Directors are chosen; in other words, that in the disposal of the Bank Capital, the interest of those who wished to borrow was more considered than that of the individuals whose money was to be lent. Such imperfections belong to the Union Bank, as common with all Joint Stock Banks. Still the disclosure of the names to those who considered themselves bound by the obligations of duty to make an example of the delinquents, would have been found in the end mischievous, and men of honour and consideration might have appeared unwilling to accept seats in the Direction, and to put themselves in so invidious a position. The surrender of the minutes without the names will answer every public and available purpose, while the fearless scrutiny of the Committee will be found to have promoted the general welfare of the Bank by rendering such sacrifices of public to individual interests, more rare. At the same time, the leaders of the Bank must be aware from the very small majority with which they were able to resist the production of the names—21 to 10—that the public suspicion of mismanagement on the part of the Directors, is not to be despised.

After the Gilmore discussion had ceased, the question about the advances which the Bank had made on factories of various sorts and descriptions came upon the tapis, and was laid on the shelf. Mr. Longueville Clarke made apparently the longest speech on the occasion, and wisely observed, that however sound might be the reasons which had led the Directors, to this mode of employing the funds of the Bank, it was sufficient that the body of the Proprietors, of whom the Directors were only trustees, disapproved of this course, to induce them to alter it at the earliest practicable moment. We beg to second Mr. Clarke's representation. All the proprietors who have no interest in Indigo concerns, and who have no other object than to obtain a fair interest for their capital in bond safe banking transactions, are opposed to the course which the Bank has pursued in thus locking up its capital in Indigo, sugar and other factories, and loaning money at five per cent. to carry them on. The example of the old houses,—the first powers on which they were called after Palmer's failure,—has not been lost on the public. Their defence is treated in a great measure to their confusion with such factories. They may not have fallen by the factories, but every man believes they did, and wishes that his own money may not be placed in the same jeopardy. Some of the Bank Shareholders too, who are occasionally behind the

scenes, are enabled to estimate the intrinsic value of such factories when it becomes necessary to sell them. They have heard that some of the factories set up by the houses that went into the Insolvent Court last year, cost some three or four lakhs of Rupees, and have since been sold for a tenth of the sum. They are anxious to rescue the Bank from such dangerous associations; and who will say that they are wrong?

Mr. Clarke described the process by which the Bank had been led into the factories. The capital was originally forty lakhs of Rupees. Some one proposed to set up a rival Bank, and the Directors, to keep down competition, doubled their capital, and eventually raised it to One million sterling. The Bank, we must remark, had also resolved, by a natural ambition, to keep shoulder to shoulder in the matter of dividends with the Bank of Bengal which is a chartered Bank, and has as large a capital in paper money,—as it is supported by the credit of Government,—as it has in bullion. It therefore began to lend out the superfluous capital which had been created by the fear of this competition on high interest to "assist the productive resources" of the country; and it was thus led into these very dubious speculations, which it is much easier to enter into, than to escape from, unthought. If the Bank had determined to recall all its capital thus embarked, at the end of the last indigo season, that capital would have been deteriorated one-fourth. It must go on with them, for bad as the connection is, the sudden withdrawal from it, would be worse. It would be idle to dictate to the Bank, the sum that shall be given for advances next year. If any factories that are dependent on the Bank, are not supplied with funds for 'going on,' they will stand still, and the value of them will fall almost to zero. The safety of the Bank consists in the firm determination of the Proprietors to withdraw from these agricultural speculations; and to watch with the most vigilant and even suspicious eye, the proceedings of the Directors in reference to them, and to make it the one object of attention to close them at the earliest practicable and safe moment. Then follow up Mr. Turton's sage advice, and if there is no mercantile employment for the redundancy of capital, give it back to the shareholders 'to make a kirk or a mill of it,' as they like.

ANSWER TO J. H. S. ON THE PUSHEY ARTICLE.—We owe many apologies to our correspondent J. H. S. for having postponed the publication of his letter.

He asks whether the anti-Pushey extracts which we have given in this journal, have not a tendency, under pretence of attacking Pusheyism, to throw odium on the peculiarities of the Church of England. The use of the word *pretences* in this sentence may be understood as intended to charge us with unfair intentions. It may not have been so designed by our correspondent; but we cannot allow the expression to pass without assuring him that nothing could be farther from our mind than the idea of inflicting any injury on the Church of England by the publication of these extracts. Our object was to point out, for the information of our readers, the progress which Pusheyism is making towards Rome.

Our correspondent's questions, whether there is a sentiment contained in the Circular to the Parliaments of Christ Church Herton, which ninety-nine out of a hundred Anglicans are not taught to believe from their candle. The most

prominent of these sentiments is the identity of baptism with regeneration. We are sorry to see such a statement avowed with such confidence by a member of the Church of England. There can scarcely be an error more fatal to the interests of morality and religion than that, a man is placed in a state of grace and salvation by a ceremony performed on him in his unconscious infancy.—But we must not enter on a subject which would bring us within the circle of doctrinal controversy. That the liturgy of the Church of England, framed in the days of Elizabeth to unite all parties, gives some support to the doctrines which the Puseyites have adopted, and are pushing to the extreme is, we believe, denied by none. So effectually was the object answered, that out of 8400 beneficed clergymen, who had been staunch Catholics a year before, in the days of Queen Mary, less than two hundred found it impossible to reconcile the reformed ritual with their consciences, and resigned their benefices. But the Articles and Homilies were framed in order to give a Protestant interpretation to the Liturgy, and in this sense it has been used generally by the Clergy of the established Church.

Hence the Puseyites are found to teach the Homilies, and repudiate as far as possible, the Articles, while they cling with peculiar fondness to the Liturgy, and thereby explain in some measure the assertion made by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords that the Church of England had a Popish liturgy, and Calvinistic Articles. But we cannot bring ourselves to the conclusion of our correspondent that there exists but a solitary One Per Cent. among the Anglicans who do not believe that the baptism of an infant by a clergyman is the instrument of salvation. While we were writing this article we received a copy of the Rev. Mr. York's letter to the Bishop of London, in which he goes over the *six* notions which are the mainstays of the Puseyite movement in the Church. One of these is, that in *Episcopalian baptism there is immediately and invariably an effected regeneration*. On this subject this beneficed clergyman has the following very apposite remarks. We should be sorry to fill that ninety-nine out of every hundred clergymen of the Church of England teach a different doctrine.

"The third notion is, that in *Episcopalian baptism there is immediately and invariably an effected regeneration*.

"If I may be allowed to say so, your Lordship's connecting regeneration with justification was incorrect. To be regenerated without being justified, or to be justified without being regenerated would equally constitute a nullity. Besides which, as in the rays of light all colors co-exist, so are the spiritual blessings which come from Christ essentially inseparable; indeed, all is one, if Christ is ours. But bearing this in mind, even we in the face of God and man affirm, that every episcopally baptized child is both regenerated and justified! To affirm this, we affirm what not only our Lord, but the whole world has directly contrary to all that by its natural eye and ears, or by its natural judgment and conscience, it can merely observe and comprehend. Are there not myriads of persons who, having been baptized, are still so far from being heavenly minded, that they are evidently more formalists; more, more, drunkards, thieves, courtiers, worse, dissipated, and selfish? I have been assured, my Lord, that such papers as the *Weekly Dispatch* seized with immoderate glee and triumph upon your Lordship's statements, as being one of the weakest observations might disprove."

"To remove the difficulty, it is indeed sometimes said, that the grace bestowed in baptism is often speedily withdrawn or lost. Unquestionably so; but this opinion is, as it respects us, the view it gives of baptismal grace, is still may be the sincere opinion of those who now avow it. They may however, as we frequently observe, be mistaken. All episcopally baptized infants are, when baptized, in a

scripture state; and that afterwards grace falls in the greater number, as life falls in spring-tides slipped by frost. The theory of a "scriptural state" is not indeed seen exactly to agree with the manifestations of feeling made by children at the font; but whether it does or not, we have to ask, was this theory of evanescent grace the theory of the reformers? Did they believe, that a child or a man could be regenerate and justified one moment, and be unregenerated and unjustified the next?

It is not, we admit, a new thing to call Charles the First, a Martyr. The practice came in with the Restoration, and represented very correctly the feelings of the triumphant Cavaliers; but the party feelings in which the commemoration of his death originated, have gradually subsided; and the revival of them can serve no purpose but to rekindle the religious pride and animosity of that age. It is perfectly certain that the 30th. of January is marked in the Oxford Almanacs as the day of Charles King and Martyr. It is also equally as certain that Dr. Hook proclaimed in the Chapel Royal that the Church of England boasted the only Royal Martyr in the Calendar, as that this Royal Martyr, having received only Presbyterian baptism, his Christianity is more problematic than his Martyrdom; but the peculiar value which is now placed on the commemoration of Charles the First takes its rise from the present movement at Oxford, and unhappily indicates a disposition to revive the days of Land and the High Commission Court.

Our Correspondent says, Puseyism is very popular in India. We fear he is mistaken. We hear of one clergyman on this Establishment after another, adopting these views. As Ceylon we are told that with one exception the Clergymen are universally imbued with the sentiments of the Oxford School; and the *Journal des Villes et des Campagnes*, published in Paris on the 26th October last, asserts on the authority of the Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry, that one of the Ministers on the Madras establishment is a Puseyite "to the bottom of his soul." The whole passage is worth extracting.

"A Protestant minister of the Madras Presbytery (he is of the Established Church), passed through Pondicherry last week on his way to Spion and Trichinopoly. He came to see me. He brought a letter of introduction from M. Ch. Claret Secretary at Madras. This minister is a Puseyite to the bottom of his soul. He talks much of the necessity of reuniting the Anglican Catholics, as he calls them, with the Roman Catholics, and says that it is not difficult to accomplish it; that it would be forming a false judgment of them to suppose that they have hostile feelings; that there is a fair progress towards reunion; that we ought to be charitable in all things, and especially in what belongs to religion; that some of the Anglicans have gone so far as saying that our Lord was not in the Eucharist... that he is there in a real presence, and not merely in a presence of faith, or symbolically, &c. The minister always wears his clerical dress (neatly altered). He is never in ordinary clothes. He is unmarried."

Perhaps it is in reference to this Minister that the following passage speaks. It appears in the *Review* of the 19th December last.

"It appears, that one of these recruits from the orthodoxy of our Church, recently made a visit of complaisance to the Poughbisher by which that Presbytery arrayed in his policy. The Minister, who afterwards attended the mass-house in his canonical attire, and, in this dress of a clergyman of the Church of England, paraded the elements pronounced to be transubstantiated. The bearing of this person in regard to doctrinal and ceremonial matters had, as we are informed, previously been so gross as to occasion great offence to his brethren in the ministry. This act, however, was so flagrant, that they united in making a formal complaint to the archdeacon and bishop. But the bishop would not interpose. He advised the withdrawal of the recusant minister. The ecclesiastical sentence whatever was passed on the culprit, but on the contrary, he was sanctified, with the sanc-

tion of his diocesan, to a new station: we rather think Trichinopoly."

We will trespass on the reader's patience with only one more extract.

"During Lent, it is the custom for the best preachers at Rome to preach every day in the week, except Sunday. On one occasion, the last season of Lent, the Padre Grossi, who was remarkable for his eloquence, was preaching in the English church. His sermon was on the advantages of the Roman Church, the danger of schism. After a passionate appeal to the Greeks, he, urging them without delay to enter into the sanctuary of the Papal Church, concluded with the following appeal to Puseyites:—"There is yet a class of persons, very numerous, who I would wish to address, although I fear that there may be none here; still, perchance, should there be any, to them I turn: O! Puseyites, what shall I say to you? You know that you are not Protestants, and we know you are not Catholics; you are much nearer to us than to them. Why will you not come over entirely to us? The mother Church has been long waiting with open arms to receive you, and the holy virgin with extended arms is ready to embrace you. Why do you longer waver in the declaration of our faith? Why do you not make the *pécunia* pass which separates you from us?"

THE SOMNATH GATES.—Lord Ellenborough continues to drag the Sacred Gates after him with all the fondness which we may suppose a Roman General to have felt for the spoils of a conquered country which were to grace his triumphal progress up the *via sacra*. They have formed the chief attraction of his Lordship's entombment in the eyes of the Hindoos, hundreds of whom have been seen daily to present their homage and their offerings to the veiled *Lysak* in which they are mysteriously concealed. Our correspondents in the Camp assure us that the Governor General has bought golden opinions of the Hindoos for this act of devotion to Hindoo interests. But it is much to be questioned whether the value of such feelings is not overbalanced by the wound which is thereby inflicted on the feelings of the Mahomedans. The policy of any measure which should aggravate the animosity which exists between the two classes in this empire, is exceedingly doubtful. It has hitherto been the aim of all our rulers to hold the balance between these acts with even and impartial a hand as possible, and we may yet have reason to regret the abandonment of this spirit of neutrality. It is impossible to foresee the consequences which may result from the humiliation thus inflicted on the most fanatic of our Indian subjects; and it is much to be feared that the next collision between the two sects, will be far more deadly than any previous conflict. If a single life is sacrificed in consequence of this idle procession of the rotten gates, it will be more than the gates themselves are worth.

The Hindoos have been taught by the very unusual respect paid to the gates by the rulers of British India to set a higher value on them; and they are become objects of worship almost to the same degree as if they contained the spirit of some Hindoo God. Is it befitting the majesty of Britain that its representative should carry in his train, with such unusual pomp, objects which attract the idolatrous veneration of the multitude? Is it befitting a Christian ruler, to bestow such a triumph on idolatry, and to give such an impulse to the superstitious feelings of its deluded votaries? It will not be forgotten with what extreme difficulty the public voice has succeeded in constraining the Government, both here and at home, to slide by its own professions made ten years since, to dissolve its connection with the superstitious of the Hindoos, and to deprive them of that support which they derive from the alliance of the State. Where is the

propriety of undoing the labor of ten years; and courting the favour of the Hindoos by fostering that superstition, which is the cause of their national degradation? Every feeling of devotion to our rule which we may thus secure; must be gained at the expense of our own Christian character, and of the best interests of the country. The sooner the curtain drops on this scene of political inconsistency and religious degradation, the better.

It is mid that the Hindoo priests who yet live at Somnath, have refused to receive the gates. We hope the report is true. At any rate, it would be wise in Lord Ellenborough to believe it. It is now proceeding to Agra with the Gates, we hear, in his train. How easy would it be to drop them at Muttra, where they will be a real god-send to the priests. At Somnath no one will thank his Lordship for the gift, unless he should establish and pay a College of priests to preserve them. The minor Mahomedan Zemindars, in whose domains the temple stands, will probably pick them into the sea on attaining his majority, and thus save himself a pilgrimage to Mecca. At Muttra, which is a very holy place, where Krishna played with the milk-maids some thousand years ago, they will be most welcomed. The priests will receive them with gratitude, and deliver them down as an heirloom to their successors. They will augment the sanctity of the place, and the profits of the priests. We will not deny that the accidental loss of them in the Jumna, would be more agreeable than their being placed at Muttra by Christian agency; but there is only a choice of evils, and it is better to leave them there, than to parade them through the country. The only objection to this course, as far as we can see, is the awkwardness which may attend the revoking an order which has once emanated from the Governor General. But Lord Ellenborough, in his celebrated Simlah proclamation, has taught the Natives of India that the British Government is not inflexible. His Lordship has thus broken the ice, and may avail himself of the opening to escape from the dilemma in which the patronage of these gates has involved him. Or, his Lordship might issue another proclamation, stating that the brahmans at Somnath, not having duly appreciated the value of the gates, were unworthy of being intrusted with them, and that they were therefore transferred to those who knew how to prize them.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—We were anxious to testify our respect for our Correspondent, a Member of the Bible Society, and for the Institution he defends, by entering fully into the discussion to which he invites us; but we have found it impossible to command sufficient time. The subject is well worthy of mature consideration; and we shall not lose sight of it. As soon as we can find opportunity, we shall state fully our views respecting it. Yet it seems more fitting for the Bible Society itself, or at least some of its active members, as our present correspondent, to lay down the principles by which its proceedings in the matter of Translations ought and are to be guided. Nothing would afford us greater pleasure than to see truth and justice approximated by candid examination in this way; and our columns shall be freely opened to any communications for such an end, from our Correspondent, or from any of his fellow members of like temper.

In the mean time, we are justified, we imagine,

in taking our Correspondent's letter as a confirmation of the statement, that the Calcutta Bible Society have resolved to refuse their assistance to any Oordoo translation of the New Testament, in which the name Jesus is not given in the spelling they have adopted. We had no reason to doubt the truth of the statement; but it is of such serious moment that its confirmation is important. We are therefore grateful to our correspondent for having afforded it.

THE CHANGES IN THE SAGOR DISTRICT.—Scarcely has there been so complete a *housecleaning* in our administration since we held the sceptre of India, as the last *Gazette* announces in reference to the Sagor and Nerbouda territories. The Governor General has changed the *livid* of the district and placed it under the direction of Major Sleeman. Considering the great talent of that officer, and his claims on the confidence, if not the gratitude, of Government, no man regrets this appointment. But all the covetous servants have been swept away as unexpectedly and as cleanly as though the Government had passed into the hands of a new dynasty. The local bailiff is also dissolved, and the consular officer abolished. Major Sleeman is to have twelve Military Assistants under him, and two battalions of Military police are to be forthwith organised to consist of 2400 men, at an annual cost, independent of European officers, of more than two lakhs of Rupees. The battle of Plancy made a violent and organic change in the system of Government than the Governor General has effected by one stroke of his pen.

The sudden and simultaneous removal of all the officers who have been employed in conducting the civil, criminal, and fiscal administration in this extensive province, is a very unusual proceeding, and unless it was imperatively required by their general usefulness for office, is calculated rather to retard than to promote the welfare of the people. It must tend to weaken the confidence of the public officers in the justice of Government and thus to destroy the spring of emulation. It is true, that the country has recently been in a disturbed state; but unless the discontent of the people can be traced distinctly to the oppression or even misconduct of the officers who have now been displaced, their removal will admit of little or no justification. Some of these officers are known to be eminently qualified for the duties of Government; and their administration has been beneficial to the country and acceptable to the people. This indiscriminate dismissal of every officer is ill calculated to increase the respect of the community for the measures of Government; it is more likely to impress them with an idea of the unstable and fugitive character of our institutions; and to make it more painfully visible that the British Government moves in a constant circle of change.

The sudden subtraction of men accustomed to the language and habits of the people, and acquainted with the laws which are administered, cannot but prove highly disadvantageous, and serve to subvert the whole administration of justice in this province, and to create general confusion. The appointment of a number of raw hands, without local experience, whose only title to the management of civil business is derivative from their gallantry in the field, is calculated to increase that confusion, and to disorganize the Government of the province. The new military Judges, Collectors and Magistrates can know little or nothing of the laws they are to administer, or of the duties they are to perform;

and the people must pay the penalty of their ignorance. The organisation of a military police for this province, to execute writs at the point of the bayonet, and to distrust property by *Haridars* and *Jemadars* instead of by *Darogahs*, may possibly be required by the disturbed state of the district; but in this case we cannot boast of *peace in India*, however we may pride ourselves on the pacification of Asia.

THE STUDIES OF FORT WILLIAM COLLEGE.—We publish a reply to the observations we offered on this subject last week by the "Fable in the person of its humble representative, *Alas!*" and submit some brief remarks on his strictures.

He says that the Oordoo used in the Courts is in fact made up of Persian vocabularies with more than a few verbs and particles of Hindoosness. This is contrary to the positive orders of Government; which are, that the "Native" ministerial officers do not merely substitute a Hindoosness for a Persian verb at the end of the sentence, under the mistaken idea that such practice will be considered as fulfilling every object in view in making the change." The former our correspondent alludes to is one, which requires to be corrected, and not perpetuated, and the study of Persian is likely to lead to its continuance; and is therefore open to objection. It is highly to be desired that efforts should be made to give a uniformity and a "fixity" to the Oordoo official language, but this object is not likely to be attained by excluding it from the studies of the Civilian, who is required to use it in the administration of justice. The formation of a good model of Oordoo, which shall be universally adopted, will doubtless require more time than the improvement of Bengalee, but unless a commencement is made,—which does not appear as yet to have been the case,—the object must continue to elude our grasp.

Oodoo says, that the Persian and Hindoo together go to form the Oordoo. We do not question the accuracy of the statement; but we demur to the conclusion, that it is therefore better for the student to devote the very limited time allowed him at College, to the acquisition of two languages which enter into the composition of a third, instead of at once applying to that third language. The Saxon, the Latin and the French go to form English; yet who would venture to say that the shortest and most advisable course for a foreigner to pursue if he would acquire English, is to study the three languages which form its "constituent parts"?

As it regards Bengalee, it will be readily conceded, that the law terms are for the most part Persian, and must for the present be retained; but the student may acquire them in a month, without distracting his attention with Persian Grammar and Syntax. The official Bengalee, as every body knows, is a very *barbarous* mixture of Persian; but this was a natural consequence of the long use of that tongue in the Courts, and the preponderance of Mahomedans among the officers. Persian is now excluded, and one of the natural consequences is that the Hindoos are gradually obtaining a firmer footing in the Courts; and in a few years both the Native Judges and Native ministerial officers will consist for the most part of Hindoos. They bring their own language with them; and in twenty years from this time nothing will remain of the old lexicon, but a limited number of Persian legal terms, or such Persian words as have been

entirely dominated, and are understood by every peasant. Persian therefore is totally unnecessary for the transaction of business in Bengal. To keep it up merely that the Civilian may be enabled to speak with acceptance to the Mahomedan Amils and the population of *tyroes*, would be to pursue an object not worth a fraction of the time and labour it must cost. It is far more important that he should speak with acceptance the language of the million, than the language of the few.

What is the use of teaching Bengalee to a man who is to administer affairs for 20 or 30 years in the *Agna Presidency*?—None whatever. If the service was divided according to the two official languages in use at this Presidency, and the Civilian were not allowed any interchange of offices, one language would suffice; but till this arrangement is made, a Civilian should qualify himself for both provinces; and as he cannot enter on the service without a knowledge of two languages, it is the dictate of reason and common sense that those two languages should not be, as at present, the Persian and the Hindoo, which are not used in any Court throughout the Presidency; but the Oordoo and the Bengalee, which are the languages now in use in every tribunal.

When *Oodoo* proceeds to affirm that Government "in selecting its system should make it clear that it is guided by the opinions of men who are qualified by their acquirements, by their practical acquaintance with the various bearings of the subject, and by the largeness and impartiality of their views, to form a sound judgment on this important subject; men not in any way likely to mislead the cry of 'Nothing like leather!'" we naturally suppose that by the latter men, he refers to men like ourselves. Will he forgive the presumption of our conjecture that in alluding to men of acquirements, and practical acquaintance with the bearings of the subject, and largeness and impartiality of views, he had half an eye to individuals like himself? We have no hesitation however in ranging ourselves among those who think there is "nothing like leather;" nothing like making the Civilian learn the two languages in which he will be required to administer the laws; and we willingly relinquish to others the credit of those large views which would set him to learn two languages because they form the constituent parts of a third; and which would send him forth qualified to preside in all Courts—by a knowledge of two languages neither of which are used, in any of them.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

—Mr. J. B. Elliott, one of the oldest and ablest members of the Civil Service, comes down to Calcutta immediately as one of the Judges of the Sudder Court. It is very gratifying to find that the natives have every confidence in his legal experience and independence, and consider that his appointment will raise the character of the Court in public estimation.

—Col. Mountain, of the Cameroons, who has rendered himself so conspicuous by his exertions in China, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant General of Queen's Troops at Madras.

—We are happy to state, that Khet Sing, the disaffected Raja of Churkaree, who has been soliciting for many years the restoration of his rights, whose cause has been espoused by the Court of Directors in vain, because of the passive resistance of the authorities in the North West, has been reconciled with military honours by Lord Ellenborough, and

involved with the Government of the Jidpore principality, rendered vain by the rebellion and reluctance of the late Chief. He is thus released from the conditions of a pensioner on 6000 Rupees, always irregularly paid, and the enjoyment of a revenue of three or four lakhs of Rupees a year.

The London papers state, that Sir Henry Pottinger is likely to succeed the Marquis of Tweeddale at Madras. But this appointment depends on the contingency of Lord Ellenborough's recall, which will not happen, or his resignation, which is not very probable. The select of "peace in Asia" may throw the Gates, the editors Galt, here and there. Much will depend on the meeting and the temper of Parliament. We had generally understood that Sir Henry Pottinger was to be the military member of the Council of India, on Sir W. Caine's quitting it. Sir Charles Metcalfe is spoken of as the Governor of Madras; and the papers are about to marry him to a rich and titled Dugger. If this report be correct, Sir Charles may say, I have married a wife and cannot come.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

The young widow of the late chief of Gwalior, herself twelve years of age, has adopted a son of the age of nine, and the adoption has been sanctioned by the Governor General. All those fears which were expressed, that Government should take advantage of the occasion to enlarge the British possessions, have thus vanished. And, for ought that at present appears, all those hopes which were entertained of an improvement in the administration of that state, and of the suppression of all "Tyranny, Oppression, Injustice, Murder, Suicide, Slavery, Female Immolation, and all other such crimes" have vanished also.

Sir Hugh Gough, after having been "fitted and homed" in the City of Palaces, has proceeded to join his family at Bangalore. It is said he will return amongst us at the beginning of the next cold weather, when Sir Jasper Nicolls is expected to lay down the burden of office.

A charge of very gross and cruel conduct has just been brought to the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas against a Mrs. Smith, one of the most material witnesses for the defence of James Kiernan, for wounding and maiming. It appears that she has been in the habit of cruelly mistreating a female dependant, whom she called her slave. She kept the poor creature frequently chained by the neck, and got the word "lie," tattooed over the forehead. She has been sentenced to a fine of 200 Rupees and to six month's imprisonment. The punishment is scarcely equal to the crime.

Mrs. Vincent Eyre, lately one of the prisoners in Afghanistan, is the first in the field with a narrative of the events of that painfully interesting period which elapsed between the outbreak at Cabul, and the final annihilation of our troops on the 10th January. His work was published in London in the beginning of January and is spoken of by the papers which have been received by this Mail, in terms of great commendation.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

Dr. Corley's Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences has passed under the Editorial management of Dr. Evelyn; and the first number of the New Series has just made its appearance.

The first instalment of the regular mail came in yesterday, but without a single newspaper. The transit of the Express across the country from Bombay has been more rapid than any former occasion. It left Bombay on the 14th and reached Calcutta early in the morning of the 22d.

A correspondent of the *Burkess* states, that Akbar Khan has restored to Capt. Truap, the favorite Arab horse which was taken from him. Capt. Truap wrote to Akbar for it, and it is said to have been sent back to Hindostan.

The *Burkess* states, that letters have been received from Sir John McNell, forwarding authentic information of the death of Col. Stoddart and Sir Arthur Conolly at Bokhara. They were, it is said, publicly beheaded in the presence of a large number.

of soldiers. Capt. Conolly was offered his life on condition of turning Moslem, but indignantly rejected the offer.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

The arrangements which the Governor General has made for the Government of the Sanyal and Nerbula Territories, are published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. It is a "root and branch work." All the European covenanted officers who had been employed in the administration, are swept out with one stroke of the besom. The Local Corps is disbanded; and the whole of the constabulary is reorganised. Major Sleeman is promoted with twelve Military Assistants, to be divided into three grades, and to receive respectively 500, 600 and 500 Rupees a month. The Major is at liberty to employ any of the "old hands," whom he approves of. The first specimen of the Military Police is exhibited in the plan. There are to be two battalions of Military constables to be offered: *like the Regiments of the Line*, but with a larger proportion of Native, and a smaller proportion of European, officers. So unexpected and organic a change has never been made before in the administration of any province under British rule.

Notwithstanding the kind assurance of the Committee appointed to investigate the claims of the Union Bank on the defunct firm of Gilman and Co. that its losses would be five, and not fifty lakhs of Rupees, and that the only improvement would be a slight diminution of the dividend, the Shareholders continued to desert, and are now quoted at 10 to 100 per share of 1000 Rupees each.

The *Hindostan* Steamer has made a most extraordinary run from Galle to Aden in nine days. She reached that Port on the 4th. She was likely to be detained three days coaling at Aden, where she will not enjoy the convenience of the Company's arrangements for the shipment of coal. If she reaches Suez in eight days, as the *Burkess* conjectures, she will have performed the voyage from the Suez Canal to Suez, exclusive of stoppages, within twenty-four days.

Dost Mahomed has at length, it seems, left the Lakshmi Court for Cabul. He was much pressed to remain longer, but he replied, that his son Akbar was writing to press his return. He has been received and treated as a Prince. Seven hundred Rupees a day have been allotted to him to the time of his quitting the Sikh territories. On his departure 10,000 Rs. in money and 50,000 Rupees worth of jewels were presented to him. This is polite. Sher Singh has nothing to fear, but from the Afghans, and the danger which now threatens him from them may be delayed and possibly averted if Dost Mahomed is enlisted on his side.

The duties of Resumption Commissioner lately in the hands of Mr. Elliott, have been distributed among the Judges of the various districts included in his jurisdiction. The business of resumption draws evidently to a close.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The Native who were cheated out of their Goldmine by the Native Officers at the Treasury, and whom Mr. Lait's and Mr. Morton assisted in recovering the money from Government, have revived their gratitude to those gentlemen by presenting them with a piece of plate, and a hundred goldmines. They could do much to their Council, and they have only to give it themselves of their obligations. But where is the gratitude of Dyal Chand Hyndak, the Deputy Treasurer, who committed the fraud? What is the extent of his gratitude to his Council, for securing his acquittal and preventing Government from coming down on him for the money which he fraudulently took in its name? Instead of presenting a rich candlestick and a portion of the purloined goldmines, he sent his Council for their insoluble gratitude, he went to understand, down to Kales Chak, and lavished his gratitude on that goddess, to whose influence he ascribed his escape.

The *Explicator* announces some changes in

consequence of Mr. Pattle's approaching departure from the country. Mr. Davidson returns to the Board of Revenue. Mr. Harvey becomes a Revenue Commissioner again, and Mr. W. Bracken is placed at the head of the Customs, the office he ought by right and reason to have had when it was last vacant.

A vessel, with 200 Coolies on board, has, it seems, been stopped by the Emigration Agent. The *Explicator* is indignant at the detention; but generally speaking, it is pleasing to find that the Agent of the Col. exercises such vigilance. As to the case itself, we must leave the particulars before we can join in running down the Registry.

The *Explicator* states, that Mr. Lall Seal, the mill-maire, who has risen within the recollection of the present generation from absolute poverty to great wealth, is about to found a College, for 500 Hindoo youth, and to place the Jesuits at the head of it.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

The *India* Steamer arrived at Madras on Thursday evening the 16th, having been about five days and a half from the Sand Heads. She took the ground on the Palicat shore. Her cabin, with one exception, was not occupied.

The last *Deity* states, that the Afghans are threatening the valley of Slat, which we transferred to the Rajah of Kohat. There is every probability that they will occupy it, for the Rajah can oppose no adequate force to them. But it is very unlikely that the British Government will interfere in the smallest degree to restore it to the principality of Kohat.

The *Burkess* Times, in its last commercial notice, quotes an article from the *Manchester Guardian*, to the effect that Mr. Robert Peel had determined to admit Brazilian, *also grown sugar* at 30s. the hundred weight, and to reduce the duty on East India Sugar from 21s. to 16s.

The *Star* states, that the detention of the Cooly ship mentioned in the *Explicator* of yesterday, arose from there being some ventilation between decks, the scuttles being all shut, and the officer, paying no attention to the request made to him that they might be opened.

The Rajah Kales Kisen, has sent some of his translations to the King of Holland, as he seems to have done to all the Kings of the earth, is except to the brother of the Sun and the Moon at Pekin. His Majesty has acknowledged the receipt of these; and the Minister of the Belgian Embassy (?) has embraced the occasion to name Rajah Kales Kisen Dabul or his perfect content. A translation of the letter is given in the *Star*. It is very classical. It begins thus, "The King of the Sun and Lower Continents," &c. Is this the Rajah's own translation?

The Steamer *Fris*, with the Secretary of Legation, Col. Malcolm, bearing the ratified treaty with China, left Bombay, on the 10th instant, and would probably reach Hong Kong about the first week of March. The *Burkess* Times censures the Secretary for playing the *Polecat*, in the short, to the great annoyance of the unscrupulous passengers.

His Excellency Major General Sir William Nett made his grand entry into Lucknow on the 21st of February. The King and all his Court in their magnificent dress, went out to meet the Ruyal. When the party met, Sir William stepped into His Majesty's Howdah, and after the usual embraces, the whole party returned to the Narad-dun Palace, where a sumptuous breakfast was laid out. After justice had been done to the visually, the King and the Ruyal proceeded to the other palace to witness Elephant fights.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India.

C. H. B. A. J. H. Kelly, Esq. ... to Dec. 1882, 24 0
Capt. W. Lewis, ... to Dec. 1882, 20 0

ably offer some observations on the subject generally in our next. We think that certain passages of it seem to indicate an intention on the part of the British Government to take measures for the suppression of the Opium trade:—

Foreign Office, January 3, 1848.

To Sir GEORGE LAURENCE, Bart.
SIR.—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to his Lordship on the 31st December, on behalf of the Committee of the British China Association, requesting to be made acquainted with such provisions of the Treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on the 26th August, as may have reference to the regulation of the future commercial intercourse between this country and China. His Lordship directs me to state to you in reply, that although Her Majesty has been pleased to ratify the Treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger, it would be inconsistent with the general practice of the British Government to make known the contents of that Treaty, until Her Majesty's ratification shall have been exchanged against the ratification of the Emperor of China, as the Treaty cannot be considered to be formally concluded until that exchange has taken place.

Lord Aberdeen, however, regrets the loss that he is precluded from giving you officially the information, that you request, the assurance contained in the public prints of the late negotiation in China are substantially correct, and his Lordship desires me to state to you that Her Majesty's Government trust that the stipulations of the Treaty and the arrangements which have yet to be made for giving full effect to it will place the intercourse between the two countries on a satisfactory footing. Her Majesty's Government will spare no exertion to protect and promote the legal trade of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China; but Her Majesty's Government feel that the advantages which Her Majesty's subjects may derive from the trade with China must, after all, depend in a great measure, on the manner in which that trade shall be conducted by the parties who may engage in it. Her Majesty's Government would therefore call the attention of all such parties to the expediency of improving upon those which they may manage, and the commencement of the new era which is about to open to British trade in China, it is of the utmost importance that the British Government should be made to be the best of friends to the Chinese authorities, and people should, as far as possible, be respected, and that every endeavor should be made to conciliate the good will of the inhabitants of the country, and to identify them with a favorable opinion of the British character. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) CANNING.

—H.W.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR.—In your remarks upon the resolution of the Committee of the Auxiliary Bible Society, regarding the spilling of the name of Jesus, putting aside the specific question discussed in the Committee's paper published by you, you object to the course pursued both by the Auxiliary and the Parent Society in this country in relation to the principles advocated in the masterly paper put forth by the Auxiliary, you have not touched, and therefore it may be assumed you have no objections to the spelling proposed; but the general question, whether the Bible Society is bound to publish translations of the Scriptures of which they cannot approve is the one you have taken up. As this is a question of much importance, and as the members of the Bible Committee generally differ from you, I hope you will in fairness permit me to make a few remarks of the subject. A candid and honest discussion of the principles involved in the question would, I am persuaded, tend to remove much misunderstanding, and to disseminate more correct views regarding such matters. The articles and speeches which I have read condemnatory of the course which the Bible Society have consistently pursued in this matter are more distinguished for a display of party feeling than for a calm and dispassionate discussion of the principles involved in the question at issue; indeed I have not yet met with a single writer on the other side, who has attempted to grapple with the real difficulties of the question. The simple question directed at all the objections in which it has

been too often involved, is, have not the Committee of the Bible Society a right to refuse to publish at the expense of the Society, any translation of the Scriptures, with which they are not satisfied?

The views which you and those who agree with you, advocate, seem to go the length of asserting that the Committee of the Bible Society are bound to publish any or every version of the Scriptures offered them on the responsibility of the translator.

If this position be correct in principle, it is both proper and expedient in practice.—Let us see then what it would involve, according to this view, the Society are bound to publish a Unitarian version, a Roman Catholic version, or an Arian version of the Scriptures. That is, they would be bound to publish versions of the word of God, which they believe to be subversive of religion, and opposed to truth. But I may be told that the principles you maintain do not imply so much, and that you would not go the length of sanctioning the publication of such versions of the Scriptures by the Bible Society. Be it so, where then is the line of distinction to be drawn, where is the boundary to be fixed between truth and error? And if this be fixed, and if the general principles upon which every version ought to be made (no easy matter by the way) be defined who are to determine whether any particular version be conformable to such principles? Who are the judges in this case? There are two parties concerned; the Committee and the translator. If the translator be the judge, of course he will judge favorably of his own version, whatever vagaries or errors it may contain, and the Bible Society would become the publishing "agency" of the translator, and the medium through which the credulous, not to say positive errors, of all kinds of translators, are scattered abroad.

Could any number of pious and upright men be found to act on such a Committee? Would men of conscience thus consent not only to become the publishing "agency" of every translator, but willingly lend themselves to disseminate what they believed to be error? If it may be said, the Committee should not be required to publish positive errors at the bidding of every translator. The question here recurs. Who are the judges in this matter. If the Society at whose expense and with whose sanction a translation of the Scriptures is published, may not through its officials, judge of the correctness of such translation, who may or who ought? As to how far a Committee ought to proceed in pronouncing upon the correctness of a translation, is a question of degree, but even here the Committee are the only judges, (so long as they act in union with the views of the Society which they represent,) as to what they consider erroneous or otherwise. If they are not the proper judges of even this subordinate question, I shall feel much obliged by your pointing out who are or who ought to be! It is true, that the Committee of the Bible Society, like all other bodies of men are liable to error, but such liability accidentally does not take away their right of determining what they ought to sanction or not, with the funds and imprimatur of the Bible Society.

The Bible Society was formed for the purpose of disseminating the pure word of God in various languages; to carry on their operations it appoints a committee of its members, it is the duty of this committee to see that the funds are properly expended, i. e. in the dissemination of the pure word of God; who is to judge in this case if the parties who are appointed to this important office are not?

Whether a committee judges correctly in any specific given case, is a different question—it is one which ought to be discussed on its own independent merits. I have not touched on any specific case, because you seem to me to drag the right in general of the committee to judge in any case, and I have purposely avoided the specific case, regarding *Barrington*, because although you have the rare merit of being collected and cool on

most subjects, you seem very apt to get into hot water by the least approach to this. In conclusion, let me propose for your consideration the following case:—A translator presents a version of the Scriptures to the Committee of the Bible Society that has Committee a right to examine into the fidelity of such a version and into its conformity with the principles of the Society? If such right be confined within certain limits, what are those limits and who are to fix them? The translator or the Society is represented by the Committee? An honest and candid discussion of this subject will, I am persuaded, be acceptable to many of your readers, and I shall be happy to see some light thrown upon it by those who like yourself seem to deny the right of the Bible Committee to determine what versions they ought or ought not to patronize.

A MEMBER OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.
Calcutta, Feb. 20, 1848.

C. L. H. STUDIES.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR.—The proposal you bring forward in your paper of the 23d February, for adopting the Oordoo and Bengalee Dialects as the two languages in which students of the College of Fort William shall be required to qualify themselves, to the exclusion of Persian and Hindoo, has much force of reason, in as much as the two languages you advocate are undoubtedly spoken by large masses of our subjects. But I think the public has not (whatever the Government may have) sufficient information before them to enable them to form a safe judgment on this question. Supposing then, that our Rules are no better informed than ourselves, (a very reasonable supposition and universally adopted now-a-days—especially by the newspapers,) I would suggest to them to consider and be fully informed on the following points, before important changes are attempted.

1st. The Oordoo language admits of many varieties. That of Muniri no doubt differs much from that of Agra—both differ from that of Gorakhpore. Again, that which is used in the Courts is full of the "expolished Persian," in fact is almost made up of words of this language, with little more than a few Verbo and Participle (Hindustanee). It is also unintelligible to the very great majority of Hindoos who live beyond five miles from cities and large stations.

2nd. The Bengalee language also is (as may be ascertained by looking at any Magistrate or Collector's *Ishtikhar* in the Government's *Diaries*) composed in the proportion of about four-fifths of Persian Verboles.

3rd. The *Persian*, as appears from what I have stated above, enters considerably into the formation of common Oordoo and Bengalee; and almost entirely constitutes the Official Oordoo.

4th. The *Hindoo* is spoken and written (in the Nagree character) almost exclusively by all Hindoos and many Mohammedans, who live at any distance from cities and large stations; i. e. in fact, and not the Hindoostanee or Urdu, is the great popular dialect of the mass of our subjects in Upper Hindoostan.

If the above four suggestions have any good foundation, then it becomes pretty evident, that the languages to be desired in a Civilian required for employment in the Upper Provinces are decidedly *Persian* and *Hindoo*—inasmuch as the latter is the language of the great number and the most interesting (and *interlocutory*) portion of the population—the former is extremely useful and almost indispensable for official purposes—and both together go to form the *Ordo*, the varieties of the dialect of which will offer no difficulty to one acquainted with its constituent parts.

And again, for a Civilian in Bengal, the Persian and Bengalee seem the most desirable. About the latter there can of course be no dispute, the latter, in spite of all the "expolished" appears to hold its ground in practice (and very naturally) in all official matters, and it is desirable for qualifying the Civilian to speak with respectability to the Mahomedans.

San Oniah and population of towns, and for enabling him to avoid those liabilities even which are accidentally committed by more Bengalee scholars.

Your Obedient-Bengalee Scheme has certainly the merit of simplicity, and would no doubt be very acceptable to the Teachers and Examiners of the College of Fort William, as well as to the Students, *as students*—but I hope I may venture, without being charged with bigotry, to doubt its efficiency in turning out Civilians well qualified as to languages. It might answer well enough for Bengal, but for the Upper Provinces it appears decidedly objectionable. What is the use of teaching Bengalee to a man who is to administer affairs for 20 or 30 years in the Agra Presidency? It may be answered in order to qualify him also for employment in Bengal, should Government require his services there. But this surely is a very laborious and clumsy way of answering the purpose. As to the neglect of the study of Bengalee in the College, Government undoubtedly has the power of rectifying that without burdening more than half the service with useless studies and depriving them at the same time of such knowledge as is really useful. However, whichever system is the best, one thing is evident, that Government ought to make it clear, that in selecting they are guided by the opinions of men who are qualified, by their acquirements, by their practical acquaintance with the various headings of the subject, and by the largeness and impartiality of their views, to form a sound judgment on this important subject. Men not in any way likely to raise the cry of "Nothing like Leather."

The public has yet no grounds for knowing through the medium of its organs the *News-papers*, that their rulers have taken these preliminary steps, therefore said Public bites the Thumb nail of reflection with the Teeth of dubitation in the person of its humble representative.

February 27th, 1848.

GOADAKER.

PUNJABI.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—Don't you think that the Anti-Puseyite extracts which you give in your paper of yesterday's date have a great tendency, under pretence of attacking Puseyism, which is very unpopular in India, though it may not be the worst religion in the world for all that, to throw odium on the prelatists of the Church of England. I question if there is a sentiment in the circular to the Parishioners of Christ Church Hoxon (headed Puseyite activity) that says nine out of an hundred Anglicans are not taught from their cradle to believe—and with respect to the extract headed a "Puseyite Church is a new thing to call Charles the First a martyr?" for one was always taken to Church on the 30th January, and it was the only Saint's day on which I was—which day you will always find mentioned in the Oxford Almanac, as *Charles King and Martyr*. It is some years now since Dr. Hook proclaimed in the Chapel Royal that the Church of England boasted the only Royal Martyr in the Calendar. I should be sorry to think that Vindictive's famous picture of him, which I fancy was the original of that that exist—(you will correct me as I am wrong) did not exist till after the Restoration.

OF WE SHOULD INTERFERE ONE OF THE FIRST causes in Woodcock. Is "I. H. C." an error of the Illiterate writer, who so freely caricatures divine and scholars, or of the Compositor? I am aware of the difference between extracts and leading articles, but as you have an high character as the only unbiased Religious Journal in India, and are much esteemed and respected, you should be careful to want affusions from other pens you give your sanction. I give my own, though you will probably consider them very Papiestical initials.

Calcutta, 10th Feb. 1848.

J. H. S.

PORT PHILLIP.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—Being desirous of attracting a greater share of attention to the Colony of Port Phillip,

which I have lately visited, I propose giving you a sketch of the place, with liberty to insert it in your paper if you think fit to do so.

The climate of Port Phillip is very changeable; the warm weather commences in the middle of October, and last till the middle of March; hot winds from the North occasionally blow for two, three or even four days together in November, December and January, but they are suited in the afternoon by squalls from the South, which, in a few minutes, bring down the thermometer sometimes as much as 30 degrees. These sudden and great changes would seem to be adverse to health, especially in cases in which preservation of an equal temperature of the skin is important; nevertheless the people are healthy and no ill effects appear to result from the sudden transition from heat to cold. October is warm, so are February and March, but the atmosphere in these months is cooled by frequent showers which render the weather agreeable. In the remaining months a great deal of rain falls and the weather is most delightful. Great travellers (such as I am) have told me that no part of the world have they derived so much pleasure from the atmosphere as they have from the pure and exhilarating air of Australia. There are several frosty nights in the year and not above three or four in which blankets are superfluous. Persons in Port Phillip who have been in America, sense the climate of the former to be far superior to that of the United States or Canada. The heat of its summer though longer, is not worse than that of New York and in Australia there is no real winter. On the whole, though Port Phillip is not the Paradise which the Emigration Agents describe it to be, still, taking the climate from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, I do not suppose that it is excelled by that of any country in the world.

For agriculture Port Phillip is unquestionably the best part of Australia; there is some land of the best and most fertile description; there is a fair proportion of useful land, and some which is absolutely worthless. The Western Port District (see the map) is generally bad and swampy from Wilson's promontory to Melbourne. The land around Melbourne and extending to Geelong on the East is generally of second quality; it is an indurated clay formation of considerable thickness resting on lime-stone. This is elevated into ranges at Geelong where there is good land extending at intervals to Portland Bay. Behind Cape Northumberland near Portland Bay there are thousands of acres of land of the finest quality fit for plough. The newly discovered country, Gipps's Land, is highly spoken of and has the advantage of being well watered. Moreover a harbour, "Port Allert," has been found in it which is suitable for coaling vessels. Generally speaking the Port Phillip District is healthy, fertile, and much land is at present waste. On this account the beautiful lime-stone dunes, between Geelong and the Heads, at the entrance of the Port Phillip Bay, are at present unoccupied from want of water, as the Population increases and labour becomes cheaper walls and tanks will be made to supply this necessary of life. The minimum Government price of land not within five miles of certain localities is 12 per acre.

As a grazing country the District of Port Phillip is perhaps unequalled. However, cattle and sheep thrive there wonderfully. The horses fed on grass do work which no grass-fed horses in England could do. The sheep and oxen are beautifully fat and it is acknowledged, that better grass-fed meat is killed in Melbourne, than is to be seen, grass-fed, in London.

Agriculture is advancing rapidly in Port Phillip. Wheat, oats, barley and tobacco are cultivated with success. Hops are now being tried. The fly which infests the Hop vines in England, and is often so destructive as to rid producers of their rendering. Hops are article of much speculation, there is, unknown in Port Phillip, and there is every prospect of this valuable plant being common

fully cultivated. There is also probability of wine becoming an article of export. Six vines from the Dijon country (Cote D'Or) arrived at Melbourne a few months ago. They have now 600 acres of land in the Barabool Hills, near Geelong and are sanguine of success. If they succeed they are to be followed by a large party of their friends from Switzerland.

The export of wool from Port Phillip is 1641 amounted to 1,570,331 lbs., and suits are beginning to be exported. Some prepared by the newly-established Melbourne Saling Company was tried in the vessel in which I returned to India, after we had crossed the line, and it was considered by the Captain and all the passengers as *broke and finer*, far superior to the very good Irish and Dantzic beef which we had on board.

Two miles inland, North of the Port of Port Phillip, which is available for Merchant vessels, but has not sufficient depth of water for an iron ship, stands the Town of Melbourne to which again is conveyed by *Lighters* up the Yarra Yarra River. Melbourne is a large place, considering that in 1834, it was a Gun team force, without a human being except a few naked savages, it is a truly wonderful place, but from its not being so great an outlet for produce, I do not think that it will ever rival Sydney. It has two Steam Mills and steam boats daily—several Churches, and all the appearance of a growing Town. The houses are generally small, some are built of wood, which must be exported in a new place where labour has been very high, but there are many fine houses and some few as good as in any Provincial Town in England. It stands on 800 acres as sold off by Government, and with its suburbs has a population of not less than 8000 and perhaps as many as 10,000 persons. The Town is disagreeable and generally either dusty or muddy—without sewers and drains and the streets are full of holes. It is also unhealthy and will I suppose be much properly drained, being very crowded from the quantity of land put into the market by the Government, being very small. The minimum Government price of land in the Township of Melbourne has been raised to 5000 per half-acre. The allotments are of 1/4 an acre each and the land sales take place at long intervals determined by the Government. First rate business situations have been resold at enormous prices, and the price of the very few new built on may be quoted at 204 per foot of frontage—with a depth of 80 or 100 feet. There some allotments were bought in 1837 at from 50 to 100 per half acre. No available mineral wealth has been as yet discovered.

There is a splendid coal mine at Cape Liptrap about 18 miles East of Cape Woolmain (the Eastern Entrance of Western Port) but it is at present useless, as there is no anchorage and no ship would dare to be embayed off so dangerous a coast, with a constant succession of gales from the South and West, and driving coals 18 miles for unloading at Western Port at the present price of fuel would not pay.

Australia with a population of not more than 150,000 Europeans, convict and free, was some years ago violently excited by the high price of wool, by the large sums sent by the Australian and Union Banks and private individuals, and by the demand for stock in Southern Australia which purchased largely with good English money; stock rose to exorbitant prices and no income of speculation which saw only progressive prosperity and apprehended no fall in the price of wool and no diminution of the influx of capital took possession of the people. Port Phillip was seen to be a fine country and it sprang up like a mushroom. Settlers—many of them men of wealth did not hesitate to extend the accumulated savings of years in the purchase of land, which was as yet yielded them no commensurate return. Sheep and cattle were however, anticipating the sale of their wool and stock at the high prices then prevailing, so join in this fatal system of speculation. The price of wool and therefore of sheep and com-

quently that of cattle fall, and the engagements, contracted by numbers could not be fulfilled. The sheep and cattle-holders indebted largely to the merchant for stores and advances on wool could not pay their creditors, who in turn could not meet the demands on him and both became involved in difficulties, which overtrading to a great extent had, I may observe, much aggravated. The Banks which had discounted as freely as they could safely do, and indeed with a freeman's injustice to the real capitalist entering the market, as the quantity of paper discounted raised every thing to a fictitious value, of course required greater security as accommodation bills multiplied and risk increased—this at last could not be borne—bankruptcies ensued. Stock and lands were thrown into the market beyond any demand for them. Prices fell to the augmentation of previous difficulties, further bankruptcies followed and the present state of depression under which New South Wales is labouring, is the grievous consequence of the mania.

But the true value of the Colony of Port Phillip is not to be judged of from its present difficulties. Its resources are only now beginning to be developed. It has a climate in which European can live with comfort and in which they multiply exuberantly. It has thousands of acres of fine land unsold in situations available for cultivation. It has soils which in other parts of the world of very similar climate produce excellent wines. It has a million of sheep—many horses and cattle, and can support many more in a state of nature—a sustained population of 25,000 persons cannot perform miracles, but it has worked wonders—its present difficulties will subserve to future advancement, attracting capital with emigrants from other shores, and Port Phillip will, I think, become the chief of the Australian Colonies. The Geelong and Portland Bay Districts, especially, will more be thickly peopled along the coast, and perhaps become the cheapest country in the world—with no taxes—wheat, from Manilla and India—tea from China—meat at 24 per lb. and fruit and vegetables in great abundance.

Your obedient servant,

H. BRADSTREET,
Baptist Civil Servant.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1842.

EUROPE.

RELIGION.

FURTHER MEANS.—The *Oxford Chronicle* publishes a circular, addressed, in a printed form, to those members of the clerical body throughout England who are supposed to be favourable to the profligate and unchristian attempt to "superintendence" the Establishment, and headed "Revival of Monastic and Conventual Institutions on a plan adapted to the exigencies of the Reformed Catholic Church in England." The objects of such an institution the circular proceeds to lay down.

"1. To widen and deepen the legitimate influences of the Church; 2. To promote and conduct Christian education upon Christian principles; 3. To afford a refuge for the contrite and the erring, the destitute, and the straitened; 4. To cherish a spirit of devotion, charity, humility, and obedience; 5. To give better opportunities of acquiring self-knowledge, and exercising piety; 6. To promote simplicity and godly sincerity in the intercourse of life; 7. To revive piety and self denial in diet, dress, furniture, personal attendance, &c.; 8. To form habits of retirement, silence, and recollection.

THE MEANS.

"1. A system by which the superabundance of the wealthy may be made service to supply the wants of the poorer members; 2. Daily public devotion, and frequent communion, agreeably to the orders of the Church; 3. Strict observance of the festivals, fasts, &c. prescribed by the Acts of Convocation; 4. A rule for dress, diet, furniture, recreation, &c.; 5. Appointed times for silence and subjects for meditation; 6. Corporal works of mercy; 7. Exercises of penitence and obedience; 8. Bodily and mental discipline, particularly in educating the young, composing works to meet the necessities of the Church, working for the poor, and assisting in the various duties of the Establishment.

There should be "no wars, but a solemn declaration and engagement of obedience to the superior,

and of compliance with the rules of the institution during residence." The *Oxford Chronicle* says that the plan is already in operation at Littlemore, near Oxford; Mr. Newman being the founder and president.—*London Mail*.

MR. MACKINNON'S SPEECH ON TOWNS' BILL is certainly a greater degree of interest amongst the Dissenting bodies generally than any measure that has been proposed for a long time. They do well to be themselves, for it is the most insidious movement on the part of the clergy that has been made since the passage of the Act. Although his name is attached to it, it is whispered that Mr. Mackinnon is not so much the framer of the proposed Bill as the Bishop of London. Under the process of improving the health of the people, provision is made for securing to the clergymen of every parish, on every interment which may take place, such amount of fees as the Bishop of the diocese shall fix, and this whether or no he perform the funeral service. He may decline the duty, but he is still to secure the fee. In the Hackney Church-rate case, the scale which rules that parish was produced in evidence, and in giving judgment on the case, Dr. Lushington referred to the above clause in the following terms:—"Why that it is palpably an attempt to begin the end with the means." The opinion of the Judge of their own Court should teach the clergy and Mr. Mackinnon to use a moderate degree of discretion in urging their pretensions.

MORNING ADVERTISER.

CINCEA.—*Resolutions of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, adopted 26th Dec. 1842.*—1. That, with feelings of devout thankfulness to the God of all grace, the Directors of the London Missionary Society review the measures commenced by their honoured fathers, nearly forty years since, and prosecuted with undeviating constancy by their successors in office, for the extension of the blessings of Christianity into the empire of China—with recollections of hallowed pleasure they record the names and labours of Drs. Morrison and Milne, and their faithful coadjutors, amidst great difficulties and discouragements, persevered to the end of their course in their work of faith and labour of love for the salvation of China—with devout satisfaction, they contemplate the accomplishment of that mighty enterprise, derived and principally accomplished by the disinterested and indefatigable Morrison—the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the language of the many millions of that idolatrous empire;—they can but justly appreciate that invaluable production of his persevering literary toil, the Chinese Dictionary, by which the future generations of that distant kingdom have been greatly facilitated; and, finally, with peculiar pleasure, the Directors reflect, that, in the later years of the Society's operations, (guided and stimulated by the example of their predecessors,) the gratifying duty has been assigned to themselves of sending forth a goodly band of faithful Missionaries, who, by labours and suffering apostles, are now qualified to make known to the Chinese, in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God.

2. That, reviewing these protracted preparatory labours, sustained by humble hope and persevering prayer, the Directors cannot but rejoice the church of Christ throughout the world, and the friends of the London Missionary Society in particular, to unite in grateful adoration to the God of Missions for the termination of war with China, and for the greatly enlarged facilities secured by the Treaty of Peace, for the introduction of the multiplied advantages and spiritual blessings of Christianity into vast and populous regions, sealed for past ages against the servants of the only true God, and for the bright prospects presented for the consummation of the ultimate conversion of China to the faith of Christ.

3. That, impelled by a sense of the additional obligations thus imposed by the providence of God, the Directors solemnly engage themselves to employ all practicable means for increasing the strength and efficiency of their Chinese Missions; and for adding to the number of the labourers already in the field; fully conscious that the gratifying duty will be facilitated by the unanimous concurrence of the Society's friends, and generously sustained by their zeal, liberality, and prayers.

In accordance with the sentiments thus deliberately expressed, the Directors have already adopted measures for the removal of the Anglo-Chinese College from Malacca, (distant about fifteen hundred miles from China) to the Island of Hong Kong. To that station the printing presses and various Missionary apparatus will also be transferred; while a part of our Missionary brethren will be located on the island, and the remainder will proceed to such of the Chinese cities, opened for commerce by the treaty of peace, as may appear most eligible.

The Directors, however, are not only anxious that the brethren already in the field should be supplied with the greatest measure of efficiency, but be enabled to the inadequacy of their present resources to meet the ongoing progress, they have determined to adopt the most necessary for similar work, during the ensuing two years, two or twelve additional Missionaries for China, with a view of entering upon sta-

tions which the present limited number must have unsurpassed.

In adopting these practical measures, which will fall far short of the urgency of the occasion, the Directors cast themselves with confidence on the generous support of the Society's faithful friends. The members of the London body for several years exceeded its receipts, and the only required in strengthening and extending the Chinese Missions will involve a very considerable increase. Yet the Directors cannot apprehend from their constituents the charge of imprudence or presumption, although they may concede that transcending the precise rules of arithmetical calculation; on the contrary, they have for several years, or had they done less for an object of such magnitude, they would have dreaded the charge of coldness and apathy at a moment when ardour and zeal were justly demanded.

A Special Subscription, to meet the enlarged and unaccountable expenditure contemplated, has already been commenced, in which the Directors most earnestly invite the liberal contributions of their friends; they intend to adopt forthwith the best means for presenting the claims of China to the Christian public in the metropolis and throughout the country; and have been praying in His whose glorious kingdom they are anxious to extend, they anticipate the support of His willing people, and the sanction of His Holy Spirit.

Signed, J. H. DILLON,
ARTHUR TIDMAN,
J. F. FREEMAN,
JOHN ARUNDALL, Secretaries.

—FET. **DIOPHANTUS' ARITHMETICS.**—We have already announced the decease of this great scholar, who, for the last thirty years, has enjoyed an untarnished reputation as the fertile prince of Hebrew philologists. The following brief notice of his writings will probably be acceptable to many of our readers: we translate it from the *Savonar*.

The celebrated Hebraist, Gesenius, Professor of Theology at Halle, has died at the age of fifty-six. It is to this learned man, pre-eminently, that the study of Hebrew owes the new start which it has taken in Germany during the last thirty years. He is the Author of a great grammar of the Hebrew language, of a history of the Hebrew language and writings, of a Dictionary, originally published in two volumes, and since enlarged in 1836, in which it has reached a fourth edition, and, finally, of a small elementary Grammar, which appeared in 1813, and of which the thirteenth edition has seen the light in the course of the present year. This is the Grammar, which, in Germany, is generally used in the upper classes of the gymnasium. To replace his first Dictionary in two volumes, Gesenius had commenced, in 1836, the publication of a *Thesaurus Lingue Hebraice* in quarto. The first part of the third and last volume of this great work appeared a few months ago. Gesenius is also the Author of a Commentary on Isaiah, in three volumes, in which he warmly disputes the authenticity of several portions of the book contained in the Bible under the name of that Prophet, and especially all the second part from chapter 41, to chapter 55. He had brought under a learned investigation the Samaritan Pentateuch; and his last studies were employed upon the monuments of the Phœnician language.

As a Hebraist, Gesenius had for a long time enjoyed an almost exclusive authority; but, for the last ten years, a new grammatical system, that of Ewald, has come into rivalry with him, and, disapproved with him the pre-eminence. However, this competition has been confined to the sphere of erudition and the higher class of teaching; in the sphere of elementary studies, he had brought under a learned investigation the Samaritan Pentateuch; and his last studies were employed upon the monuments of the Phœnician language.

As a theologian, Gesenius belonged to the Rationalist school, of which he was one of the principal representatives. The attacks, not simply bold in spirit, but of an unworthy character in the form of his lectures, he was accustomed to make upon certain narratives of the Old Testament, drew down upon him, in 1828, some severe attacks in the *Berlin Magazine* &c. Since the appearance of these articles, which were directed at once against him and his colleague Weachter, and which raised in Germany a warm discussion of the right of Rationalism to occupy the chair of Divinity in Halle, the *Gesenius* became more reserved. Although, at Halle, the influence of Rationalism has almost entirely ceased, Gesenius continued to adhere to his system, and was a strenuous, while Wegscheider, formerly his rival as well as his friend, had now no more than some fifteen pupils. Gesenius was still labouring in the month of July last. About the same time he had the pleasure of welcoming his friend De Wette, and of offering him the occasion of making a noble declaration in favour of historical Christianity. He was not destined to see the recommencement of the course of his studies.

—MICHILL-NEED. The sale of the metal of the great astronomical instrument, made for the Kamington Observatory by

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TART FRUITS.

EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY.

MR. PARKER PITTAR.

HAVING arranged the formation of an Agency, the particular object of which will be the transaction of affairs, connected with this country and Europe, begs to offer his services to the community of India, to say may they can be rendered available.

A peculiar and important feature in the Agency now established, will consist in the annual return of Mr. P. Pittar to India. Taking advantage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, he purpose visiting Calcutta about the latter end of every October, and returning to Europe about the middle of the following February, this affording to persons entrusting the management of their affairs to his care, the opportunity of a personal conference and explanation of their views and intentions—an advantage in the transaction of affairs of a complicated, or family nature, the greatness of which need not be commented upon.

A long residence in India, combined with an intimate knowledge of almost every description of manufactured articles, and its various manufactures, rendering him peculiarly fitted for the office of Agent to persons procuring their supplies or other articles, such as Table Equipages, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Books, Maps, Sporting Apparatus, Musical Instruments, Military Equipments, Wines, &c. &c. direct from Europe, he offers them his services with every assistance that his industry will give the most perfect satisfaction, whether as regarding quality, cheapness, or adaptation to the climate; for in the execution of these commissions, a previous acquaintance for the full amount, or reference for payment, will invariably be required.

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Letters to the address of Mr. PARKER PITTAR, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY OFFICE, LONDON, will meet with the most prompt attention. Reference in Calcutta, Mr. L. E. Bayly, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Laithey, Brothers and Co.

THE URDU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE Urdu Government Gazette is published, under the authority of Government, every Tuesday morning, and contains in the English and Urdu languages—the Orders of Acts, the Acts when passed; the Constitutions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat; the Circulars of the Governor General of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat; and of the Sudder Board; the Civil Appointments made by the Agra Government; and the Appointments of Magistrate by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat; as well as all Government Notifications, of whatever kind. The subscription is 12 Rupees a year, payable in advance.

All applications should be addressed to the Secy. to Agra.

A second edition of the above, in English and Urdu, applicable to the Bengal and Behar Provinces, is also published every Friday morning, and may be had separately on the same terms. Agra, 2d January, 1848.

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(Signed) ALEXANDER FRANKS.
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By W. ROBINSON, Baptist Ministry.
 The Work treats on the state of disembodied souls, both that of the saved, and that of the lost; but chiefly on the state of happy souls.

It is a commonly received opinion among Protestants, that disembodied souls go as one to Heaven or Hell; but this opinion appears to me, and to the author among others, to be unsupported by Scripture. The doctrine taught in Scripture seems to be that of an intermediate state; not a purgatory, nor a state of probation; but a state of rest and happiness for the righteous, and a state of misery for the wicked; while Heaven and Hell seem reserved till after the resurrection and the judgment. The first chapter of the work enters Heaven till they all enter it together at the invitation "I Come ye blessed of my Father," see the wicked, Heaven till they all enter it together, when the Great Judge shall say: "Depart ye cursed into everlasting fire," &c.

The arguments in favour of an intermediate state, and replies to the objections usually brought against that state are limited to the Second Book; so that those, who differ in opinion from the author, may, it is believed, read the other parts of the work without feeling any thing material different from their own views of the state of departed souls.

The author is quite ready to acknowledge, that the doctrine of an intermediate state is a speculative; and he has treated it as such; but as truth is preferable to error, even in non-essential, he has thought the subject worth his attention; to be laid before the Christian-Reader for their consideration; and he hopes, that his manner of handling it will not inflict the least wound on the feelings of those, who are of another mind.

The advocacy of this doctrine was but a part, and that not even the main part of the object, which the author proposed to himself; his object was that of calling the attention of non-believers to the great concerns of another world, and thus promoting their spirituality of mind; and he ventures to hope, that his hope is corroborated by the testimony of a few plain Christians, that have seen the whole manuscript or parts of it, that the serious reader will not pursue the work without some spiritual advantage.

* The work will be printed in Demy 8vo. and will contain about 400 pages. Price bound in cloth 6 Rupees.

Persons desirous of subscribing to the work are requested to send their names and addresses to the Rev. J. TOWN, Baptist Mission Press, or to the Serampore Press, or to Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, at Serampore.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the Friend of India, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. O'Neill and Co., the Rev. J. T. Town, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, or Mr. P. S. D'Romero, No. 8, Tank Square, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

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It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

PRINTED and published at the Serampore Press for the Editors every Thursday morning. Price 2 Rupees monthly, or 30 Rupees a year, if paid in advance.

Subscriptions will be received at Madras, by Messrs. ANDREWS & Co.; at Bombay, by Messrs. LARSEN & Co.; and in London, by Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Lombard Street.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 437. Vol. LX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MARCH 9th. 1843.

[Price 3 Cds. Rs. monthly, or 30 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

APRIL OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE.—The latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be put in the Mail to be despatched by the April Steamer, from Bombay, will be Saturday, the 18th Proximo.

Wm. MOORE,

Deputy Post Master.

General Post Office, 23d Feb. 1843.

A MISSTORY and his wife proceeding to England, on the 1st inst. of March, or the beginning of April, will be happy to take charge of two or three children, on reasonable terms. Every attention will be paid to their conduct and education during the voyage.

Address J. S. care of the Editor of the Friend of India.

ABOLITION OF THE LOTTERIES.—We are happy to learn that the Government of Bengal has at length resolved to abolish the state Lotteries. The question was placed by previous discussions in such a position that the final discontinuance of the Lottery could not be effected without positive instructions from the home authorities. But the Government of Bengal has had sufficient evidence of the pernicious effects of the public lotteries, by the encouragement they gave to a spirit of gambling in the community, and to the formation of idle and dissipated habits, to feel justified in at once suspending them, pending reference to the Court of Directors. Unless therefore the Court should send out peremptory orders to revive them, the last Lottery will be emphatically the last, and society will be delivered altogether from this pest. This resolution possesses the greater merit inasmuch as it has been adopted at a time when lotteries, under the able management of 'opt. Hylah, had become unusually profitable. The sacrifice of revenue which the Government has makes to the public interests of the community, does not fall short of a lakh of Rupees a year. In common with every well-wisher of the country we rejoice at the manly determination which has been adopted; but we are also not without our own particular source of gratification. We had occasion lately to observe that the local authorities had generally taken the lead in those measures which have conferred real benefits on the country; and that to the authorities in England had been left the agreeable duty of giving them the stamp of their authority. The present movement affords another corroboration of this fact.

We cannot for a moment suppose, that when the Lotteries have been once suspended, the Court of Directors will dream of restoring them to life and activity. They will, we are confident, need no stimulus from Her Majesty's Ministers on such an occasion. If any such stimulus is required, a Cabinet, of which the Earl of Ripon, who abolished the lotteries in England—is a member, will not hesitate to apply it. But we do the Court great injustice by indulging even the remotest suspicion that they will fail to support Mr. Bird in this salutary measure. We look however for more than a cold assent to the abolition in Leadenhall Street. We trust the Court will send out positive instructions to prevent by a legislative enactment, the projection of private lotteries. Unless prohibited by law, the spirit of gambling will find vent in the establishment of private lotteries. At the time when state lotteries were abolished by Act of Parliament, a statute

had been in force for more than a hundred years, which declared all lotteries public nuisances, and imposed a penalty of 500l. on every proprietor of a private lottery and 20l. on each adventurer. When therefore Parliament refused to pass the annual Act for the state lotteries, they quire the same protection for the interests of the land, and we trust that the present measure will be consummated by an Act, declaring all lotteries public nuisances and imposing a penalty on the projectors.

THE NEW LAW RESPECTING THE SITTINGS OF THE SADDLER COURT.—The *Harbours* gave us rather a long article in his issue of the 25th of last month in condemnation of the law which has just been enacted regarding the sittings of the Judges in the Saddler Court. He introduces his article by a remark, that two Acts involving great changes in the practice of the Saddler Court have been passed in one day, which is an evidence of that love of novelty which Lord Auckland characterized as a radical vice in Indian legislation. It is somewhat singular that one of these Acts was prepared under His Lordship's own eye,—with the view doubtless of affording an illustration of that vice in his own career of legislation. The *Harbours* then takes a discursive view of the changes which have been made in the fiscal arrangements of Government, and in the department of Criminal Justice, but we have failed to discover any possible connection between these changes and the Act under discussion. He then proceeds to affirm that "every meddling official, who is alone doing his own work, aims at distinguishing himself by proposing some alteration in the existing system." Not knowing which of the functionaries of Government this complaint is intended to fit, we are unable to appreciate its accuracy. The article proceeds to assert that "drafts of Acts are seen in every issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and though many of them got stilled from want of the genial warmth of authority, not a few are duly hatched to the great delight of the chattering parrots." We have had the curiosity to examine the pages of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and find that the number of Acts proposed during the last year in reference to this Presidency amount only to 23 of which not a fourth remain as yet under consideration. We find moreover that all the Acts passed by the Legislative Council during the last ten years for eighty millions of people, fall far short of the statutes of a single Session of the Imperial Parliament.

Our contemporary having told us that the new Act involves great changes, proceeds to exemplify the assertion by stating that the only change effected by the new Act is in bringing back the practice of the Court to the rule which was established in 1810, and which was laid aside four years after, and has been resumed after the lapse of thirty years; and that the difference between the old and the new practice is simply that a case must be heard by three judges sitting together, instead of being sent from judge to judge in quest of a majority. This is plain fact; only we find it somewhat difficult to discover wherein the great

ness of this small change lies. When our contemporary goes on to affirm that "the object of these several mutations has ever and solely been to save a private lottery and 20l. on each adventurer," it is very possible that he may be referring to economy of time, and indeed this interpretation is supported by the next sentence in which he says, "we remark a desire to prevent a waste of the time of any single judge." And if our contemporary had looked a little more closely into the matter, perhaps he would also have found reason to commend the arrangement for lessening its effects of the time of the suitors, as well as of the judge. It must be self-evident that a suitor who has his cause finally decided before three judges sitting together, will be a gainer in point of time over the suitor who has the same cause to plead at three distinct periods before three several judges.

Our contemporary farther observes, that "it might be supposed that the new Act provided for a medium between the merely economical, and the public satisfaction system," but the remarks on this subject which stretch through two paragraphs do not appear even in his own opinion to be altogether germane to the matter in hand, for we find him informing his readers after having got through three fourths of the article, that he had now come to "that feature of the new law which is peculiar to it." We need not therefore stop to examine how far the Act provides this "medium between the merely economical and the public satisfaction system," but will pass at once to "the peculiar features" of the new Act. On this ground however we have little to add to the remarks we offered in June last, when the draft of the Act was originally published.

It is a rule in the *Sudder Adawlat*, the Court of final appeal at this Presidency, that no decision of an inferior Court can be reversed except by the concurrence of two Judges. It has been the practice of the Court therefore, whenever a single Judge hearing an appeal saw reason to upset a decree of a lower tribunal, for him to hear the case and record his opinion, and then to make it over for a re-hearing to a second Judge. If he failed to agree in every particular with the decision of the first Judge, it was referred to a third. It frequently happened that the third Judge differed from the other two, and it then went before a fourth. The *Harbours* states, that a suit has thus been actually heard in suspension before seven Judges,—to which we may add, and without any satisfactory result; in as much as all the seven differed in some one point from each other, and the cause, after having made the circuit of the bench in Calcutta, was sent up to the bench at Allahabad.

The absurdity of this course of procedure is so very manifest, as to make any attempt to expose it almost redundant. Still we may mention among the most prominent disadvantages it entails, that it subjects the suitor to the needless expense and vexation of repeated hearings of the same matter, while it gives him no satisfactory decision as the result of such an outlay of money, patience and time. It is also in most cases a needless waste of the time of the Court. If the Judges had originally conjoined together on the subject, there is every reason to

and that the discrepancies of opinion which rendered these repeated references necessary, would have been at once removed. It is no small objection to the old system that it deprived the Judges of the benefit of that mutual consultation, by which the ends of justice are most speedily and effectually promoted. It is a still greater objection that it stripped the decree itself of that weight of authority which a decision delivered by a full bench must necessarily possess. Without intending the slightest disrespect to the Judges who preside in the Sadar, we are still bound to say that its decrees do not enjoy the confidence of the community to the extent they formerly did. This calamity we attribute in a great measure to the vicious practice which has grown up of late years, and which it is the object of the present enactment to correct.

That enactment provides that whenever a single Judge finds himself disposed to reverse or alter the judgment of the Court below, he shall call in two other Judges, and that the case shall be heard by the three sitting together, and be decided by them without any additional voices. The inconveniences which grow out of the present practice will be in a great measure cured by this law. The time, money, and patience of suitors will be saved; the time of the Judges will be economized; the Judges will enjoy the benefit of mutual advice; their decisions will carry weight with the law-loving public; and the general character of the Court will be raised in public estimation.

Our contemporary states, that the impression which the sittings of three Judges will create on the minds of the public, will not be favourable—that the change is most useless one;—and that, considered in another point of view, it may prove no better than a solemn farce. With all reasonable deference for his opinion, we venture not only to differ from him, but to affirm that if he will sit in consultation with us on the subject in the same manner as the Judges of the Sadar Court are required to do by the new law, we are confident he will come over to our opinion within an hour; and instead of thinking that the "single merit of this law is that it does not introduce a worse practice than what has hitherto obtained," he will pronounce that its singular merit is that it introduces a better practice than has hitherto been in vogue.

Small's College.—The past week has been rendered memorable by two very unusual events: the purchase of the Theatre,* and the establishment of a College in Calcutta by a wealthy Native, Baboo Mootoo Lall Seal. The College is placed under the superintendence of the Jesuits. The number of pupils is to be limited for the present to Five Hundred. The sudden appearance of an Institution of such magnitude takes the mind so completely by surprise, that we scarcely know how to allude to it in language which shall not be mistaken for indifference to Native improvement. We rejoice to find that a Native who has risen from absolute poverty to the possession of great wealth, within the memory of the present generation, has chalked out for himself a new path to distinction, in which personal glory and public advantage are so happily blended. Mootoo Baboo, the Rothachild of Calcutta, had previously earned

the gratitude of society by devoting 25,000 Rupees to the support of decayed families in Calcutta, and by offering 10,000 Rs. as a prize to the first Hindoo who should marry a widow. These acts of munificence prove that while the Baboo has been accumulating a fortune by his association with Europeans, he has not failed to imbibe some portion of their utilitarian spirit, and has gone far ahead of his countrymen in the wise distribution of his wealth. But the adoption of so ambitious a project as that of founding a College appeared to require some stronger motive than even the national love of fame; and we were at a loss to account for this new direction of the Baboo's exertions till we opened the Native papers of the week. We there discovered that a son of Mootoo Lall, who attends the Hindoo College, had been put in the corner for idleness or disobedience, and that this punishment so deeply affected the father, that he resolved to have a College of his own, which should eclipse the other, and in which his son should not be exposed to such ignominious treatment. The establishment of this new College affords another exemplification of the common remark, that many of the most signal benefits enjoyed by the family of man, have sprung from the most trivial and apparently inadequate causes. Who could have ventured to predict, when he saw the young Seal standing in the corner, that this circumstance would lead to the establishment of a new College, where five hundred youths would be rescued from ignorance and vice, and brought within the circle of European instruction?

But we will not quarrel with the motives which induced the Baboo to organize this new Institution. We will rejoice in the fact that the Natives of the country are beginning to turn their money into a more useful channel than that of idle marriages and funeral feasts, and extravagant peojahs. The College now established will do good, as long as it exists. It will impart instruction to those who lack it, and diminish the strength of superstition. The *Banaskar*, the Editor of which conducts his journal with undiminished vigor, though caged in the big jail, expresses a doubt as to the continuance of the Institution. "It is matter of doubt, says he, whether the College will last. This however is a future consideration. The work the Baboo undertook through competition, he has accomplished. What need is there to anticipate what may hereafter happen?" Looking to the motives which led to its establishment, we may be permitted, without any breach of charity, to reason against its stability. If the founder had devoted a large sum of money to this object, and invested it in the public funds, in the hands of trustees for the perpetual endowment of such an establishment, there might have been some reasonable hope of its continuance, not only during his life, but after his wealth has descended to his sons. But a momentary impulse of veneration is scarcely a sufficient foundation for a permanent institution. We fear he is likely to cool upon the project, and gradually relax in his zeal till the College sinks into oblivion. We shall be rejoiced to hear that these fears have been removed, and that he has adopted those measures which alone can give the Seal's College a place among the permanent institutions of the Metropolis.

Jessore Grievances.—A letter, which will be found among our Correspondence, informs us that a meeting has just been held in Jessore, with the view of furnishing Mr. George Thompson

with accurate information of the state of the district, and a catalogue of the grievances under which it is labouring. It originated with Baboo Kasheshur Mitter, the Mooniff of Suleah, who is represented as having delivered a long speech in which he extolled the "philanthropy, benevolence and love" of Mr. Thompson, and described the oppressions to which the people were subject. Two hundred natives were present; and some boat full of ryots exposed to the meeting a number of grievances, which it was resolved to embody in a memorial, and communicate to Mr. Thompson. A Committee of fifteen was appointed to draw it up.

The grievances of this district, as far as we can judge from the general view of them furnished by our correspondent, are of a very miscellaneous character. The ryots indeed appear to suffer from every class of men, and from the power of injuring them. Government oppresses them with its *Dooms Cancon*, which means the Canon of Resumptions. The Zemindar crushes them with the *Huytam Cancon*, which gives him the power of distraint when the ryot refuses to pay his rent; which is sometimes the case. The Indigo planters, with their various detachments of club men, destroy the peace of the ryots; and the Darogah or Police officers subject them to the most grievous oppression. It is somewhat singular that this list of grievances should not include those which the Natives are said to suffer from the venality and extortion of the Native officers of the Civil Courts. This may be only an omission on the part of our correspondent; or the meeting may have felt disinclined to touch upon this particular evil, out of delicacy to the Governor, who is himself one of the Judicial officers of Government.

We shall be most happy to see this memorial of Jessore grievances. We trust the Committee appointed to draw it up will not confine themselves to unmeaning generalities, which make us none the wiser, for we already know that "at power is every where, and at all times abused," and that India is certainly no exception to the general rule. The Zemindar sells up a tenant who will not pay him rent and gives his land to others; the Duke of Newcastle ousts a tenant who will not vote for his candidate; and the Leicestershire gentry, as we learn by the last mail, are ejecting every tenant who goes to the Meeting house. We want a specification of tangible, remediable grievances; and we hope the Committee will not disappoint us. Our correspondent tells us that this meeting for the exposition of grievances is a bold one; a fact we are not much disposed to question. We hope the members will take the still bolder step of pointing to those specific instances of oppression which shall enable the public and the Government at once to rectify their errors. One very fruitful cause of public misery in India, is the want of moral courage in the lower classes; and this is quite as injurious as the want of moral principle in the upper classes. The reform must begin from below. As soon as the oppressed can summon courage to avail themselves of the means of relief which have been provided by the existing laws, those means and contrivances of Justice will be improved. As soon as they repudiate the universal maxim that "he who would live in the water must not quarrel with the alligator," and boldly resist oppression, they will find the fact of things immediately change for the better. Our legal institutions require great, very great amendments, we are the last to question; but the most perfect institutions must fail to impart to

* We perceive that some of our contemporaries think that the Theatre has been purchased by the Seal Baboo. We give what we have heard in the most moderate way of the case.

curity to those who have not the courage to avail themselves of them.

In reference to this district, the memorial of grievances will possess a particular interest from the fact, that while the natives are complaining of the grievous oppression of the Indigo planters, it is only a fortnight since we were informed, that the Superintendent of Police, having proceeded in person to examine its condition, reported that none of the evils under which the people suffered, were to be traced to the Planters. Either the Superintendent must have been grossly misled in his enquiries, or the grievances from this source must be more imaginary than real. The memorial will lead to discussion, and discussion to the discovery of truth.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.—We are sorry to have to come a second time under the censure of the *Caledonia Christian Intelligencer*; but we are minded that a short explanation will set us right with the Editor. In an article published two or three weeks since headed "Scheme for uprooting the Presbyterian Establishment," we gave extracts from late English papers, which disclosed a design on the part of a certain portion of the Episcopalian body, usually known as the High Church party, to root out the Presbyterian form of Church polity in Scotland, and substitute in its stead the Episcopalian ritual. Of course, when we alluded to this design of the Episcopalian body, we referred only to that specific section which was pointed out in the quotations, as having entertained it. Had we supposed that our language could have been misconstrued to signify that the whole body of the Church of England, lay and clerical, evangelical and puseyite, had combined to bring about this change, we should have been more particular in our expressions.

We beg in the most distinct and unequivocal manner to assure the Editor of the *Intelligencer* that nothing could be further from our intention than to insinuate that either he, or the division of the Church to which he is attached, ever indulged in any such aspirations. It is not to be supposed that they have ever cherished any design hostile to the good men in the Kirk of Scotland, or that the evangelical bond which unites them to their Christian brethren of other sects is not stronger than the episcopal bond, which unites them with the Trinitarians. We by no means are fully aware that those who would root out the Presbyterian establishment in Scotland, would spare the low Church party in England if they ever acquire sufficient strength to render their own views predominant in the Establishment. Whenever the Trinitarians shall have succeeded in re-establishing the Convocation, and obtaining that power in the Church and State, which appears to be their particular aim, the first low will doubtless fall on the Evangelical party, who glory in the Reformation. To have supposed therefore that this party should have been so unwise as to assist in strengthening the hands and furthering the designs of their uncompromising opponents, would have been to betray a want of common sense of which we are almost ashamed to have been thought capable.

The following is the article in the *Intelligencer*.

"An article on the Scottish Church question which appeared in a recent number of the *Friend of India* not a little surprised us. The said article is headed 'Scheme for uprooting the Presbyterian Establishment,' and this scheme is said to have been projected by Episcopals. The Editor goes on to observe: 'It would appear that it has long been the policy, and to us appears the aim of the Episcopals in Scotland, to get rid of the Presbyterian form of Church polity, and to substitute in its stead the Episcopalian form of Church polity, and to substitute in its stead the Episcopalian ritual. Of course, when we alluded to this design of the Episcopalian body, we referred only to that specific section which was pointed out in the quotations, as having entertained it. Had we supposed that our language could have been misconstrued to signify that the whole body of the Church of England, lay and clerical, evangelical and puseyite, had combined to bring about this change, we should have been more particular in our expressions.' We beg in the most distinct and unequivocal manner to assure the Editor of the *Intelligencer* that nothing could be further from our intention than to insinuate that either he, or the division of the Church to which he is attached, ever indulged in any such aspirations. It is not to be supposed that they have ever cherished any design hostile to the good men in the Kirk of Scotland, or that the evangelical bond which unites them to their Christian brethren of other sects is not stronger than the episcopal bond, which unites them with the Trinitarians. We by no means are fully aware that those who would root out the Presbyterian establishment in Scotland, would spare the low Church party in England if they ever acquire sufficient strength to render their own views predominant in the Establishment. Whenever the Trinitarians shall have succeeded in re-establishing the Convocation, and obtaining that power in the Church and State, which appears to be their particular aim, the first low will doubtless fall on the Evangelical party, who glory in the Reformation. To have supposed therefore that this party should have been so unwise as to assist in strengthening the hands and furthering the designs of their uncompromising opponents, would have been to betray a want of common sense of which we are almost ashamed to have been thought capable."

contending parties. What some Churchmen may have done as individuals we know not; neither is it at all relevant to the question. But supposing some of them to have done as the *Friend* says, the whole body of Episcopals are not chargeable on that account. What we mean is, that the *Friend of India* says, were we to assert that, because some Churchmen have manifested violent opposition to the Church, as it is, in its existing form, the whole body are actuated by a desire to uproot the Establishment and substitute in its stead the Episcopalian form of Church polity. Would he not fairly deny the ascription and maintain that their dissent arose from principle and because they could not conscientiously conform to the Church as it is? Besides, how often have we observed the *Friend of India* reprimanding his contemporaries that motives are not within their province and that they have no right to judge those of their opponents? And yet when it suits the *Friend*, he can impute the motives of a whole community and give a charge against them which, if anything, he has shown to be entirely unfounded. This we repeat is unfair, and it is unchristian. Hereafter his contemporaries may reply "Physician heal thyself."

THE COOLY SHIP.—The *Franchise Corajoe*, which is now dropping down the river with a large cargo of coolies for the Mauritius, was officially visited by the Assistant Emigration Agent, on the 23d of February, who found the scuttles open, and the heat between decks intolerable. Neither cooking places nor privies had been provided for the emigrants, who were grumbling at not having their food. He immediately reported the circumstances to Captain Rogers, the Emigration Agent, adding that he had requested the Chief Mate to have the scuttles opened, but that his request was not complied with, though he remained on board for half an hour. The Agent immediately addressed the owners, Messrs. Rustomjee Cowajee and Co. on the subject, stating that the vessel could not be allowed to proceed on her voyage until this want of attention to the comfort of the Emigrants was explained.

The next day Captain Rogers received a reply from the firm, in which they enclosed certificates from the Chief Mate, denying the statement of the Assistant Agent, and two declarations from the Pilot and the Preventive Officer. At the same time they informed the Agent that unless the ship was allowed to proceed immediately on her voyage, they should hold the Government responsible for all pecuniary loss arising from her detention. The explanation of course, the Chief Mate, Mr. Miller, who is the offending party, is of no value, except as far as it is supported by the evidence of the Pilot and the Preventive Officer, neither of whose statements invalidates the assertions of the Assistant Agent. The Pilot states, that the vessel had been forced by the wind into a position, which required the services of all the officers and crew to clear her. The Preventive Officer states, that the Chief Mate ordered the Fourth officer to open the scuttles, but he does not tell us whether this was done or not. He corroborates the statement that there were no cabins on the 23d, by saying that they were finished on the 24th.

On the same day, the 25th, Captain Rogers sent a reply to Messrs. Rustomjee Cowajee and Co. stating that the case should be submitted to the Government, and that he did not feel at liberty to permit the vessel to proceed to sea with Mr. John Miller as Chief Officer, on whose character Thompson, in reply to an article with which that gentleman had nothing to do, and which had nothing to do with him. We therefore withhold the case was therefore handed up to the letter, and offer a very brief reply to the Deputy Governor. The same day Messrs. Rustomjee and Co. replied to the Emigration Agent, asking him that they would not discharge the Chief Officer, but considered it a protection due to him to continue him in the ship. They him the Government.

He asks where, we have learnt that by the Scottish law, the validity of a deed dates from its registration and not its execution. We give him the quotation.

"No purchase of an estate is secure until the deed (that is the instrument certifying that actual delivery has been given) is put on record, nor is any mortgage effectual until the deed is in the same manner recorded. These records are accessible at all times to all persons."

the owners of the vessel again addressed Capt. Rogers, informing him that they intended immediately to engage a Steamer, and to make Government pay for the demurrage both of the steamer and the vessel. At the same time they put themselves in communication with the local Government—but in a style so very different from that which they had adopted towards Capt. Rogers that it is difficult to suppose the letter to have come from the same parties, and to relate to the same transaction. In that letter there is not a whisper of making Government pay demurrage for the vessel, and still less for the steamer, and the owners express their willingness even to withdraw their protection from Mr. Miller, if Government wishes it. The Deputy Governor on their assurance regarding the character of Mr. Miller, the Chief Mate, agreed to allow the vessel to depart with him on board, and took off the embargo, directing a letter to be sent to the Protector of Coolies at the Mauritius, to request him to examine and report the state of the emigrants on the arrival of the vessel.

We have been thus particular in recapitulating the circumstances of this case, because of its bearing upon the question of emigration. This is the first instance in which an attempt has been made to compel the Emigration Agent to adopt the Ship owner's opinion instead of his own, on the propriety of allowing a vessel freighted with emigrants, to proceed to sea. It is the first instance in which an attempt has been made, we might almost say, to oblige the responsible Agent of Government, and to deter him from the performance of his duty by threatening him with a prosecution for damages. It is important to record its complete failure. It is very gratifying to notice the vigilance and firmness which has been displayed by the Emigration Agent on whom rests the responsibility of checking those abuses to which this system of emigration is so liable. His conduct on the present occasion entitles him to the confidence and applause of the community; and while he continues in office, we have every reason to believe that the exportation of coolies will not degenerate into a slave trade.

REGISTRATION.—We have received a letter signed *Register*, from Farnecore, from some individual who tells us that he has some experience in registering deeds. We would willingly publish the letter, though it is not over courteous, but for the wanton and offensive expression in which the writer indulges towards Mr. George Thompson. We have invariably adopted the rule of not allowing any correspondent to apply any epithet to a brother editor or any other individual, through the medium of our columns, and which we would not venture to use on our own responsibility, and we are not disposed to depart from it now. Neither do we see the need of our correspondent's attack on Mr. Thompson, in reply to an article with which that gentleman had nothing to do, and which had nothing to do with him. We therefore withhold the letter, and offer a very brief reply to the Deputy Governor. The same day Messrs. Rustomjee and Co. replied to the Emigration Agent, asking him that they would not discharge the Chief Officer, but considered it a protection due to him to continue him in the ship. They him the Government.

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"No purchase of an estate is secure until the deed (that is the instrument certifying that actual delivery has been given) is put on record, nor is any mortgage effectual until the deed is in the same manner recorded. These records are accessible at all times to all persons."

He seems to object to our proposal that Registration be made compulsory. We certainly did not intend by the use of this word to suggest that every man should be sent to jail or sentenced to work on the roads who neglected to register his deeds. We meant to inflict no other penalty for neglect than that the deed itself should be deemed incomplete or invalid until it had been registered. He says we have little idea how difficult it is to keep the Natives from driving a Hackery and pair through the most stringent enactment of Government. We see little difficulty however in blocking up the path even of a coach and four by making it as necessary to the validity of a deed that it should be registered, as that it should be signed by the parties.

Register says, that it is not necessary for a native in this country having a deed to register it, to take the trouble of going an hour's journey from his village. If he means that the man may send an agent to do the work for him, our argument for an improvement of the system soon to give greater facilities for registration than now exist, remains untouched. If, however, he means that the man must only at Civil stations, and as every village is not a Civil station, either the man who executes the deed or his substitute must travel, till he reaches one. Our correspondent doubts the correctness of our statement that the native is often obliged to dance a long attendance on a venal Native officer, and at length to give him some speed money to obtain the registration of his deeds. Far be it from us to affirm that such is the case at Farmedpore; though not for the reason assigned by Register, namely, that if it did occur, he must soon be made acquainted with it. There are more wicked things done in his Cutchery than he has ever dreamt of. We give him full credit for believing in the purity of his officers, and the regularity of his office, and we are happy to hear of such bright exceptions. Still we will venture to affirm that in many instances the Native who wants his deed registered speedily must be generous, and that nothing expedites registration so effectively as a little greasing of the Amlah's palm. The duty of Registration has never yet been placed in that position in our institutions, which its importance as the means of giving security to property, and of averting litigation, demands. The office is too often bestowed as an agreeable addition to allowances that are not large. The task of supervision is too often performed with laxity; the power of the office devolves on the Amlah, and the Amlah turns that power into money, as his ancestors have done since the golden age.—But when we have a little leisure from pressing engagements, we will take up the subject more fully.

—TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE BENGAL AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We have recently been favoured with a copy of this Report of the operations of the London Missionary Society under the Bengal Presidency. The number of its stations occupied by its missionaries, exclusive of Calcutta and its suburbs, is four; two in Bengal, Chinsurah and Berhampore; and two in the Western Provinces, Benares and Mirzapur. In the circle around Calcutta the number of missionaries is six, one of whom, the Rev. Mr. Lacroix, is absent in Europe. The Rev. Mr. Dixon has continued his labours at Union Chapel, and writes as follows: "The Church has been much as in former years—the congregation somewhat improved. Some interesting conversions have been effected, but it does not become me to mention

them in detail; the day of the revelation of all things will show of what manner they are." It is highly gratifying to find that the entire expense of Union Chapel, including the Minister's salary, is defrayed by local subscription, and does not constitute any demand on the funds of the Parent Society.—The churches to the south of Calcutta, which are under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. DeRolt, have suffered greatly from the calamities of the season, and the ravages of cholera during the past year. This fatal malady has carried off not fewer than one in fifteen. Fifteen members have been added to the Church, and twelve more are expected to join it before the end of the year, but adds Mr. DeRolt, "though the belief in the truth of the Christian is universal in these parts, not one heathen has come forward during the year as a candidate for baptism."—The station at Kishinore is said not to be "in such a religious condition as could be desired." This has been owing to fluctuations in its superintendence, which have not ceased by the appointment of Mr. Paterson to the pastoral charge of it.—At the station of Bhuaneswar, Mr. Campbell has continued his useful and indefatigable labours in the Christian Institution, assisted in particular departments by some of his brethren. This Seminary is designed for the instruction of Heathen youth upon Christian principles, and follows in a great measure the plan pursued at the General Assembly's Institution. The number of pupils is about three hundred. The nature of their studies may be judged of from the syllabus of the first Class comprised in the Report, and which for Christianity, Church and General History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Plane Geometry, Algebra, Poetry and Composition. The success which has attended this and other attempts to combine a knowledge of Christian truth with general instruction, shows that the Natives are by no means adverse to the study of Divine Revelation, when offered to them through private and unofficial channels. Such seminaries will be found of the highest service to the good cause; for though the immediate results may not be great, they are silently and stealthily undermining the fabric of Hindoo superstition, and preparing the country for a more general reception of Christianity.—In the Female Department of the Institution Mrs. Campbell has under instruction twenty-two girls, of whom five are orphans, and seventeen the children of Native Christians. "The great object in view," says the Report, "is moral and religious instruction, and the inculcation of such principles will qualify the girls to become intelligent and respectable wives and mothers, and suited to the circumstances in which they are placed."—The station of Chinsurah has been deprived during the past year by death of the invaluable services of Mrs. Mundy, who was indeed a true 'mother in Israel.' All that has been recorded in commendation of her humble, patient, and persevering efforts, falls far short of what we fear it will be long before another individual is found qualified by that rare combination of benevolence and energy which she exhibited, to fill the void which her removal has created. At Berhampore, the duties of the station have been conducted during Mr. Hill's absence by Mr. Paterson and Mr. Lomel; their efforts have not been without success. Eight adults with their families were publicly baptized in the Mission Chapel on the 16th of June last. The

Native Church now numbers seventeen, a small number, however, when considered as the result of more than seventeen years' labour; but encouraging when viewed as the first fruits of a more abundant harvest. The report from Benares is not encouraging. There are three missionaries, and three catechists at the station. The whole number of Native communicants does not exceed eleven, the fruit of more than eleven years' labour. The Missionaries say, "Fifteen months of our short Missionary career have passed over us and not one convert from among the heathen." In these disheartening circumstances it requires the strongest Christian faith, and the firmest confidence in the promises of Scripture to prevent the mind from sinking into a state of hopeless despondency. Would not the Missionaries in this city, the head quarters of Hindoo superstition, act wisely in transferring their ministrations, for a season at least, to the country, and gain the seat of their labors at some distance from the city so wholly given to idolatry. The number of Missionaries in Bengal shows that the mind of the simple villager is more open to the truths of the Gospel, than that of the proud and licentious inhabitant of the town; and certainly if there be one place in India, more amenable to the truths of the Gospel, it must be the city of Benares. The subscriptions raised in the country in connection with the Mission at its different stations, amount to about 50,000 Rupees, leaving on the Society in London no other charge than the salaries of the Missionaries, which we may assume at 45,000 Rupees. Two-fifths of the entire expenditure of the Mission appear due to the number of Missionaries from Europe employed in the various departments of labour, the number of native preachers engaged in the work, does not exceed thirteen. It is altogether disproportionate. It is to the arrangements of the Society appear to be essentially defective. The increase of European Missionaries is barred by the pecuniary circumstances of the Parent Society; but those who are already in the field might be rendered doubly useful, if they were adequately supplied with native assistants. Every European Missionary ought, at the very least, to have four Native teachers employed under his superintendence of the circle which he occupies. Their business should be to visit in rotation every village within their reach, once in the year, and offer if possible, and to sow in them the immortal seed of the word. His duty should consist in superintending and encouraging their labours, and following up their exertions as opportunity offered, and in imparting instruction to those who might be drawn through their labours to examine the truths of the Gospel. To the creation of an indigenous ministry, the most earnest attention of this Missionary body ought to be given. In order that the costly agency of European labour may be rendered more decidedly efficient, it is pleasing to find that the studies of the young catechists whom it is training up, "in a regular course of Bengalee reading intended, while they acquaint themselves thoroughly with the grammar and genius of the language, to lead them to a knowledge of the doctrines of the Hindoo School and system generally, and to furnish them with the arguments

by which they may be successfully overruled." Mr. Doan and Mr. DeRode have also assisted Mr. Campbell in this paramount duty of training up Native ministers; but also the whole number of students, upon whom four Missions are thus to be bestowed they ought to be forty. It is as clear as a mathematical axiom that fourteen Missionaries from Europe, each working with four Native catechists under his direction, will produce a far more powerful impression on the country, than forty European Missionaries, working with only a solitary Native assistant a piece.

Tax Comtee.—On Monday evening, when the sun had sufficiently retired to leave the other members of the stock liberty to show themselves, we were surprised by the most magnificent sight we have ever had the fortune to witness. We think our remembrance of the great Comet of 1811 is distinct enough to admit of our saying, that its splendour was not to be compared with that of our present visitor. To such a length was its light drawn out on Monday evening, that it seemed impossible to believe it was a comet. It appeared more like a long streak of singularly luminous cloud—or a ray of the Aurora Borealis, somehow wandering from its proper region. A Comet however it was; and we had the good fortune to catch its nucleus in the telescope. On Tuesday evening, the nucleus was discernible by the naked eye; although both the proximity of the sun, and the growing light of the moon were great hindrances to our observations, and their effect was aggravated by the clouds. At present we can only call attention to the subject—although one might suppose that unnecessary. The time for seeing the comet will, we imagine, be very short, at least in the evening; and the sight of it will be something to be remembered.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

—The Theatre was knocked down, it is said, to Mr. Hurrell, who originally started in raising it, for 40,000 Rs. The *Ster* says, it was rumoured that the Missionaries had got as much as 45,000 Rs. for it. We doubt not much a rumour was spread to enhance its value at the auction sale. We have heard that it has been purchased in fact by Baboo Mootee Jall Baul, who intends to make it over to the new College or School he has established in its vicinity, to St. Xavier's College, of which this Seminary is to be a kind of branch, as it is said to have decided his mind on the subject.

—The new arrangements in the Supreme Court, consequent on the death of Mr. Vanjani, will effect a saving to Government of 1000 Rs. a year. Mr. J. B. Ryan is to be the Taxing Officer, and Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court, and Mr. R. O'Dowd, the Receiver.

Mr. Ballin, of the Theatre, has just been carried off in a very few hours by Cholera. It was only a day or two ago that he was walking on the Strand at Serampore apparently in perfect health. The next notice we have of him announces his death.

—The Second Sessions of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday by an address from Sir Lawrence Peel. The Calendar is light. It contains not more than fourteen or fifteen cases. Though the multiplication of the Sessions will make a more frequent demand on the time of the Judges, they will be engaged at the Court for a shorter period on each occasion. The question is as long as it is broad, as it regards their convenience; but the benefits to the account of a shorter continuance is most decided.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

—The capital prize of 100,000 in the last Calcutta lottery has been won by a Banian residing at Bombay. Considering how the current of prizes in these lotteries has lately set in towards the sister Presidency, we are almost afraid that in counselling the abolition of lotteries, which has just been effected, we may be suspected of envy.

—The coronation of the new Sovereign of Greece has been postponed by the advice of the Astronomers and Pundits to Wednesday the 22d. The Chiefs have been directed to assemble at the Palace on the night of the 21st, to witness the rites and ceremonies on the occasion. The lad will be proclaimed and placed on the gubdee exactly at 33 minutes past 2, which is the auspicious moment, when the "heavenly intelligence" are most propitious. The presents made by the British representative on this occasion, it is said, will exceed three lakhs of Rupees.

—The local Government has called on the Magistrates to furnish a report on the operation of Act 21 of 1910, accompanied by any suggestions relative to the improvement of Municipal management. A large number of European and Native householders attended the last meeting of the Magistrates. They had been specially invited that they might have an opportunity of expressing their views on the working of the Act. The Chief Magistrate put the following suggestions for their consideration:

1st.—What had they—the Ratepayers, &c. effected in furtherance of that object? 2ndly. Had they any proposition to suggest to Government in respect of improvement to the present order of things? 3rdly. As the Town was divided into several municipal divisions whether they had any object in view to make the Assessment, Collection, &c. or in other words, the entire management of the Rates of their respective divisions, and lastly, if willing, what terms would they propose in assuming the Trust, or to adopt the precise terms of the Act, viz. "provided that all such majority of Ratepayers, shall present a scheme, which shall include his (the Governor of Fort Williams) sanction for the sale, and efficient execution of the Trust, the transfer of which from the present authority is sought of."—Baloo Bhattacharya, Member of the Council, after a short consultation with the great men present, asked for further time to consider the subject, which was granted.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

—We have omitted to mention that Government has recently established a Mail Carriage, which affords suitable accommodation for two passengers with light baggage between Calcutta and Durdum. The charge is the same as that for travelling by dawk, or eight annas a mile; but the rate of speed is more than double. The dawk seldom attains four miles an hour; the Mail coach moves at the rate of eight miles. We have not as yet seen any remarks by any individual who has travelled himself, if it is of the same consequence.

—The *Ster* of this morning has an allusion to the present pressure on the money market; which means a difficulty in obtaining money by those who need it—and also an article on the subject, which we would transfer to our column had we room. The Bengal Bank has been so besieged for loans, as to be obliged to raise the rate of interest to seven per cent.

—The *Dock's* Trace of the 25th instant, gives news from Seikha to the February. Major Outram was at Hyderabad, endeavouring to persuade the Amirs to comply with the Governor General's demand. They will on no account condescend to surrender the strip of ground along the banks of the Indus, which we demand of them. It would interfere with their hunting grounds. Without it, the navigation of the Indus cannot be considered as either open or safe.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5.

—The Transient steamer left Calcutta with a full complement of passengers. The Hon. Mr. Prinsep, Member of Council, embarked on her, and we have been informed that he left Calcutta under the

usual salute. If so, this is the second instance in which salutes have recently been fired on a Sunday. On the occasion of Sir Hugh Gordon's visit to Barrackpore, a salute was fired on Sunday evening, and long after sunset. We have always understood it to be the rule, that no salutes were to be fired except on "lawful days," and between sunrise and sunset—provisions to Mr. Prinsep's departure, he received a salute from the Native in English, Sanskrit, and Persian. His reply, like every thing he which proceeds from his lips, is characterized by correct good sense, and clothed in chaste and appropriate language.

—We learn from the *Star*, that the Normandy horses which were recently imported from France, the first export of the kind—sold on an average of 900 Rs. each. Twenty-seven were brought to the hammer, and realized 21,000 Rupees.

—The anniversary meeting of the Mechanics' Institute is to be held to-morrow evening at the Town Hall, when Mr. George Thompson is expected to address the meeting. He will doubtless attract a very large audience. The attendance at the lectures delivered at this Institution has lately been very disheartening; scarcely fifty could be collected to listen to them.

—A Report of the Meeting of the Trustees of Ferguson, Brothers and Co. is given in this morning's *Ster*. About twenty-nine lakhs of Rupees have been collected and appropriated to the redemption of public property. Only four concerns have been left behind, but they have realized 25,000 Rs. more than the sums at which they were borne on the books. The out-turn of the Indigo concerns has been less than was anticipated. Mr. Jenkins, formerly one of the partners of the same, addressed the meeting and stated that the representation made at the Assam meeting respecting the claims of Briggs, Thurnham and Co. on the houses was "careless." It was not confined, as had been asserted, to 55,000; but amounted to no less a sum than 50,000. He expressed his satisfaction at the mode which had been adopted to deal with the concern, and stated that a dividend of from four to five annas in the Rupee would eventually be forthcoming to the owner or creditor.

—The circumstances connected with the detection of the *Frank* *Cr.* *cr.* which has been charged to cause the loss to the *Bank*, are given in the *Friend* of this morning. For the particulars we refer the reader to an editorial article.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

—The last dispatch from Seikha contained in the *Dock's* *Time* reviewed this morning, is anything but pacific. Letters had been received from Keachcha of the 10th February, H. M. 41st which had arrived at that station the previous day, had been detained by orders from Major Outram, till orders could be received from Sir C. Napier, or till amicable relations had been re-established. H. M. 41st was to be dispatched to Karachi forthwith, and two steamers were to proceed thither without delay with from 100 to 1000 recruits. It appears not only that the Amirs of Seikha have been playing a double game to gain time, but that the will of the British is anything but friendly to the establishment of our influence in their vicinity. Meanwhile the hot weather has set in, and will be followed by the rain, and the rise of the Indus, and the country will become unmanageable, and military operations will be attended with difficulty and danger.

—The *Dock* had not left Lahore on the 16th of February. A great deal of negotiation has been going on between him and the Sikhs, who stand in no ill the dread of the course which the Affghans may be induced to pursue, when again united under his vigorous rule. He has inflicted a large body of troops of all arms, and is said to expect much opposition in the Khyber.

—The installation of the young Rajah at Gwalior, and of Mansa Sahi as his Prime Minister, has been accomplished without any disturbance, and apparently to the satisfaction of the people. The British Resident was present and presented His

Higginson with a splendid Khelat on the part of the Governor General. All idea of any interference on our part, either in the internal management of the country, or with the view of obtaining a slice of its territory, has died away.

At the last half yearly meeting of the Agra Bank, the Report of the Directors of this very prosperous institution was read. The Capital of the bank has been increased to 40 lakhs of Rupees; but the insolvency of Messrs. Briggs, Thurland and Co. has involved the Bank in the first serious loss it has ever sustained, and 20,017 Rs. have been appropriated to meet the loss. Still it has been enabled to declare a dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. pro annum. The Branch Bank established at Madras, gives employment to Eight lakhs of Rupees worth of Capital.

Three soldiers of H. M. 10th were tried on Friday last as the Seasons for highway robbery on the plain lying between the Fort and the City. One was acquitted; two were found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor. One of these, Baldwin, very impudently told the Judge he would rather have been subjected to seven years transportation. He and his fellow culprit behaved in the most outrageous manner on their being removed to the Jail.

The *Harbours* states, that an audacious theft was committed in the Supreme Court yesterday. During a trial for burglary, one of the jurymen's umbrellas was burglariously taken away.

From the same journal we gather the amount of Import and Export Tonnage in 1862. To decide it we add the tonnages of previous years.

Import Tonnage.	Export Tonnage.	Ship.	Tonnage.	Ship.	Tonnage.
1835-36	823	130,697	821	132,013	
1836-37	807	107,183	800	107,429	
1837-38	800	103,009	800	172,111	
1838-39	771	102,323	883	171,369	
1839-40	807	104,848	812	202,238	
1840-41	807	234,310	809	253,132	
1841-42	1011	304,077	815	257,710	
1842	643	204,010	604	207,047	

This last item includes the twelve months of the entire year. The preceding statistics refer to the commercial year.

WISDOMARD, MARCH 8.

The *Delhi Gazette* informs that Lord Mahomed had taken his departure from Lahore by the 7th of February with all the members of his family. It appears that Capt. Nicholson will accompany him. Rana Singh Dhy, we are informed was directed to go to Dost Mahomed's encampment, and enquire whether any letter had been received from Mahomed Akbar Khan. He returned, saying that none had been received.

The statement given by us in a previous column, relative to the purchase of the Theatre by Baboo Mottee Lal Seal, appears to be incorrect. The *Expenses* of this morning states, that Mr. Marshall has rec'd it for sixty thousand Rupees to Capt. Baxter, whose wife was well known to the Calcutta public as Madame delaghy.

The Chamber of Commerce, at the meeting held yesterday, took into consideration the den which Indian planters have upon the crop for which they have made advances. A Committee was appointed to draft a law to be submitted to Government upon this subject. The same subject, it is said, is under the consideration of the Union Bank.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

Geo. Massey, Esq.	to Feb. 1842.	20	0
The Artillery Men at Dum			
Dum.	to Dec. 1842.	20	0
Mr. F. J. DeRosier,	ditto,	10	0
General Sir J. Nicolls, K.			
C. B.	to Dec. 1842.	24	0
Messrs. Col. G. M. Gowan, ..	to Dec. 1842.	33	0
A. F. Currie, Esq.	ditto,	20	0
Gen. H. H. H.	ditto,	20	0
The Secretary to the Surgeon			
Club.	to July 1842.	30	0
F. Taylor, Esq.	to Oct. 1842.	20	0
Miss F. Trollope,	to Dec. 1842.	30	0
C. Rancy, Esq.	to Feb. 1844.	30	0

J. Sweeney, Esq. ... to June, 1862. 13 0 0
C. Griffith, Esq. ... to Dec. 1861. 20 0 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 28th February, 1862.
No. 40 of 1862.—His Majesty's 25th and 40th Regiments of Infantry to return to England, the President of the Council of India in Council cannot permit them to leave the shores of India without some public acknowledgment of their gallant services.

Both these Corps had served many years in India, and were remarkable for exemplary conduct before their embarkation for China. During the protracted struggle in a country new to Europeans, where the Troops were alternately exposed to great temptation and to harassing privations, those who distinguished their high character in all situations from Canton to Nanjing, in quarters and in the field, and they have now returned triumphant, having won the warm approval of His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. and G. C. B., by whom they were commended.

The President of the Council of India in Council deeply sympathized in the suffering and losses of those Corps from the effect of sickness arising from exposure and vicissitudes of climate upon the distant service on which they were employed, and that they should thus imperially return to England they are recalled to the United Kingdom, He begs thus publicly to assure the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of both these distinguished Regiments, that they carry with them the marked approbation of the Supreme Government.

The President of the Council of India in Council will need a gratifying day if he is enabled to notice the report of the General in Command upon the conduct of the Officers of the General Staff of the Army in China.

To the heads of Departments struck off by General Orders of the 13th instant, Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, C. B., Deputy Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Colonel, C. B., Deputy Quartermaster General, and Lieutenant Colonel, C. B., Deputy Quarter Master General, The President of the Council of India in Council considers it due publicly to acknowledge their valuable and unceasing exertions.

In thus taking leave of a body of Men, who, in conjunction with the rest of the Forces serving in China, have rendered so great services to this country, The President of the Council of India in Council has the satisfaction of assuring them, that these services have been most highly appreciated not only by the Government of India, but by their Sovereign, who has been pleased to direct, that Medals be granted to the Officers and Men of Her Majesty's and the East India Company's Naval and Military Forces without distinction, who took part in the more prominent events of the War, in commemoration of the success of Her Majesty's Arms in China, and in token of Her Majesty's high appreciation.

W. M. N. STURT, Major,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mly. Dept.

PRESIDENT OF THE ADDRESS TO THE HON. H. T. PRINCE, C.-G.

A deputation of Native gentlemen waited on the Honorable Mr. Prince on Friday, when the following Address in English was read by Baboo Bhakaram Nath.

To the Honorable Henry Thoby Prince, Esq.

SIR,—On the occasion of your departure from this land, which has been the scene of your patriotic labors, for that which is the land of your birth, and we trust will prove a place of honor and honorable repose, we the undersigned, some of whom have enjoyed your friendship from the earliest period of your career in this country, and all of whom have marked with satisfaction your public conduct, desire to convey to you some expression of our feelings of personal regard and public gratitude.

These among us who have been on terms of private intimacy with you, have admired the kindness of your disposition, the amity of your relations, and the steadiness of your attachments. The recollection of these features in your character, will increase the regret we shall experience, when we are deprived of your society.—You have to us, however, will be your restoration to the friends, who wait you in the land of your earliest and strongest affections.

That we sincerely wish, not merely as a friend, whose private and personal virtues we admire,

but, as a public functionary, retiring from a service, in which you have been called to fill various situations of great responsibility, extensive powers, and high distinction. We believe that in all these situations, you have been guided by a love of justice, and a desire to advance by a love of the honor of the British name, and the happiness of the people of India. Without referring to the share, which forms a large part of your services, we may well suppose you to have had, in the framing of many wise and salutary enactments, during a period of your connection with the Supreme Government, to gain the sanction of the Emperor of a Regulation (Regulation VII. of 1851), which secured the most valuable benefits, both to the Zemindars and the Leaseholders of the provinces. You have also on various occasions manifested your desire, to maintain (sacrosanct) the rights of the landed Proprietors, and the enjoyment of their religious privileges of all classes of the Native Community.

Yourself possessed of rare talents, and distinguished by high attainments in the Literature of India, you have been the fosterer and promoter of Oriental Learning, and the warm defender of the learning, which attempts have been made, either to supplant or to retard it. When you shall be no longer among us, we shall be missing the works which you have published, of your ability to elucidate some of the most interesting portions of our Native Literature.

We have thus endeavored to enumerate a few of the special claims which you have upon our gratitude and esteem.

In parting with you, we venture to hope that while we shall follow you to your own country, with our best wishes for your personal and domestic happiness, you will not, when far away from those whom you have beloved, nor cease to feel a lively and generous interest in our future welfare. Your comprehensive knowledge, your ripe experience, and your unquenchable thirst for public business, secularly or religiously, is a leading part in the grave deliberations which affect the destinies of this great empire, and we therefore trust, that we shall yet do duty to you from the counsel you may be qualified to give, and the co-operation you may be able to afford, in those great measures which concern the future Government of India.

To the expression of our sincere desire for your own safe arrival in England, we would unite our expressions of a wish equally fervent, that with your estimable and your youthful family may also participate in the good fortunes and that you may together long live, to enjoy in abundance the richest blessings that our crown is able to bestow to the public service.

In conclusion, we have the honor to request that you will do us the favor of sitting for your bust, to be hereafter preserved as a memorial of your residence among us.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants.

(Here follow a number of Signatures by Hindoo, Mahomedans and Parsees.)

In presenting the Address, the Baboo very feelingly expressed the regret that was felt by himself and his constituents in parting with one who had known for so many years—one who was held in the highest esteem by Government, that he had held, with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to those under him. He had been directed by his friends to request that Mr. Prince would kindly favor them by sitting for a Bust, when he arrived in England, and they most anxiously wished to have some lasting memorial of one who had so long and so faithfully served them.

An Address in Sanscrit, composed by Kashi Nath, Pandit of the Sanskrit College, was read by a young Native.

Moulvi Iftakher Ahmed Kaboor, of the Madras, read an Address in Persian.

To all of which Mr. Prince made the following reply in a most eloquent and feeling manner.

GENTLEMEN,—It is indeed with great satisfaction and pride, that I receive from you this ungrudging testimonial of the high regard in which the Community you so worthily represent. The varied phrases and languages in which your sentiments have been conveyed, gives them in my eyes additional value.

All united in the same feeling towards myself, all yielding to the same pure and honest desire to bear testimony to conduct and qualities you approve. To that pure feeling, I ascribe the honors you have paid me; for as I have not been a large dispenser of patronage, nor have filled situations which gave the power of placing persons under my control, and even the most sceptical might seek in vain for any source from which they could have flowed, there is not as honorable to those who have joined in them as flattering to me, as the unworthy object of your praise.

I therefore leave the Editor of the *Friend* to be content with his subscribers and his conscience (if he possesses one) for his correct and well advised article under comment.

Yours faithfully,

Diogenes, Feb. 2nd, 1863.

W. B.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The late "Conventicle" or Non-Interunion Ministers have forwarded a memorial for the consideration of Robert Peel and the other members of the Government. The document is of considerable length, but the following is the most important portion of it:—

"The memorialists desire again to express their anxiety that their present appeal, and the measures they have felt themselves obliged to adopt, may not be misunderstood. The deliberate conviction to which they have come—that, if they cannot have liberty to maintain and act upon the principles which they have avowed, in the position of a church established by the state, they must relinquish that position, is not the result of disappointment or irritation, or any want of regard to the important benefits which the present establishment of the church confers upon the people of Scotland. On the contrary, such is their sense of the value of that establishment, such are their apprehensions of the many evils likely to result from its disruption or overthrow, and such also, their anxiety to remain in the discharge of their spiritual duties in the preaching of the Gospel, and the oversight of their parishes, under the shade of that national protection and favour, which was the happy fruit of their system, the labourers, and the sufferings of their fathers, that they have been willing to make the utmost possible concessions with a view to the restoration of harmony, and, were not the principles at issue, they would not consent, so sacrifice of feeling or even of consistency to which they would not submit, if by any means they might secure a respite, the very idea of which they have all along been most reluctant to entertain.

"But they feel that the time is come when the final determination of this question can be postponed no longer, and as they cannot disguise from themselves, so neither would they deem it right to conceal from the Government and the country, the results of a continued refusal on the part of the Legislature of that indispensable measure of relief which they think they have a good right to ask and good reason to expect. Their situation, they are fully and deeply aware, is embarrassing. They cannot conduct the affairs of the church in the manner by which the civil courts have prescribed; they could not themselves remain in the communion of a church which they were to ignore its procedure according to the principles now held to be involved in the civil law; nor can they allow others, in the same communion, to do so. But it is well known that a large minority of the church's officers and members are prepared, in obedience to the civil power, to cast off her authority; and were the church, while continuing to claim the advantages secured to her by law, to preserve, as she must in principle do, in maintaining her discipline over all who, under whatever civil sanction or compulsion, transgress her orders and violate her laws, founded, as she believes, in the word of God,—not only would she be exposed to serious obloquy and reproach, but a spectacle both painful and scandalous must, in all probability, be exhibited, of two sections of the same church serving with one another, in the use of civil penalties on the one hand, and spiritual excommunications on the other. Hitherto, notwithstanding the opposition which they have encountered, the church has never felt herself compelled to inflict the severities of her discipline on any of her ministers or members for an act done under the compulsion of the civil courts, or in obedience to what has been declared to be the civil law. She has proceeded against none, excepting the few individuals who of their own accord, and without any plea of necessity, have placed themselves in a position of disobedience to her authority. Even this, however, has led to unnecessary consequences; and after the final decision of the supreme civil court, affirming the civil law, and the consequent flow of her officers-bearers have intimated their determination to act, it is plain that if no legislative relief be conceded, and if the Church proceed according to her own views of duty, she will be obliged to transgress her rules, she has no alternative but to deal forth the resources of ecclesiastical power in a manner that must provoke resistance, and must necessarily result in an irreconcilable schism and disaster. The memorialists are not ashamed to confess, that they shrink from such an exhibition as would then be presented before the people of Scotland; and that they are most anxious to avoid, among others, which has weighed much in determining them to bring this whole question to a final and to return from their present position, as connected with the establishment, an amicable arrangement on mutually consistent with the civil courts, which duty, and

with their brethren, who set at naught, their jurisdiction—a contest which could not fail to be attended with most disastrous consequences, affecting both the majority of law, and the higher interests of religion.

"But the memorialists have stated other grounds on which chiefly they rest their determination, as maintained by Christian duty and sound principle. It has been with them a pain to see that they have felt themselves compelled to oppose the civil courts in any of the decisions which they have pronounced. They have done so, only because their consciences required it, and because the constitution of the church, which they have established by law, sanctioned and authorized the measures which they adopted. They are still most decidedly of the same opinion. But, as they claim for the Church no right of resistance to the civil magistracy in the exercise of his authority, as determining the terms on which he will establish the Church, so they feel, that if the Government and Legislature of the country do not interfere for their relief from the condition to which they are now reduced by the Supreme Civil Court—viz., the condition of subjection in all things spiritual to civil control—it is not for them, as servants of that Lord whose kingdom is not of this world, to violate the constitution further; they can only protest, with solemnity, against the wrong which they believe the Church has sustained, and leave with the rulers of the nation itself, the responsibility of allowing national institutions of the Established Church of Scotland to be subverted and overthrown.

"In conclusion, the memorialists have leave very respectfully to remind her Majesty's Government of the obligation under which states and their rulers lie to the filiation by whom kings reign and princes are justly,—whom cause they are bound to oppose, and whose Church it is alike their interest and their duty to support and secure in all the freedom with which He has endowed them. The memorialists deeply feel the solemnity of the question now submitted to the decision of Parliament and of the nation; it being, in the opinion of the memorialists, nothing less than the question, whether the Church, which has been established in Scotland is to be preserved inviolate, according to the terms of treaties, or whether this great kingdom is to remain, as the memorialists would regard it, the laicized national office, of not only breaking the national faith, but of disavowing the authority of Christ in his own house, and refusing to recognize his Church as a free spiritual society, instituted by him, and governed by his laws alone.

"The memorialists now leave the whole subject in the hands of her Majesty's Government, trusting to the solemn prayer to Almighty God, that He may direct the councils of her Majesty to the conclusion which shall most conduce to the good of the country, and to His own glory.

"Signed in the name and by the authority of the assembled ministers."

"THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D.
"Chairman of the Meeting."

—London Mail.

ROBERT HALDANE, Esq.—This venerable gentleman died at Edinburgh on December 26th, the 79th year of his age. Mr. Haldane devoted his whole energies from an early period to the cause of true religion, and with an efficacy rarely in any age equalled. At a period when Moderation in the Church of Scotland was to be maintained, or rather at its end, he arose, and imagined the gigantic enterprise of evangelizing India; with a view to which it was that his estate at Arbuthnot was sold. But after some progress was made, the measure was arrested by public and official interdiction from the Board of Council, rested on the dread of an unhappiness of our Indian dominions, by an interference with superintendence of Mr. Haldane turned his attention to the revival of religion in Scotland itself, when prevented from dealing with a dead colony. We have come to know that, as early as 1810, he had spent \$50,000, in the cause of the gospel; what we know not, but he never ceased from his labours.—*Ibid.*

THE MORNING.—As a number of our townsmen are taken in the course of this delirious rage, quote for their edification, the following extracts from one of the American papers received this week. "These people are still busy, but the prophet, Jos Smith, in his own unhappiness, is not so busy, and is unable to parade. In consequence of the increase of his holy business, Jos has resigned the editorship of the *Times and Seasons* into the hands of Brother Tyler, who is said to be a wiser and more experienced editor. The temple is rapidly going up—a cargo of lumber having arrived from the Upper Mississippi to further the work."—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

MICHAEL'S WEEK.

OPENING OF 1863.—But we had intended to say, that we are connecting a new chapter of our history under inspiring circumstances, not in reference merely to our Journal, but with regard to the support, or withdrawal of our public relations with the United States in the spirit. Ourselves a glance over the events of the

last twelve months, we are struck with evident signs of a material advance. Lord John Russell once said, very rarely, that we cannot afford to have a Revolution every year. The truth is, however, that every year brings with it a revolution, and all this is done by revolution. We are not sure but that the Tariff is as great a revolution, and as violent a one, as the Jackson bill; and in all this, the Conservative is strenuously to carry the latter through the House of Obstructors; while, in the financial Reform, the discontented aristocracy were curbed and made to succumb by the energy of all classes in the support of a cotton-spinner. The House of Lords were more reduced to that dignified inaccessibility which best comports with the wily of our institutions and the public will, contained itself during the session, with registering the measures that had been dictated to the Commons by the Conservative Premier; measures submitted to as necessary, but every one of which has proved a rod of celestial punishment to the party who placed the reins of power in his hand.

The Slitting-Scal, that previous trick of Ingermin, devolving the former with a mockery of protection, and hitting out to the merchant a bounty upon gambling,—has succeeded as admirably as the genius of Napoleon I. in the matter of the corn, and produced a salutary Tariff, destructive of our trade; it has carried bankruptcy and ruin into the Corn trade to an unprecedented extent; and, with the loss of a good harvest, it is calculated to produce at the moment as injurious to the farmer, and least beneficial to the public. The Tariff, unsettling every just, and settling nothing, because arbitrary and partial, and leaving the main Articles of import and export, has been in a high blow and great discomfiture to the cattle-dealers and cattle-keepers, although they were made more tributary to the State, but it has knocked on the head the Idol of Protection in which they trusted. It is now felt to be inevitable that other changes must follow,—that the present Corn-law must be abandoned, and the farmer is invited to consider "whether the change," great though it be, were not better made at once. "Maintain all improvements as at a stand, and agricultural industry is paralysed. The Locomotive is the third great industrial benefit conferred upon the country by the Conservative majority of Ninety-one,—the third of the People's triad, the third-servant of Freedom,—admirably adapted to render taxation as equitable and as painless as possible, and thereby to teach every man to reflect what is done with the proceeds of taxation. It has never been known that the people may be rendered wiser by the imposition.

Upon the whole, it cannot be doubted, that the Corn-law question, or rather, the broader question of Free-trade and the Rights of Labour,—has rapidly advanced during the session, and much has also been done in dispelling a host of popular illusions, which, during the reign of the Whigs, it was the instrument of turning old principles to a new sense in the science of illumination. The Whigs have dimly by the side of the new Tory lights. Upon the subject of National Education, Lord Shaftesbury is as great a Liberal, as though a utilitarian, as the noble Ex-president of the Council. The Irish Bishops protest against the Popish Education Board in vain. The Ke Foxbury agitation is quenched. It is quite refreshing to be relieved from the endless Irish question, and to find it admitted by Conservative journals, that the landlords and the agrarian system are the cause of the crime and suffering in Ireland, and that the Government of O'Connell. The Canada question was already settled. Sir Charles Inge's law has not only justice: Lord Shaftesbury's policy; he has given the coup de grace to the Tory oligarchy in that colony. In the West India Colonies, the Planters are anticipating their discussions the inevitable reduction of the sugar duties, feeling that the days of their domination are numbered. Now all these are cheering indications, that, strong as the Government is in its parliamentary majority, there is something stronger still in the spirit of the times, or rather in the force of the moral law, which is compelling them to do so.

We look forward to the coming Session with more hope than ever. Sir Robert Peel's policy, since his return to office, has been to do what he must be brought a disposition to resist, he has lost. He will be like a husbandman in the midst of his harvest without a whip, or the semblance of it, would be found in his country. The year 1863 certainly opens under auspices similar to the one that has just closed. The hours anticipations of war has everywhere been silenced, and the sword is returned to its scabbard. A Christian, re-converted and subdued, will no more tax his conscience, or threaten the security of our Indian Empire. Peace with China opens new prospects for commerce in the East. The East India Company, with its allies, and our public relations with the United States. Great Britain is once more at peace with all the world.

without having any reason to apprehend a rupture with any power, civilised or savage, in the world. Here is abundant cause for national gratitude and confidence. In this spirit, we with our readers emphatically say a happy new year.—*Fat.*

THE LATE LORD HILL.—Nothing could be more serene and peaceful than the death of Lord Hill, except the calm, dignified, tender of his life. He knew well for a considerable time that death was the inevitable termination of his term, and he prepared himself for that event with the resignation of a Christian, and the fortitude of a good man. He attended Divine service at the parish church regularly with his two sons—two of the most noble and noble in existence—and on one occasion he was forcibly struck with the text from which Dr. Cambier addressed his congregation, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." On returning home, he spoke on the subject of the sermon with great earnestness, and dignified what he said, "Of what avail are all human honours when our commonship whips us on, that when weighed in the balance we shall be found wanting?" His sister related his attention to a sacrifice which was infinite in the Almighty's eye to blot out all guilt of thought or deed; and the dying soldier avowed that upon that rock all his hopes were placed; for if God were so pleased to accept that sacrifice, man was unable to appear before him. To add to the affliction of the household (now Lord Hill) and the shock of the members of the family, the death of Mrs. Hill, the mother of his Lordship, expired on Tuesday week at the Chelsea, after a severe illness. The death of the amiable lady, although long expected, was a great loss to the family at the last moment, that the arrangements which had been previously made for the procession of the funeral of his Lordship were altogether laid aside. The death was so sudden, that the family so great, that several of its members were unable to attend.—*Bristol Journal.*

SIR CHARLES BACON'S SUCCESSION.—The *Times* newspaper intimates that his Excellency's departure, on account of ill health, has been anticipated for some time past, and that Lord Bile, the secretary for Ireland, is likely to be Sir Charles's successor.—*Fat.*

FIRE IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday, Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the Brigade Force, at the meeting of the Directors forming the Committee of the London Fire Establishment, made his annual report of the fire conditions, and the damage caused during the past year (1893) in and around the Metropolis. The report commences by stating that there was an increase in London, the number of last year exceeding the number of the preceding twelve months, and 313 over the average of the last nine years, though happily not so extensive in magnitude. The following are the number of fires that have taken place since the 1st of January in the year 1893, together with the number of houses totally destroyed, and those seriously and slightly damaged:—In 1893, there were 440 fires, destroying 31 houses totally, and damaging 497 other buildings. In 1894, 408 fires; houses burned down, 26; and 454 injured. In 1895, 471 fires; 31 houses burned down, and 440 damaged seriously and slightly. In 1896, 564 fires; 24 houses totally destroyed, and 531 more were damaged. In 1897, 501 fires; 23 houses consumed, and 479 damaged. In 1898, 560 fires; 33 houses destroyed, and 585 injured. In 1899, 504 fires; 17 houses consumed, and 567 damaged. In 1900, 661 fires; 36 houses burned down, and 655 damaged. In 1901, 660 fires; 34 houses totally consumed, 473 injured; and last year (1902), 709 fires; 34 houses consumed, and 743 more or less injured. From the report, it appears that the chief number of the fire takes place in private and lodging houses, and carpenters' workshops. Public-houses and places of recreation, and the like, upwards of 30 persons have lost their lives at fires in the course of the year.—*Fat.*

"THE UNIVERSITY HALL OF COMMERCE."—On Monday, the opening of the building in Threadneedle-street, recently erected by Mr. Mackay, was celebrated by a dinner, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, several of the aldermen, and aldermen. The interior of the establishment, which is at once spacious and elegant, consist of a hall of assembly, with every accommodation for the transaction of business connected with the general management of the City of London, a reading room supplied with British and foreign newspapers; private apartments, which participate in the hall may be retained to conduct negotiations of a confidential character; a number of small offices, with iron safes, a register office, &c. Lord J. Russell arrived soon after the commencement of the proceedings, and was received with loud cheers. The Lord Mayor proposed, "Propriety to the Hall of Commerce." That magnificent building had been erected by the united means of one man, Mr. Mackay, at a cost of more than 50,000*l.* The Lord Mayor next gave the health of "the Representatives of the City of London." Mr. Masterman having had occasion to retire, Lord J. Russell said, he derived some pleasure to return thanks. He was sure they were all occupied by him

cordial feeling of admiration of the public spirit and the earnestness which had animated the work, and taken the building of that great and splendid hall, and that they wished him the fullest and most complete success. In conclusion, he would like to give, as a toast, "Prosperity to the City of London and the trade therein." Among the embellishments of this institution, a beautiful scene placed at the grand entrance, attracted general admiration. It is conceived in noble and expressive Whittier's style, the scene of life, seated on the mile-stone, and struck at the moment when the merry sound of bells falls strikes upon his ear.—*Fat.*

BLANKETTING OPERATIONS.—The operations which were issued on the part of the Government against Thomas Patterson, of Holloway-street, were returnable at 300-street on Saturday; but Patterson did not attend, and warrants were issued for his apprehension. Mr. Chamberlain, counsel for the prosecution, stated that it was not the intention of Government to extend any leniency towards Patterson, as they were determined to suppress anything which might be injurious to the religious feelings of society. He also intimated, that it might be a matter of future consideration whether the power of Magistrates in such cases should not be enlarged by law for all cases that could be done against persons guilty of the offences with which Patterson was charged was to find them in the penalty of 40*l.* for every separate offence against spiritualism. He stated that he had been turned out of his shop at his house, 40, Abchurch-lane, he was, a middle man; he was in arrears with his rent; and the first landlord took possession on Wednesday.—*Fat.*

NEW RAIN GAUGE.—Mr. Dickinson, an extensive popular living near Weyford, has made a paper-mill on the river Colne, reports to the following experiment to ascertain what quantity of water they may convert to supply his customers. On the hills in the neighbourhood of his mills he has fixed a gauge in the ground to little depth below the surface. By consulting this gauge, he is enabled to compute the amount of rain which falls by the day, and during the entire season, and which must be again re-estimated before it can be decreased by evaporation. Experience has proved to him that, with this index, he can predict the amount of the inflow of tributary water which the river Colne, whereby his mills are worked, will receive. This statement was made at the Institution of Civil Engineers, by Mr. Clouston, and substantiated by Mr. Dickinson, and has been well received by the audience.—*Fat.*

THE RE-BUILDING OF HAMBURG.—We have seen a map of the alterations proposed to be effected. They are evidently great improvements, and will render the new streets far more handsome and commodious than the old ones. In the neighbourhood of the New Exchange, which stands unimpaired in the midst of the ruins caused by the fire, the little forts, or casemates, which are too narrow to be available for the purposes of defence, will be filled up, and on the ground behind the Exchange will be erected the new Senate-house, the Treasury, and the Courts of law. To this spot, thus forming the great centre of the new town, a number of streets will lead, both wider and straighter than those formerly existing, and sites will be reserved for churches, market-places, and other public buildings. The use of houses on the pleasant promenade of the Jungfermanns, in front of the lake called the Binnen Alster, (which was entirely destroyed by the fire) will also be rebuilt in a more regular fashion; and the promenade itself will now embrace only three miles of the Binnen Alster, will be carried round the fourth or south-east side. Thus there will be formed a terrace, bordered and shaded by the trees, along the sides of the lake. This will be greatly to the beauty of the spot, as well as to the enjoyment of the Hamburgers. In addition to these improvements, the Corporation has decided on erecting a lock and other works for opening a navigable canal between the rivers Ritz and Alster. A complete system of sewers, also, upon the large scale of those in London, will be established; and one of the new lines is already in progress of execution. The greater part of the new plan is, we are given to understand, the work of Mr. William Lindley, an English engineer.—*Times.*

THE FARRINGTON STREET is about to be fully tried in Tobago. We were informed by a friend on whose authority we can rely, that one of our most extensive attorneys (in consequence of instructions from home) has recently obtained about 100 acres of waste land, and estates under his charge to be surveyed, and divided into small lots, which he means to offer to the labourers of the estate at a moderate rate of purchase. An entire long out of cultivation, and the land is now being cleared, and the first crops are being sown. The experiment farmers is about to be entered into, and once begun, it must, in self-defence even, be adopted by all.—*Tobago Gazette.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF DORSET has just been deprived of two of its professors by a summer sea voyage

on board the Russian government. Dr. Uman, professor of theology, had filled the rectorial duties from 1890 to 1901, and had then rendered the resignation of that dignity on the plea of ill-health. His resignation was accordingly accepted, and he was invited to the purchase of a splendid villa estate presented to their late rector, as a token of their respect. According to the Russian law, no public officer is allowed to accept any such gift, and he has inferior, without the express permission of his superiors. Nevertheless, Professor Uman did accept the proffered present, and Dr. Dunga, professor of law, published in the *Pravda* the resignation of his position. The Russian government has marked its displeasure of this proceeding, by dismissing Professor Uman from the public service, and transferring him to a post in the Ministry of Education. Professor Dunga has been punished by being removed to an inferior appointment at the University of Kazan.—*Fat.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, 1893, V. 14.

Camp Delhi, the 18th February, 1904.

The several officers who have been appointed to the Junior Assistant, and of Junior Assistants to the Commissioner in the Nagar and Muzaffar territories, are published from the 18th day of February, 1904. The establishment under the Commissioner, will consist of the following officers:—

1. Captain Mansingh, 4th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant J. R. 1800 Regt. 4th Regiment Native Infantry; and

2. Major Mansingh, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Mansingh, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, are appointed Deputy Commissioners of the 1st class. Lieutenant Mansingh, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Major Mansingh, Commissioner in the Nagar and Muzaffar Territories, will recommend to the Governor General, one officer for employment in the 1st class, and three officers for employment in the 2nd class.

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1. Captain Mansingh, 4th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant J. R. 1800 Regt. 4th Regiment Native Infantry; and

reduced price, viz.

Base Salary at Co.'s Rl.	22 per dozen quarts.
Brown dirt,	21 ditto ditto.
Piet Wine,	22 ditto ditto.
Bard-wax Claret, ..	22 ditto ditto.
Champagne,	20 ditto ditto.

N. B.—Mud-oll Residents will be pleased to apply through their own agents.

Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 428, Vol. IX.]

SERAPPORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 16th, 1848.

Price 2 Cols. Rs. monthly, or 10 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

APRIL OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE.—The latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, with it may be forwarded for the Mail to be despatched by the April Steamer, from Bombay, will be Saturday, the 19th Proximo.

W. MOORE,
Deputy Post Master.

General Post Office, 23d Feb. 1848.

THE VICTORY AT HYDRABAD.—Seldom has any event come upon the public so unexpectedly as the announcement of a great victory gained by Sir Charles Napier over the Amers of Scinde. The last notes of war had died away in India, and the sword was supposed to have been consigned for a long day to its sheath, when we learn that one of the most obstinate engagements in which our troops have ever been employed, was fought on the 17th of February last, and one of the most severely contested yet signal victories obtained on the banks of the Indus. For the particulars of this victory we refer to the copious extracts we have made from the *Bombay Times* in another column. Never perhaps since the days of Wellesley and Lake have our armies been engaged with so obstinate a foe. The enemy consisted of no coward rabble, but of disciplined troops, and exhibited a degree of determined courage, far exceeding that of the Afghans. The disproportion between the strength of the two armies in point of numbers, was extraordinary: 1700 British troops were opposed to 22,000 Beluchers. The ground was so judiciously chosen by the enemy as to give them every advantage of position. The obstinacy with which they fought may be judged of from their loss, a thousand killed and four thousand wounded. But under Providence, we have achieved a great victory. Napier has not merely upheld the honour of his name, so celebrated in the annals of the ages, but added fresh lustre to it. All the eccentricities of his career since he assumed the command of Scinde, are lost sight of in the admiration we feel at his judicious dispositions in the field, and his daring chivalrous courage. In one single battle the ruling dynasty is humbled to the dust, and the independence of Scinde annihilated. The country lies at the mercy of Lord Ellenborough, and it remains for his Lordship to determine whether the Talpans "have ceased to reign," and the country is to be annexed to the British dominions, or whether the nominal sovereignty of Hyderabad, and some scraps of territory around it, shall be continued for a few years longer to the vanquished Amers.

By what facility does it happen that the most pacific Governors General are thus drawn into warlike enterprises? By what irresistible combination of circumstances has it happened that Lord Amherst was led to a long and expensive conflict with Barmah; that Lord Auckland, though whom no man more cordially desired to avoid war, was plunged into a disastrous conflict in Afghanistan; and that Lord E. himself, who came out to restore peace in India and Asia, and who is anxious that his peaceful policy should form the pride of his administration, has been committed to hostilities with a state with which we were at peace, and in a single battle has become master of the kingdom of Scinde? Is it the condition of our tenure in India that we are

thus to be engaged in uninterrupted hostilities; while there remains a prince capable of opposing our authority. Such indeed would appear to be our destiny here—if the expression may be used without impropriety. Whether it be in war dictated by self defence, or dictated by a spirit of aggression, it seems as though we were never to be at peace, till every spark of independent power has been extinguished.

The justice of the quarrel is severely arraigned by the Editor of the *Bombay Times*. He seems to think it far more unjustifiable than the attack on Afghanistan by Lord Auckland. In that case there was the apparent necessity of self defence to palliate, if not to excuse, the invasion of a country in which our great European rival had established an influence incompatible with our security. But here it is urged, the Amers had agreed to every demand but one. They had yielded up territories on the North and the South, at the demand of the Governor General. They objected only to the relinquishment of a strip of land on the banks of the Indus which would have destroyed their hunting grounds. This is scarcely a sufficient ground for annihilating their power. Then, they attacked Major Outram while he sustained the sacred character of an Envoy. But to this it may be said, that the attack arose from the irrepressible feelings of their troops; and that the Envoy was advised of his danger and entreated to retire. After the attack had been made on him indeed, there was no option left, but for Sir Charles Napier to come up to his rescue. When the General found a hostile enemy blocking up his path, he had no choice between attacking them, or being annihilated with his army. More detailed information is required before we can form an opinion of the justice of the quarrel.

But the main question which now remains for consideration is, what are we to do with Scinde? On the 1st of October last, when the second proclamation of Scinde was issued, this country was not within the limits "marked out to be assigned to our empire," with which Lord Ellenborough pledged himself to be content. But then it is a country without the possession of which our boundary of the Indus cannot be compact. Neither can the navigation of that river be considered safe while an independent, and now hostile, power keeps possession of either bank and of the Delta. It is productive, and under our management, may be made more productive, and the troops required to keep possession of it, will cost us nothing; the country itself will maintain these with ease. It lies within a week's march of our Western Capital. Its high roads do not run through impassable defiles like the Bikan and the Khyber and the Khoond Ghul; they consist of magnificent streams, which our steam flotilla may traverse with speed and safety. It lies open to the sea, and troops, ammunition and supplies may be poured in with ease. It is a plain and may be defended with little difficulty, for there will soon be no enemy more formidable than the last. The late government has been pronounced to be the most grinding despotism in Asia; and our rule would be a blessing. We should disforest the Sikhargah, repeal the sumat laws, restore the ruined cities, revive com-

merce, dispense justice, and diffuse happiness; and our title to it by the right of conquest would be as good as that of the Talpans, whose occupation is of yesterday, and who have no prescription to support them. What is to be done? Shall we keep the country, or shall we relinquish it? To relinquish it would be little short of folly; to retain, may be a crime.

After the foregoing remarks were in type, we received the *Bombay Times* of the 4th, which gives a different view of the origin of the quarrel with the Amers. Our contemporary appears to state that they had agreed to all the provisions of the treaty "symbolized and unjust as many of them were," by which we are, we suppose, to understand that they had not only given up the territory demanded of them on the north and the south, but had also agreed to the partial destruction of their hunting grounds, that the navigation of the Indus might be unimpeded. He states that after every question had been settled and the treaty signed, a heavy pecuniary mule was imposed on them for having corresponded with some foreign power contrary to the treaty of 1839. To what guilty correspondence our contemporary alludes, we have not informed us. That the Amers were in correspondence with those who endeavored to raise Central Asia against us in 1837 and 38, is matter of history; but Lord Ellenborough can scarcely intend to punish negotiations belonging to the days of Lord Auckland, which in the case of Dost Mahomed, and his party have proved to be no sufficient cause of war. And with what power the Amers ever have corresponded with the last four years since we marched into Afghanistan and broke up the combination, it is difficult to divine, except it be with Akbar Khan.

The article of our contemporary is singularly origination. He speaks of the Governor General as having interposed a "twink," he talks of "no small amount of dishonest and discreditable negotiations." He imputes the worst conduct and the worst motive to Lord Ellenborough. If he is in full possession of the terms of the negotiation, he should lay them before his readers. If not, he should suspend his own judgment. It may be that the present attack on the Amers is the most unjustifiable and the most nefarious measure which the British Government has yet undertaken; but we have no evidence whatever of the fact. We only say that our Envoy was attacked by overwhelming numbers, headed by a relative of the ruling family; and that General Napier was placed in a situation in which he must have fought and conquered, or have been annihilated. The *Bombay Times* is so sensitive on the subject of the Amers war, that if he can trace the slightest resemblance between any measure of the present government, and that of Lord Auckland, his indignation is kindled, and his judgment falls into abeyance. Such may have been the case in the present instance, for the demand on Scinde is compared to that made on the Dost, which was of course every thing that was villainous.—But we must wait for fuller information.

SPECIAL APPEALS.—The Act which has recently been passed relative to Special Appeals,

involve an important principle of law and an essential change in the jurisdiction of the Courts; and appears therefore to require more than a cursory remark. We perceive that the *Hurkars* has offered some comments on it, written on the whole, in a spirit of moderation, which deserves to be noted.

Every suitor in a Court is entitled to one regular appeal as a matter of right. But when the decision involves a question of law, or of usage having the force of law, or some important point on which no judicial opinion has been given, he is allowed a second or special appeal. These special appeals have reference therefore to constructions of law of scarcely less importance than the laws themselves, and demand the highest legal knowledge and experience, such as cannot be supposed to reside except in the highest Court of Law. Hitherto however it has been the practice for the Zillah Judges to hear special appeals from the decisions passed by the Principal Sudder Ameen, in appeal from the decrees of Sudder Ameen and Mooniffs. It must be evident that the importance of the question involved in a second appeal does not depend upon the magnitude or otherwise of the particular interests at stake. A suit of the value of 300 Rupees may involve a point of law which requires the highest legal acumen and judgment which our judicial institutions can supply, and which ought not to be fixed except by the highest legal authority. The next application of that very construction of law may determine a suit of ten times its value. It is important to the interests of justice therefore that these legal points should be decided by the Court of final resort, and not by any intermediate tribunal.

It is important also that the constructions of law established by these special appeals should be uniform, which can never be the case, if every Zillah Judge is at liberty to establish them, and no appeal lies from his decision. We may thus come to have a different law in every district. Upon general principles therefore, the decision of these points of law should be vested in a Court, where they will be examined and settled by the first Judges of the land, and of which the decisions will be uniformly respected in every Court throughout the country. But the pending position of the Zillah Judges at the present time renders this arrangement almost imperative. It is an anomaly in our arrangements that the Civil Judges in the various districts have not as formerly the benefit of any legal training and experience. They are transferred at once from a Magistrate's or Collector's office to the office of Civil Judge, to preside over the administration of Civil law, of which they have no experience. That they must be unqualified for a considerable time after they have been raised to the bench, to decide knotty points of law, and to furnish a correct construction of the Acts, is a fault which originates not with them, but with the system; but while it continues to exist, there is the strongest reason for leaving the decision of special appeals to the Sudder Court.

It is true that the Sudder Court has been in the habit of furnishing constructions of law for the guidance of the subordinate Courts; but these extra-judicial decisions have not been without great and manifold inconvenience. The concurrence of the two chief Courts at Allahabad and Calcutta was made necessary to the validity of any such construction. Sometimes the Court of Allahabad consisted of four Judges; and occasionally the opinion of two of them neutralised

that of the other two. Sometimes the upper Court decided against the lower Court. Indeed the disagreement has been often found to be very perplexing, and to occupy much of the time of the two tribunals. In such cases a reference is made to the Executive Government; but to this course there lies the most serious objection. The constructions thus given were moreover framed on A. B. cases, without a full statement of facts and arguments, without the attendance of the parties or their pleaders, or any friction of legal argument. Perhaps the construction thus delivered upon the imperfect consideration of a fictitious case, was found erroneous when the same point came in a judicial form before the Court. Many other inconveniences might be pointed out; but these are sufficient to justify the change by which the Sudder Courts have been re-arranged from giving judgments on points of law, except when the whole case is argued judicially before them. Though the new law provides only for special appeals, and for those constructions of law which are to be determined by such appeals, we have reason to suppose that the Court will still be at liberty to issue explanations of minor questions of law and practice. There are a variety of subordinate points on which it is highly important that the Sudder Court should give the benefit of its experience and judgment to the lower Courts.

Against the new law it may be urged, that the multiplication of special appeals from 500 to 1000, which will probably be the case, will consume much of the time of the Sudder Court, and lead to the accumulation of arrears. If this should eventually appear to be the case, it will be necessary to increase the strength of the Court; but the time which will be saved by the discontinuance of references from one Sudder Court to another, may possibly be found to afford sufficient leisure for the disposal of these suits. The delay to suitors is a more serious consideration. The Sudder Court will scarcely be able to decide the special appeals with as much rapidity as the Zillah Judges; but the delay will be diminished by that provision of the new law which limits the Court to the examination of those specific points of law on which the appeal is based, and forbids the Judges to open afresh the whole question of law and fact. Against the inconvenience to individual suitors must be placed the general advantage to the community of having these legal constructions settled by the highest judicial authority, and of giving them a character of uniformity.

It will be necessary however to make some further alterations in our judicial system, to accommodate it to the new order of things. The decisions of the Sudder Ameen and Mooniffs will now be subject to a regular appeal before the Zillah Judge and the Principal Sudder Ameen, and a special appeal to the Sudder. The decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameen in cases within 5000 Rs. will be appealable to the Zillah Judge also, and from his decree a special appeal will lie to the Sudder. But all cases between 5000 and 10,000 Rupees, will be excluded from the benefit of a second or special appeal; because the regular appeal lies to the Sudder Court, and no further appeal is admissible to the Privy Council. To correct this anomaly, it appears necessary to allow an appeal to the Zillah Judge from the Principal Sudder Ameen in all cases under 10,000 Rupees. Such cases will then come by special appeal to the Sudder, while suits of the value of 10,000 Rupees, and beyond that sum, will be heard by regular

appeal before that Court, and again in appeal before the Judicial Committee at home.

THE OLD HINDOO versus THE FRIEND OF INDIA.—An *Old Hindoo*, engaged as he tells us in heavy commercial duties, who is enriching the columns of the *Hurkars* with a series of Essays on the grievances of India, has suspended his patriotic labours to breathe his censure upon us. In the second number of the grievances, published in the pages of our contemporary on the 8th of the present month, he has given a running commentary on an article which appeared in this journal, on the address of the Mookerjee Bahoo, and prefaced it with some remarks, which seem to outrun Cobbet's remark that a good patriot must begin with being a good hater. His hatred is directed partly against ourselves, but chiefly against the institutions under the protection of which he is accumulating wealth. If we were to say that we regret to find how completely he has contrived to lose his temper in the discussion, we might be suspected of insincerity, for there are few things which a public writer is supposed to be more thankful for than the interposition of his opponent. He says that we have been raving for some time under the influence of a terrible night mare. His essay is adorned with other compliments equally flattering, which we can scarcely venture to quote lest we should be suspected also of vanity. We therefore dismiss at once, without further comment, all that relates to ourselves personally.

One great disadvantage connected with a man's losing his temper is, that his judgment is obscured, and he becomes for a time disqualified to distinguish between what is true and what is not so. Of this the *Old Hindoo* furnishes a lamentable example. To what other cause than the loss of judgment consequent on the loss of temper, are we to attribute such assertions as these,—that the people are more wretched under the British than they were under the Mahomedan administration; that the British Government has degraded the natives to the condition of slaves—that up to these few days it has patronised slavery in its worst form—that it has passed unjust and tyrannical laws—that all the legislation of British India has been made by Hindoo pundits—that nothing can be improved to the corruption of the natives,—that this corruption is fostered by the Civilian, because if the natives were honest, their occupations would cease,—that the civilian endeavours by every means in his power to promote the corruption of the natives, because if the natives were honest, the English people would direct them to be employed, and what would the Directors then do for a livelihood?—that the language of the Orientals is a continued hyperbole, and that when the laws of Manoo directed that melted lead should be poured down the throat of any man who slandered a Brahmin, nothing more was meant than that "some slight punishment which was due in justice to the offender should be inflicted." When he says that the

language of the Orientals is a continued hyperbole, he explains much that would otherwise appear unaccountable in his own letter. Coupled with this censure of the British Government, he gives a lofty panegyric of the Mahomedan rule. "They encouraged learning by large endowments"—only these endowments were bestowed exclusively on the Mullas and Muffis and not on the Brahmins. "A Rajah was Prince minister, and another was a Governor of

Bugel"—only he had turned Mussulman first. "They made no distinction between Moslems and Hindoos,"—only they preferred the Hindoos, because a Mahomedan was like a slave, and the wealth he acquired was lost through the intricacies, whereas a Hindoo was like a sponge, which might be always squeezed to advantage. "They had one set of laws"—only it was the law of the Korm, and the Hindoo law, which we revived, was in abeyance for five centuries; and "they had only one Court of Justice"—in which a Hindoo was never allowed to preside.

In one respect the *Old Hindoo* has done us injustice. He says, we have endeavored to frighten his countrymen by calling their proceedings treasonable; and saying that such meetings, alluding, as he affirms we do, to the assembly at Shreebhoo Baboo's house where Mr. George Thompson presided, if held at Patna or Samargan, would have ensured the speaker and members transportation to Almoyna. Now we did not allude to the meetings at the Baboo's house, but to a meeting at the Sangkrit College, at which Mr. George Thompson was not present. Yet it is a fact, and not an opinion, that there is no other colony of any European power in which such language as that to which we referred would not be treated as seditious. Under the British Government it is treated with indifference—we will not say with contempt. That Government has come unharmed through a more formidable opposition at a more important crisis. The language of the Mookjeejee Baboo, and the *Old Hindoo* in its most terrific strain, is mild, when compared with the denunciations of the Mahomedan press at a time when it was supposed that the combination formed in Central Asia, under the auspices of Russia,—we are adopting the language of the Mussulman leaders—would sweep us into the sea. Indeed the Calcutta movement is so entirely innocuous in a political point of view, that if etiquette did not forbid it, Mr. Bird might with abundant impunity give up the Hall as Government House for the meeting, and honour it with his own presence. But when the *Old Hindoo* hints at an appeal to the French, he must excuse us for reminding him that any thing which militates against the allegiance which the Natives owe to the British Crown, is by law treasonable; only the treason is entirely neutralised by the folly of the appeal. To assert that if the Natives had enjoyed the blessings of the French Revolution, they would by this time have been treated like men, and assumed a proper position among the nations of the earth, is to write absolute nonsense. Let him read Thiers and Alison before he again ventures to long for a revolution which would have turned the Moolgully into a revolutionary torrent, and established a permanent gillotine in Tank Square.

It is the smallest glory of the British Government that it is superior to the Mahomedan Governments which preceded it. If with the advantages it enjoys of higher illumination, political and religious, it could claim no higher credit, however it might deserve the commendation of the natives, with their limited experience, it would be unworthy the graces of Christendom. What else would it be to say that a Christian nation, foremost in the ranks of civilisation, had not desecrated the temples and mutilated the images of a vanquished people; that it was not in the habit of dragging the country gentlemen to the gallows to pay their arrears, through a pond filled with the most intolerable filth; that the richest bankers in the kingdom had not

been carried into captivity and then hurried from a precipice to find a grave in the river? The only Hindoo historian we have, says that the last of the Nabobs of Moorsheebad in the year preceding the battle of Plassey, amused himself by ripping open pregnant women that he might satisfy his curiosity, and with drowning men by dozens in empty boats that he might enjoy the spectacle of their dying agonies. It would be almost a reflection on our national honour had we no higher claim to the gratitude of the natives than the merit of having abstained from such cruelties.

The glory of the British administration hitherto appeared to us—and we have had some opportunity of watching its progress for thirty years—to consist in its gradually overcoming those prejudices which once predominated in it. We compare it with itself at successive periods, and we find abundant cause to congratulate India on its existence. The country fell to us by a train of unexpected circumstances at a period when every nation in Europe considered foreign possessions valuable only as they ministered to the wealth and power of the conquerors; when the interests of the conquered were of no account; when the benighted political maxims in Fencelon's *Telemaque*, which are now considered common place, were regarded as Quixotic. That age has passed away; its doctrines have long since been exploded, and it is now admitted as an axiom that we hold the Government of India as a trust for the benefit of its children. This axiom is the vital principle of our administration. The history of our rule in India for the last half century is a history of constant and steady progress. The liberal principles upon which the government is now conducted would have been deemed by the statesmen of past days utterly incompatible with the stability of the empire. The abolition of slavery throughout India would have disturbed the repose of Warren Hastings. A meeting in Calcutta at which the British Government should be attacked as it has been by a Mookjeejee Baboo would have been dispersed by force without the slightest hesitation, in the days of Lord Wellesley. The education of the people, even on its present very limited scale, would have been deemed dangerous in the days of Lord Minto. The

liberty of the press we now enjoy would have alarmed Lord Amherst more than an invasion of the Burmah. The whole policy of the British Government in India has undergone so entire a change that we can scarcely recognise a single principle which is common to the first conquerors of the country and its present administrators. This amelioration has been the result not of any individual feelings of benevolence in any one Governor General, which his successors might be at liberty to abandon, but of the steady growth of sound and just principles in the administration itself. Since we entered on this career, there has been no retrograde movement; and the most despotic ruler would no more dream of abolishing our Colleges, or limiting the enjoyment of offices of trust to Europeans, or gagging the press, than Sir Robert Peel would dream of reviving the Star Chamber and the High Commission Court. This progressive principle of improvement is so interwoven with the system of our administration, that even the misuses of their advantages and privileges by a small fraction of educated youths in Calcutta will produce no sinister effect. The fierce denunciations to which the Government happens just now to be exposed, will not be permitted for a moment to turn it from the course of its wise policy. Ge-

vernment will not allow the ingratitude of a few to become the measure of its duty towards the many. There are others who know how to appreciate the blessings which the British Government has conferred on India, and who will assist it by their advice and experience in multiplying those blessings. To the frothy declamation of the Mookjeejee Baboo, to the wild appeal of the *Old Hindoo* to the French, we oppose the deliberate opinion of a greater man than either—Dwarkanath Tagore, who on leaving England in company with Mr. George Thompson, said to the Court of Directors:

"I have worked in my humble sphere under a firm conviction that the happiness of India is best secured by her connexion with your own great and glorious country, and that the more the people of that vast empire were enlightened, the more sensible they would become of the invincible power of the protecting state, and of the excellence of a Government, whose pure and benevolent intentions, whose noble solicitude for the welfare and improvement of the millions committed by Providence to its charge, may challenge the admiration of the whole world."

This article has run out involuntarily to such length, that we cannot find room for examining in detail the fifteen recipes for the removal of those wrongs under which "hapless and forsaken India" is now groaning. The author of the "Grievances of India," No. 2, must revise them before they can be seriously discussed. Thus, he requires that two members of the Imperial Parliament should be given to each Presidency; forgetting that no sooner had the members embarked, than a meeting would be called to turn them out of society. He demands the abolition of all state pensions, without remembering that for every Pension of Pension a European receives from the revenues of India, the Natives receive twenty. He wants a Vagrant Act before he has made any provision for the tens of thousands of religious mendicants of his own religion. His plans are crude, and indigestible. He must give up his heavy commercial duties for a year, and apply himself diligently to the science of Government, before he can produce a constitution worth looking at.

THE UNION BANK.—The Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the Union Bank with the extinct firm of Gilmore and Co. has been presented to the Proprietors, and the Secretary has placed on record his own reply to it. In a weekly journal, with limited space, and many demands upon it, we cannot make room for these voluminous documents, and must therefore confine ourselves to a brief notice of them.

The Report of the Committee discloses a series of transactions, for which the all-confiding public was by no means prepared. It shows that property has been pledged to the Bank which never had an existence; that bills of Exchange have been hypothecated to the Bank for large sums, when they were known by the borrowers to be waste paper; that loans have been raised on goods to which the parties had no uncontested access, which they used without any reference to the dictates of morality; and that British produce on board a vessel in the river was pawned to the Bank, and a portion of that produce unscrupulously abstracted. The transactions which the Committee have dragged to light are any thing but creditable to the British or the Christian character, and they seem to have led to the conviction that the good faith, to which the Bank has hitherto

traded with the utmost confidence in its dealings with the mercantile community, has broken down, and that its negotiations must hereafter be conducted on the sterner principle of commercial mistrust.

The Report appears to us to have singled out the Secretary, with somewhat of an ungenerous severity in order to fix on him the odium of transactions which have ended in loss. There is something like a disposition to turn upon him alone that current of indignation which should be directed rather against the Directors, but still more against the system of the Bank. It is advantageous—at least to us—that the names of the Directors were not surrendered to the Committee; for as we are happily ignorant of them, we can allude to their official conduct without any danger of personality.

It appears that the Bank has for a series of years been far too much under the control of a body of commercial men, who have distributed its funds rather with reference to the wants of their friends and mercantile associates, than to the interests of the Proprietors. The Directors appear from the very origin of the Institution to have allowed its affairs to be conducted upon a very loose and hazy system; and to have trusted far more to the honour of the lenders, than to the intrinsic value of the security they offered. This is acknowledged by all parties. When the present Secretary came into office, he, like his predecessor, pointed out the dangers of the system which was then in vogue. The words of the former Secretary are remarkable; they give us in one short paragraph a thorough insight into the system which has just been exposed by the Committee, in time to save the Bank from ruin.

"There is besides those, another class of security, if such it can be called, when the goods are never seen, nor their existence ascertained by any party on behalf of the Bank. It is a sure in any way that such loans are made on deposit of goods, yet often having obtained accommodation on such terms in the first instance, with two or three renewals, it would, no doubt, be taking as ground of mutual offence, if any thing more substantial were now to be required."

To have demanded any thing more substantial than the security which the Directors were shut in the habit of accepting, which security the Secretary himself declared to be a *farce* would have been taken as a ground of mutual offence. This is indeed a fine position, for a Secretary to be placed in. The Directors help their friends to loans on the deposit of goods, when the goods are never seen, and their existence identified by no party on behalf of the Bank; and yet were the Secretary to urge it on the Directors to terminate the *farce*, and demand substantial security, instead of receiving their thanks, he would run the risk of giving offence. Mr. Gordon has endeavoured, and not without success, to remedy this state of things. Perhaps he has not done all that he might have done. Perhaps he ought to have made a bolder stand against a system which has in the long run have brought the Bank to the ground. Yet we all know how difficult it must be for a man to place himself in a state of opposition to those whom he is called to set with, and to set under. It is not generous to throw the whole blame of these losses on the man who endeavoured to correct the vices of the system. It would, we think, have been more equitable in every instance in which the Committee have used the word *Seign-*

itary, to have used the term *Bank*. It looks somewhat like an attempt to screen the real offenders by presenting the ministerial officer as a scape-goat, for there is little reason to doubt that in the disposal of the funds of the Bank to merchants and speculators, the voice of the Directors has always predominated over that of the Secretary.

Yet we cordially unite with Mr. Taiton in saying, let "bye gones be bye gones." In the particular case now exposed there has been dishonour to the parties, discredit to the Directors and Secretary for their laxity; and loss to the proprietors of five lakhs of Rupees. But this loss will be a gain, if it serves to save fifty lakhs, which it is most likely to do. The present lesson will not be soon forgotten. The storm which has now burst, will serve to purify the atmosphere of the Bank. Business will in future be conducted on safer and sounder principles, and the Bank itself will regain that place in the confidence of the public which it once enjoyed. But the Proprietors must not look for more than six, or at the utmost for seven per cent. dividends, if they are determined to allow their funds to be embarked in no speculations connected with risk. It is by endeavouring to swell itself twice a year to the size of the Bank of England, which is fastened by a Government monopoly, that the Union Bank has injured itself. That Chartered Bank gives its proprietary body the benefit of the profits of a double capital. The Union Bank cannot give the same interest, except by embarking in undertakings of doubtful expediency. But Union Bank Shares at a premium of ten per cent., when it gives a dividend of seven per cent., afford just as good an investment for capital as Bengal Bank Shares when they give twelve per cent. with a premium of sixty per cent.

THE GATES.—The Procession of the Gates is yet the most striking feature in the administration of Lord Ellenborough; and it may possibly continue to be remembered, when other and greater events have been forgotten. Independently of this circumstance, the importance which his Lordship appears to attach to them, will be a sufficient warrant for our recording their progress from station to station, till they reach the sea shore, or are arrested in their progress by orders from England.

Our latest advices left them at Brindabun, the residence of holy Brahmins and sacred monkeys. His Lordship appears to have taken this place and Muttra on his way to Agra, and to have passed some time in examining their wonders. The Gates followed in his train, and we are told that they were unveiled on their arrival; that both the Brahmins and the baboons crowded to see them, and that they were to remain there for three days to gratify the curiosity of the devotees both rational and irrational. What opportunity not Landseer have given for the opportunity of witnessing this rich and interesting sight! It would scarcely be possible even for his fertile imagination to do justice to a scene of which he has never been exhibited before, and is never likely to be exhibited again. He has drawn many monkeys with inimitable humour; but he has never seen any thing to compare with the sacred monkeys of Brindabun, as they passed and glided with superstitious nupture on those Gates of sensual wood. There can be little doubt that he will not allow so picturesque a scene to escape him; but he should have been on the spot to catch the spirit of the thing.

Mr. Pfander tells us in his journal, appended to the last report of the Church Missionary Society, that when Lord Auckland visited this spot, he gave a Hundred Rupees among the priests, and that they have since persisted in representing the gift as a proof of the Governor General's respect for that shrine. The next Governor General visits them with the Gates of Somnath in his train, covered with the richest trappings, escorted by a Military guard, and treated with a degree of reverence which cannot fail to make a deep impression on the native mind. After the visit of the gates, we fear the Missionary may preach for ten years in vain at Mattra and Brindabun.

It is thus our great men unconsciously foster a superstition, which is the grand cause of national degradation, and which must be eradicated before India can take up her position among civilized nations. It is thus that the injunctions of the Court of Directors are disregarded, and the influence of the state bestowed on the encouragement of idolatry and priestcraft.

THE NEW MAGISTRATE OF HOWRAH.—Among the minor improvements effected by Government, we must not omit to notice the establishment of a separate Magistral jurisdiction in the suburbs of Calcutta across the water. This measure has been so long required on the principle of justice and common sense, and has been so repeatedly petitioned for by the public and the public press, that it is only marvellous it has been delayed to the present time. Within the last twenty-five years the city of Calcutta has swelled to a great extent beyond its original limits, and our "borough of Southwark" has grown almost to the size of a town; but the old judicial arrangements, which were made when it was only a hamlet, have continued without alteration. The Criminal Court has continued to be held on the Calcutta side of the water; and the sessions for justice have been obliged to cross a river rendered particularly dangerous by a forest of shipping. This inconvenience has now been removed. A separate Magistrate has been appointed for the trans-Hooghly suburb, and justice is brought to the door of the poor and the oppressed. It is much to be desired that a similar arrangement could be made in other parts of the country where a broad and dangerous river runs through the Magistral jurisdiction. During a third of the year the people cannot obtain justice, but at the risk of their lives. In all such cases, the Magistrate should be separated into two divisions and a Magistrate's Court established on either side of the river.

Advantages have also been taken of this change to cut off from the jurisdiction of Hooghly those channels which lay to the south, at so great a distance from the seat of the Magistrate as to be virtually beyond his control, and to annex them to the Court of Howrah. The district of Hooghly therefore no longer extends through one degree and a half of latitude from Santipore in the North, to Fort Mornington, in sight of Diamond Harbour, in the South.

We return many thanks to the friend who has favoured us with the scheme of a rail road, which was submitted recently to the Court of Directors. We had intended to take up the subject in the present number, but to do justice to it we must give the entire plan, which we cannot do before the next week, as the important intelligence from Simla occupies all our room.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

—The *Bombay Times*, which reached us to-day, to be of service in our last issue, announces a great victory by Sir Charles Napier over the army of Scinde, in which 23,000 Native troops were opposed to 2701 British troops. For particulars we refer to our extracts. The conflict was obstinately maintained for three hours; the exchange, extraordinary; the victory, most signal.

—The *Star* states, that a party of gentlemen, commanders of vessels engaged in the transport service in China, dined together at Spencer's, and after dinner discussed the propriety of opening a subscription for those who had suffered during the war. The transports were often exposed to the full fire of the enemy, and many of the officers and men received injuries which have disabled them for life. Had they been in the regular service of Government, ample provision would have been made for them; but they have no legal claim on the state, and must pass the remainder of their lives in misery and want, unless some means of relief can be devised. A subscription was commenced and 500 Rs. put down immediately. The owners and commanders of ships have responded with a golden harvest in this war; and it becomes them to devote some portion of their gains to the relief of those who suffered on board their vessels.

—From the same paper we learn, that the united body of the Trevelyan service have petitioned Government for some modification of the regulations which apply to them. They are subject to many privations. Their subsistence are not their own. They are confined uninterruptedly to the vessel, and have only a day or two in the month for intercourse with their families. When absent a day through illness, half their pay is cut. Their own is hard one, and calls for the humane interposition of their employers.

—The meeting of the Mechanics' Institute held on Tuesday, was numerously attended by ladies and gentlemen, Europeans and Natives. Mr. George Thompson delivered an address on Mechanics Institutions, which the Rev. Mr. Morton promised to translate into Bengalee. That gentleman also addressed the meeting, and said that though Mr. Thompson had some *overdose* on the subject of Indian politics, he was free to avow that all he had heard that evening had his entire assent.

Mr. Thompson replied to Mr. Morton in an extempore speech. The most remarkable expression in it was the assurance that every opinion he had formed of the Government of India at home had been confirmed, and none of them altered, since his arrival here. Mr. Thompson's best friends cannot but regret the use of so very unguarded an expression. We learn from the *Harbinger*, that the harmony of the meeting was disturbed by the brutal conduct of some ruffians, whose name is not mentioned.

—Mr. Buxley is obliged by ill health to visit the Cape; and his departure creates three acting appointments: which is to be regretted, though we see how it could be avoided. Mr. Davidson officiates for him as Secretary; Mr. Harvey as Secretary; Mr. Davidson as Commissioner; Mr. Currie officiates for Mr. Harvey as Collector of Sea Customs; and some body must officiate for Mr. Currie as Secretary to the Revenue Board.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

—We have no farther information from Bombay regarding the signal victory of Hyderabad. The *Star* has a letter from that neighbourhood, which states that all the wounded officers were being well cared for; and that a force was immediately to be despatched from Bombay to strengthen Major Napier, who is but inadequately supplied with troops for so arduous a task as that of maintaining peace in a country where every man is on foot. This precaution is necessary whether the country is retained or not. Not a syllable is said about the treasures of Hyderabad, which have been stat-

ed at the most moderate computation to exceed fifteen millions sterling, the largest amount of prize money which ever fell to the lot of an army. The Spanish galleons, which used to be considered the richest prizes in the world, were nothing to this Treasury of Hyderabad.

—A most determined case of murder and suicide has just been perpetrated in Calcutta by one Dobson, an officiating preventive officer. He had been married some months to a widow of whose he was jealous, perhaps with, perhaps without cause. He was given to the bottle, he was in debt, and his goods had been distrained. This combination of causes unseated reason. He came home from the ship without leave, a little elevated with liquor on Wednesday last, halted the door, and first blew out his wife's brains, and then his own. The jury found a verdict of wilful murder and *felix de se*.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

—The *Bombay Times*, which arrived yesterday, has fuller particulars respecting the great victory obtained over the Scinde Army by General Napier, the whole of which we have transferred to our columns. The Editor has given a brief notice of the cause of hostilities. The Amers refused to give up any portion of their hunting grounds on the banks of the Indus for the navigation of that stream. These Sikh regiments have been established by the most infamous oppression, by the razing up of villages, and the displacement of the wretched inhabitants. They have now become the cause of the overthrow of the Talpurs dynasty. Major Outram, but gone on to Hyderabad, and the *Times* intimates that he will return to England forthwith.

It must be a very short-sighted policy in the Government to allow a man of Major Outram's qualifications, and one so thoroughly acquainted with Scinde, to quit India at such an emergency.

—A Correspondent of the *Englishman*, *Bombay*, has sent a letter to the *Times* extolling the courage of Messrs. Rustomjee Gonsalves and Co. in determining to protect the Chief Justice of the *Goanese Republic*, and in refusing to allow him to be displaced. But *Buckley* does not explain why the firm spontaneously offered to sacrifice him, in their letter to Government.

—The Governor General has ordered two Police battalions to be organized for service in India, on the same principle as those which have been just established in the Sagar and Verdule territories. The gallant Major Fergusson, who obtained so high a reputation in the Afghan campaign, has been placed at the head of them.

SUNDAY, MARCH 12.

—The Lottery is about to be assigned to the tomb, without a single expression of regret on the part of any public writer. Every editor has cordially joined in congratulation on the abatement of this nuisance. We believe we are correct in saying that the lottery has lately, under Capt. Hyde's management, been made profitable; and that the abolition is not final till the Court in Londonhall Street shall have sanctioned Mr. Bick's Act. One writer in the *Harbinger* hints at the possibility of the establishment of a lottery up here. We think his fears are visionary. We will venture it is that the Danish authorities will not take up an objectionable institution which the British Government has abandoned for its immoral tendency.

—The Governor General reached Agra on the 4th instant, and took up his residence in the Fort. We have extracted from the *Agra Utkar* a long account of this event.

—It is pleasing to learn that the regular Mail of the 20th February reached Bombay in time for the March Steamer, the same day with the Express. The number of letters despatched from Bombay on the 1st of March was 27,511; of Europe, 10,607; India, 17,774. This Mail will convey to England the first intelligence of the unexpected battle of Hyderabad.

—The *Bombay papers* state that the report of Sir George Arthur's having declined the invita-

tion of Native, thereby making an inviolable distinction between them and Europeans, is altogether unfounded. He has accepted invitations to all the recent parties, except in one instance in which indisposition constrained him to remain at home; and this case was distinctly assigned for his non-attendance.

—The account of Akbar Khan's having returned Capt. Traup's horse is correct. The *Dell's Gazette* states, that while he was at Delhi, a messenger arrived from Akbar with two letters, one to the Governor General, the other for Capt. Traup himself. They were both sent to Lord Ellenborough, where the Captain's letter unfolded, and told him he might keep the horse.

—The same paper states that the Governor General's Agent has been instructed to withhold the answer or present usually offered to the Emperor at Delhi on the part of Government.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

—A numerous meeting of native householders has been held at the Police office, in consequence of the requisition of Government, relative to the working of Act 21 of 1819; the object of which was to develop the municipal arrangements of Calcutta on the householders. No attempt has since been made on the part either of natives or Europeans to carry the Act into effect. At this meeting, Baboo Anandoy Day being in the Chair, it was resolved, that it is considered expedient to undertake the duties of Assessment, Collection and management of the rates of the Town. A Sub-Committee of twelve have been appointed who will meet on Monday to prepare a report on the subject.

—The *Devi Chandroo*, which came in yesterday, gives little addition to the intelligence received from Scinde, except that the *Satellite Steamer*, was able to take up a position on the river flank of the enemy whence her guns did serious execution among them.

—The *Parson Chandroo*, after passing a junk among the members of the Theero family, who have declared themselves as Tagore's family because he has visited Europe, says that their names are to be struck off the Government House list. We believe he is altogether misinformed.

—Capt P. Nicholson, lately in attendance upon Dost Mahomed, having returned to the province, on the Asker's quitting Lahore, has been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. Capt. Nicholson, is among those who enjoyed the patronage of our late Governor General. He is not likely to be replaced on the staff for sometime to come.

—The *Star* of this morning has some very apposite remarks on the newly constructed Police Institution. Such establishments are admirably adapted for countries like Sagar or Hindustan, where a spirit of resistance to public authority has been so lately manifested, but it is much to be doubted whether the evils of a defective Police in the more respectable districts will be cured by giving a military organization to the constabulary force. What we intended to point out in this very brief notice is, that in our short sentence our contemporary has alluded to a change greater than any which the Government has yet made in India, and one which, however beneficial, could not be effected without producing the deepest and most extensive ill will. We allude to the remark that "the funds now lettable for the village watch which in many instances are unprofitably expended and abused, might advantageously be made available for this object."

—We are happy to learn from the *Harbinger*, that Mr. George Plowden, the present Collector of Sylhet, is now selected to fill the post, *ad interim*, of Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

—The *Harbinger* states, that a very learned antiquary attached to the British Court, has predicted that the Comet will occasion a tremendous inundation, fifteen days after its first appearance. It became visible with its perturbation on Sunday, the 6th, a few hours after Mr.

and after posting the necessary sentries around the camp, and despatching a comrade to Carmichael's assistance, the ladies retired to rest. The Belooches, however, did not make their appearance that night. Before I pressed any further, I think it best to let you know the real strength, when you will be able to imagine the consternation these rumours put us in, and the awful predicament we were placed in. Our party was as follows:—Mr. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, with a child two months old, Mrs. Greenway and mother-in-law (stationed at Tatta), Mrs. Bea and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Maher, proceeding to Sukkur, Benegal, Davao, and three Europeans, and the Native guard above alluded to together with 8 or 10 servants completed our strength. The carpenter of the *Misrod*, by the bye, who was left at Tatta, to repair a boat belonging to him, we supplied with a musket and pouch, and transformed him into a soldier. The next day (Friday) word was brought in that the Belooches, to the number of 500, were then at Tatta, that they were menacently expecting an order from the Amirs to attack us, and that they were to go to work and erect a battery of all the available stores, both Government and private, and after digging a trench all round, two feet deep and four feet wide, we pitched our tents, and the ladies, male and female all huddled together prepared to bivouac there for the night. At five in the evening a Salak and three Sepoys, on special duty from Kurach, came in and told that the towns of Tatta was crowded with Belooches armed to the teeth, and that they would be on us that very night. This was another addition to our party, but they had left their arms behind them. Major Dawson, however, had 7 extra muskets and pouches with 40 rounds of ammunition in each, which we distributed to the men in our line as they arrived. The son of the Collector Hicks, a little boy seven or eight years old, was brought in on the back of a donkey. He is a very intelligent child, and is a native of the hills. He was proceeding in charge of ordnance stores to Sukkur, was attacked by a host of Belooches, a few miles this side of Hyderabad, a laboratory man and his wife accompanied him, and the boats containing Government stores taken to Hyderabad. A few of us party, after being stripped to their skin, contrived to make their escape, a mercy when we had no arms but a knife.

While following the course of the river on our way back to Tatta, to their surprise they found that they had been overtaken by a party of Belooches, when Mr. Hicks, and his wife, and the little boy, the jungle to conceal themselves. His son, with two or three Natives, the Belooches overtook; and forcing the child from his father, and holding the poor little fellow in the air in one arm, with a drawn sword in the other, they would have torn him down for being a little foreigner, had not the men begged and prayed of them to spare him. A great many words having been exchanged on both sides, our men with the child were allowed to pass unmolested, and the Belooches retraced their steps to the boats as it was supposed; but as neither Mr. Hicks nor the Sepoys have yet made their appearance, there is every fear that they were traced by the Belooches and murdered. Four persons, who were at the way to Hyderabad, returned at the same time as very nearly, and informed us that they found it impossible to proceed on their way. They then, without any delay, returned to our party. Information was brought in at Tatta that 400 Belooches had marched on Garamba, at the mouth of the river, for the purpose of plundering the Government stores, and holding the station the French were stationed. Friday night, a severe storm over as the former had done, having us in an increasing suspense of momentary expectation of being attacked, without the means of defending ourselves. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning, while a few were trying to make the best of a broken boat, they could get word was brought that the Belooches had left the town of Tatta, and were on their way to our camp. All our supplies were stopped, and we could not get the most trifling news from them, even returning for it with our lives. A Banyan who was bringing in a little food and glass, was caught and severely beaten.

"About an hour after, more enough, the Belooches were coming in extra. They formed into three parties, about 80 or 90 in each, and took three different routes to surround our camp—some mounted and others on foot. The latter were the first to proceed to the bunker and threaten every man with death if a boat was permitted to make any way down the river. While in this state, a retreat to Kurach was proposed, but was eagerly seconded to, as it was too certain that their attacking us, had we stood a shot and wounded or killed one of their men, not one of

us would have lived to tell the tale. Spies, in the morning, were watching every motion of ours, and twenty minutes had not elapsed before our abandoning the place, and everything was in possession of it in the world, before our tents and baggage were covered with seven hundred Belooches."

"But more of our retreat by and bye. The word is to come yet. We have, however, all arrived safe with the exception of two officers and two native servants. I shall continue this to-morrow, and forward it by post. I can hardly write more, so you must excuse me."

—**ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATES.**

—**Benkul Tatta.**

To Correspondents.

We are sorry that we must decline the letter of A. H. W. in our next.

—**ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—May I request the favour of your giving a small room in your most valuable and popular paper for the general information of the following translation of the Bombay *Proposito da Liberdade* dated Saturday, the 18th February, 1848.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A CATHOLIC.

For the information of the bogglers, and of the curious who, without the least interest, or predilection, have always importuned us, questioning about the negotiation in and out between the Court of Portugal and of Rome we have copied an article we found in the Journal received in the last steamer which reached Suva, and was extracted from *Proposito da Liberdade*, a Gazette written in Italian which can be easily understood by our friends the *Proposito*, and if they choose without expense read therein the news arrived from Portugal, and not state hereafter that it has been forged in our office.

Portogallo.—Si annunzia da Lisbona che la negoziazione fra la Corte di Portogallo e quella di Roma sono felicemente terminate. A traverso le varie istruzioni, non si sa se il signor Cappadino ha accettato la lettera di dimissioni del patriarca di Lisbona, ed ha ricevuto la nomina di quattro Arcivescovi. Il governo di Lisbona, ed ha ricevuto la nomina di quattro Arcivescovi. Il governo di Lisbona, ed ha ricevuto la nomina di quattro Arcivescovi. Il governo di Lisbona, ed ha ricevuto la nomina di quattro Arcivescovi.

—**DEATHS.**

THE SPECTER OF A MESSIAH.—We (Widows) have been not a little struck by the following passage in a recently published letter from the Bishop of Calcutta. It breathes a determination to the cause of Christ among the perishing heathen, which cannot but excite admiration, and we trust, imitation also.

"But I have renounced the prospect of visiting you any more in England before I shall have seen His Grace the Archbishop supply his orders upon me, India is my scene of duty, delight, and usefulness. The excitement of a short visit would prevent me at any time of this life if I can but find any excuse to delay, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God, I shall have renounced. Already have I in my mind the words of the apostle, 'I shall be as a man of blood and death.' The climate of England would not probably, not suit me; and the joy of

my family would break my heart; the voyage is and will be without any remains of strength. I must not therefore, tempt God, but be content with the treasures of letters and the communion of the saints in prayer and intercession. Three years ago, I was set upon going home, my feelings have been subdued by a sense of duty greatly altered. Where should a Bishop die, but in his diocese?"—*Pat.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE DEGENERACY OF THE EARLY CHURCH.—The outward show of a nation, and external splendour of a monarch, are the internal and spiritual unity, which is the very essence of the religion of God. I am forewarned the previous portions of faith, and the moral character of the empty vessel which had contained it. With the decay of faith as a governing principle, some other was sought for; and the members of the Church thus came to be bound together by means of bishop, archbishop, pope, maffre, ceremonies, and canons. The living Church, having gradually retired into the secluded sanctuary of some solitary spots, its place was taken by an external Church, which was thereupon destined to be of Divine institution. Salvation no longer streaming from the new hidden word, it was held to be transmitted through the medium of humanly-invented forms, and that none should press to its source without that conveyance (as both Pagan and Jewish held). No man, it was said, can by his own faith attain to everlasting life. It was the duty of the Church, as the Holy Ghost to the apostles, the apostles to the bishops, and the Holy Ghost dwells in that order of things. In primitive times, whoever held the Spirit of Jesus Christ was a member of the Church; but now the inversion of terms took place, and it was pretended that he alone who was a member of the Church received the Spirit of Jesus Christ.—*D. Ashurst's Ref., Scott's Ed. 1848.*

—**SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.**—A long debate has taken place in the Town Council in Liverpool on the following motion made with the view of the Corporation retaining their steps in this important matter. The motion was made by Mr. C. J. Wilson, and was to the effect:—"That it be referred to the Committee to consider whether, after establishing in the Corporation Schools a system of religious instruction, based on the principles of the Church of England, and, in all respects, in strict accordance with her tenets, such a modification cannot be made in the existing rules and regulations as to enable the Corporation to receive the services of the poor, professing different religious opinions, by allowing their children the secular instruction of the schools, the parents giving an assurance to the Corporation that the religious instruction shall not be neglected." Upon a division, it was carried by 39 to 20. "Although," says the *Liverpool Times*, "the resolution of Mr. G. H. Lawrence, in favour of admitting the children of Roman Catholics to the advantages of a good general education in the Corporation Schools, has been lost by a large majority, yet it has had the effect of drawing the attention of the Conservative members of that assembly an opportunity of serving their protest against the bigotry and exclusiveness of the present system. An angry note was also sent to the Mayor (Mr. G. H. Lawrence), brother of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. G. H. Lawrence, the most intimate of Lord John's friends and supporters, together with Mr. Ambrose Lane, Mr. Henry Lawrence, and Mr. Alderman Turner, five gentlemen of excellent judgment and moderate opinions. These all voted in favour of Mr. Lawrence's motion; and, in addition to them, Mr. Bell spoke strongly in favour of admitting the Roman Catholic children, though he objected to the plan proposed by Mr. Lawrence; and Mr. Alderman Need (who was not present) also spoke in favour of the plan then continued on the present plan. As Mr. John Smith and Mr. Robinson had previously avowed a similar opinion, this makes nine of the Conservative members of the Council who have entered their protest against the present system. A bill it is necessary to bring over many more converts, as a little more discussion"—*Pat.*

—**REVEREND LIBERTY IN FRANCE.**—A chapel for the service of the poor, and the poor at Nantes was closed by the Prefect, in virtue of the law against associations, passed in the reign of His Majesty Louis Philippe. The Prefect, however, was not satisfied with the Tribunal, has sanctioned the law of the Prefect. M. Guvier and other pastors protest. The Tribunal, ruled, that, as the Catholic priests needed the approval of the State to open a place of worship, the Protestants needed it. The pastors objected, that if the Catholic religion needs this, and submits to this, it is through a Concordat with the Pope; whilst they, the Protestants, should enjoy the benefit of the Article of the Charter unobscured, which grants freedom of worship. The trial has created some sensation.—*Nid.*

—**THE REV. J. KERRY, formerly Unitarian Minister in London, has been appointed to officiate this year at Cambridge.**—*Spanish Express.*

—**ROME.**—A letter dated Rome, 6th inst., published in the *Collegio Gazette*, states that the eyes of

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

THE SPECTER OF A MESSIAH.—We (Widows) have been not a little struck by the following passage in a recently published letter from the Bishop of Calcutta. It breathes a determination to the cause of Christ among the perishing heathen, which cannot but excite admiration, and we trust, imitation also.

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Young.....

Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in Ind.

Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Lombard
Street.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MARCH 23rd. 1848.

No. 429. Vol. IX.]

Price 3 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 30 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Editor of the *Friend of India* begs to acknowledge the following donation:
From Mrs. Col. Richard, C/o. Ra. 12, to the Serampore Ladies' Benevolent Society.

SCANDAL.—We received the proclamation issued by Lord Ellenborough on hearing of the battle of Hyderabad, just in time to insert it in our last issue; but were unable to offer any remarks upon it. It appears evident from the tenor of this document that His Lordship intends to keep the country, "a Victory has placed at the disposal of the British Government"—not as formerly at the disposal of the Governor General—"the country on both banks of the Indus from Sukkur to the sea. The power, which victory has thus given, will be used in the manner most conducive to the prosperity of the people of Scinde, so long misgoverned;" and this can be accomplished only by giving them a better system of Government. His Lordship also intends that the crime of treachery in Princes shall be punished in such a manner as may deter all from its commission. If the Princes are to be made an example of, this cannot be effected by restoring to them the Government of their country. It appears evident, therefore, that the territories thus placed at our disposal, will be made an integral part of the British dominions; and there are few who will not rejoice at an arrangement by which the interests of humanity will be so effectually promoted. No prince in India ever fell from power amidst fewer regrets than the Amiers of Scinde. The worst managed district under the British administration is better governed than the country of Scinde has been under their rule. No princes have made so selfish a use of their authority, or manifested so entire a disregard of the interests of their subjects. Under no dynasty have the people pined away, or the country itself become so desolate as under the Talpoots. Every benevolent mind will rejoice to find that the royal hunting grounds are to be converted into smiling fields and happy villages; that the navigation of the Indus will not be disturbed by so hostility, and that this silent stream, which presents so gloomy a contrast to the Ganges, crowded with vessels of every description, will in a few years be animated with a busy traffic. Bombay will find a new and profitable outlet for its redundant capital and be enabled to apply it to the revival and extension of commerce in this neglected region.

The treachery of the Amiers, who had signed the treaty with the British representatives on the 14th, and the next day led on their troops to an assault on his residence, argues to afford a sufficient justification of the course which has been pursued. No objection was taken to the British authorities after such an act of perfidy, but to advance on the capital, or to retreat at the risk of being exterminated. The terms of the treaty dictated by the Governor General, may have been unpalatable,—though there is at present no evidence that under all the circumstances of the case they were unjust—but after they had been accepted by the Amiers, and the attack on Major Ochterlony was an act which demanded the most

condign punishment. The Amiers are not indifferent to the guilt and mischief of bad faith of their own cases, for they made it a plea for dismissing the officers sent on the Mission to them in 1808, that an attempt had been made by two vakeels from Jeypore to assassinate one of the Amiers at a public levee. That treasons they have now perpetrated of their own accord by their cowardly attack on the Residency, while Major Outram, relying on the faith of a treaty, was guarded only by a handful men. The *casus belli* appears therefore to be quite as clear as that which led to the detachment of the Pathans, after his treacherous assault on Mr. Elphinstone.

The despatch of General Napier is a vigorous description of a vigorous action. It is simple, clear, and business like, and will lose but little by comparison even with those well known dispatches of Sir Robert Sale, which is the opinion of our home Journalists have given him so enviable a place among the literary chieftains of the day.

There is one part of the despatch of the General upon which all our contemporaries have offered their comments, and which it is to be hoped will command the attention of the Court of Directors. Sir Charles Napier laments the great paucity of European officers with the Native Regiments, and states that on two or three occasions the sepoy recited under the famous banners of the Belooches when their own officers had fallen; and again rushed on their foes, when other Europeans and officers stepped forward to lead them on. It has been justly remarked that the sepoy in this engagement was not superior in courage to the enemy opposed to them; and that their success was owing partly to their superior discipline, but more especially to the confidence which the presence of their European officers inspired. Had those officers been cut off to such an extent as to leave their men without a head, it is possible that even the military dispositions and the daring courage of Sir Charles might have been unavailing. If he had experienced a repulse, it is difficult to calculate the consequences of the *Centurion* in the present indomitable state of some of our provinces. Independently of the political result of such a disaster, it would have entailed an expense on Government ten fold greater than that which is saved by leaving their army under officered. The remarks of Sir Charles Napier, written from the field of battle, and with the danger of this miserable policy yet present to his eye, ought to carry weight with the House Authorities. If any thing is wanting to give value to his representations, it may be found in the fact that it comes from a Queen's officer, and is free from the remotest suspicion of interestedness.

DWARAKNATH TAGORE AND THE HURKAR.

Our Contemporary appears, from an article which appeared on Friday last, to be somewhat vexed that we should have been enabled to quote in favour of the general system of Government, the opinion of one so eminently qualified to form a judgment of its character; as Dwarknath Tagore. He says that this eminent individual, never committed a greater mistake than when he said that Government had manifested "a noble solicitude for the welfare and improvement

of the millions committed by providence to its charge." Whether the supposed mistake has reference to the interests of the party of which the *Hurkars* have recently become the organ, or to the interests of truth, we are not informed. That Dwarknath must have given offence to the movement party, which has recently been organized in Calcutta, can be easily understood. But we see no reason why our contemporary should feel such deep regret that the letter was ever written. It may possibly be a little more complimentary than the rigid truth would warrant; but it is infinitely nearer the truth than the statements which have been published in the *Hurkars* from the pen of the Mockrajee Baboo, and the Old Hindoo.

The *Hurkars* says that the Tagore family had no objection to Dwarknath's going to England and feasting with the English. They have it seems excluded him from society, and cut him off from all social intercourse because he dared to say that the British Government had been a blessing to India. We think our contemporary has not needed the matter by this new version of their motives. They will gain little in public estimation by being relieved from the charge of bigotry to be adduced with that of tyranny. Their bigotry may be chargeable on their creed; their intolerance is their own sin. There was some show of consistency and even reason in the bigotry. We learn upon enquiry that Haroonkotar Tagore, who took the lead in that proceeding, is esteemed among the Peer Alee, a holy man. He has long cherished the hope of joining one day restored to the society of the orthodox, and nothing was more likely to further his views than such a blaze of orthodox zeal; nothing more calculated to render him worthy of restoration to the full honours of caste, than this excommunication by bell, book, and candle, of the illustrious member of his own family who had ventured, contrary to the rules of the enlightened shastras, to dine with the Queen of England and the King of France. The character of the victim was likely to add value to the sacrifice. Such do not, from such a motive, we can easily comprehend by a simple reference to the superstition which renders it meritorious.

But the explanation which the *Hurkars* gives of this conduct is incomprehensible. We are told in his columns that the "intelligent inhabitants of the capital of British India are beginning to acquaint themselves with the nature and character of Government, under whose *thrall* it has been placed, and that no man ought to discourage their laudable disposition." That they should make a beginning by abusing the Government which delivered them from the thralldom of the Mahomedans, may be excused; they are new to the science of Government; and naturally think that its great secret consists in the art of defamation. But that they should begin by turning out of society by far the most eminent native in the country, simply because he has spoken a good word for the Government, is—but we leave Mr. Thompson to characterize it. Is this the liberty which is to mark this new era in the history of native society in Calcutta? Alas, for the seekers after truth, and the lovers of free discussion, the seven days of "any and

"congregation" in the metropolis of British India, that they should be so little able to hear the slightest opposition to their views, as to associate such intolerance with such patriotism. Alas! Alas! that the "laudable disposition" to "acquaint themselves with the nature and character of Government," should bear so strong a resemblance to the proceedings of the Inquisition as depicted by La Sagre in the character of Don Raphael. "Non aini, vous oubliez qu'il faut point que votre interrogatoire excusse Samuel Simon; je vous en ai dit les conséquences. Vous ne devez dire que des choses qui soient contre lui, et pas un mot en sa faveur."

But the *Herbules* has evidently been misinformed by the Tagore. We are happy he has afforded us an opportunity of relieving them from this charge of inconsistency. Whatever may be the feelings of the Old Hindoo and his colleagues towards all who will not join them in railing at Government, we acquit the Tagore family in this instance of any wish to deny to others that right of private judgement which they claim for themselves. The exclusion of Dwarkanath was an act of religious bigotry and not of political intolerance. The *Blasphemy*, from whose columns we borrowed the information, has given us the most satisfactory evidence on the subject. There does not appear to have been a spark of national feeling in the business. The idea of giving a patriotic turn to the proceeding, and thereby acquiring favour with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, is evidently an after thought. Hurookomar had better sink by the bigotry, and give up the patriotism.

The grand discovery of the Native writers who have signed in the *Herbules*, appears to be that the Government of British India is a grinding tyranny. If so, it is the most singular and ineradicable tyranny the world has ever seen. Here we have a meeting of the intelligent and wealthy inhabitants of the metropolis of British India, in the Founders Dispensary, whose families have grown up to wealth and importance under the institutions of this tyrannical Government; whose ancestors, to use the language of a Hindoo of the last generation, never dared to shed a clean garment under the old dynasty lest they should become the objects of plunder. We find them trained up to an acquaintance with the English tongue which enables them to appreciate the eloquence of George Thompson; and instructed in that knowledge which gives dignity to man; and all by this very same tyrannical Government. It is this tyrannical Government which allows them to vilify its character, to impugn its motives, to blacken the character of its officers, and to invoke foreign aid, with perfect impunity; nay, it is this same tyrannical Government which has furnished them with materials for declamation, by the unreserved publication to the world of those documents which exhibit the defects of its administration.

Mr. George Thompson has spoken in terms of censure of the course pursued by the Press in reference to the present agitation. Our contemporaries are well able to answer for themselves. For our part we have no hesitation in saying that we have little confidence in the permanence or utility of the movement, since the power of a movement depends on the character of the movers. We have some little experience in these matters. The minority well manifested towards the British Government is perhaps less violent than that which was exhibited in 1859, when Lord W. Denchford's Station. At that era the whole fabric of Native society was shaken to its foundation,

and a degree of hatred was excited against Government, which had not been felt since the day when Rajah Wundthoener was executed. Large funds were raised; a society was organized, consisting of the most wealthy and influential members of society, and an agent dispatched to England to advocate their cause; yet all this zeal evaporated in two or three years; and the Dhurra Sabha died, where the present agitators are said to have begun, by persecuting those who differed from it. We cite this example not because there is any analogy between the object of that great movement and the present, but to show how little past experience will allow us to calculate on the permanence of any such feelings of exuberant zeal. The same burning excitement has in every instance that we know of been succeeded by the same frigid apathy. Nay, there does there appear any thing in the object now set before the young men calculated to sustain their ardor. It has been observed, and not without justice, that if as a conquered country India has few rights, it has fewer wrongs. The

prime actors in this movement have really little to complain of in their own case except that the Civil Service is not abolished, to make room for themselves. Solicitude for the welfare of others—for any general improvement in the condition of the people is in this country too transient a feeling to afford a solid foundation for a permanent edifice of patriotism. The chances are therefore to one that on Mr. George Thompson's departure, this movement, which is confined to the section of educated Hindoos in Calcutta, and is supported neither by the Mahomedan nor the European population, nor by the country at large,—will subside; and that no trace of it will remain but in the records of the Press.

Its utility is very questionable. We of course allude only to the written and spoken speeches which have been reported in the *Herbules*, and they appear to us more likely to enrage than to promote the cause of Indian emendation, by associating it with the most virulent and unjustifiable abuse of our rulers. We have seldom been struck with greater surprise than to find the *Herbules* admitting into its columns, without rebuke, a letter in which the Civil Service, than which a more honorable body of men does not exist, is charged with having habitually fostered native corruption from the most nefarious personal motives. It is not from such attacks or from such men as the Old Hindoo and his associates that India can ever look for any benefit. A movement like this, based on misrepresentation, can only serve to disgust all men of honorable and benevolent feelings, and cause them to rally round a government so unjustly assailed, which has done much and is doing still more for the welfare of India, and which in the short space of three months has abolished lotteries, and signed the death warrant of slavery. There is moreover no grievance now the subject matter of agitation, which the Press has not been steadily and calmly endeavoring to remove. The inadequacy of the allowances given to the native officers of Government, the glaring defects of the Police, the necessity of extending education, and of employing native agency to a greater extent in the administration, have been urged on the public authorities, by our contemporaries and by ourselves without interruption. However the conductors of the public Journals may have quarreled among themselves, they have made common cause against public grievances. In many instances their labors have been crowned with

signal success, in all they have a hope of ultimate triumph. It is not because we are jealous of any trials in the province of public agitation, which belongs especially to the fourth estate, that we object to the present movement, but because we are satisfied that in proportion as its violence increases so will the cause of improvement be retarded.

After these remarks had been written we received the *Herbules* of Tuesday last, in which Baboo Opendar Mohan Tagore has come forward to deny that the expulsion of Dwarkanath from society arose from the praise he bestowed on Government. Our contemporary has quoted a letter with which Hurookomar Tagore intended to honour us, but did not send, in which he affirms that the excommunication arose from the purest patriotism, and not from bigotry. Any man who knows any thing of the feelings of Native society, and more especially of the position of the Tagores, will feel no hesitation in giving a preference to the statement of Opendar Mohan over that of Hurookomar.

THE SONNATH GATES ARE AT BAY.—The hot winds have set in, and the season is too far advanced for their further advance; they are therefore deposited in the Fort at Agra. The season has been broken up. Major Leach is put on the duty of catching Thugs, and the reports have been sent to their respective Regiments. It is scarcely to be supposed that when the cold weather comes round, the Major and his escort will be re-assembled to commence the journey afresh to Sonnath; the procession may therefore be considered as brought to a close. The next journey of the Gates will be to the Asiatic Society's Museum in Calcutta, if Lord Ellenborough's successor should not rather feel disposed to bestow them on the British Museum. Whatever may be their future destination, it is matter of some gratitude that they are not to be paraded through the country to our shame and confusion. What may be his Lordship's motive for thus consigning them to oblivion, after having issued so flaming a Proclamation, and dispersed copies of it to all the chiefs, big and little, in India, is coloured paper, with the impression of the great vice-regal seal attached to them, it is of little consequence to surmise. Lord Ellenborough may have thought that public attention had been sufficiently aroused, to convince the most incredulous Natives that we have actually humbled the Afghans and recovered our honour; or the impulse which dictated the measure may have died away; or his Lordship may have become wiser and may not be ashamed precisely to acknowledge it; or he may have resolved, from his great regard to the Court of Directors, to anticipate their wishes. It is sufficient to us to know that the affair is ended, and that just at the time when the political opponents whom his Lordship has provoked by his attacks on Lord Auckland's administration, are bringing the Gates into Parliament, and during Sir Robert Peel to justify this measure, the Gates themselves have been left to rot in the Dewanny Am at Agra.

RAIL ROADS.—Several years back, before the Afghans war had drawn off the attention of Government from internal improvements and absorbed the funds which might have been devoted to them, the establishment of a system of communication between the Western Provinces, and the port of Calcutta, was brought under consideration. The opening of a canal

between Rajmahal and the capital was then thought the most feasible scheme, and the plan of a rail road was strenuously advocated was considered visionary. The canal is apparently laid on the shelf, and attention has again been paid to the feasibility and propriety of devoting a portion of the revenues of this country to the construction of a rail road, which shall extend, not to Rajmahal only, but on to Benares and even to Delhi. The *Englishman* and his correspondent *Ferraro*, have recently discussed the subject with much ardor and ability; and we gladly took advantage of the interest which it has excited to lay before our readers, a plan for a rail road which was recently submitted to the Court of Directors, by a young and zealous officer in their service on this establishment, whose talents were so highly appreciated by Col. Pauley, that when on a recent occasion the Senate of *Hambro* applied to him for an Engineer to blow up a vessel which obstructed the navigation of the Elbe, the author of this plan was selected for that employment. Just at that time however the news of our disasters in Afghanistan, reached England, and every officer on furlough was hurried out to India, to prevent the sack of Calcutta by Akbar Khan and his mountaineers. He was thus deprived of the opportunity of distinguishing himself.

We publish the sketch, to keep alive the present discussion. The circuitous line of route which he has chosen is we think open to objections, as the object is all rail roads is as far as possible to choose the shortest distance between two points. The facilities which this detour may afford for transporting the produce of particular districts, will, we fear, offer but a small compensation for the extra expense which must be incurred. Be that as it may, our object will be gained if the publication of this plan and estimate, should attract attention, and serve in any degree to advance the most important scheme which has yet been devised for the improvement of the country.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.—At the beginning of this year, the Government of India promulgated the draft of an Act which will terminate the legal bondage of every slave throughout the country, and give every man now held in slavery a right to claim his freedom by an appeal to the Courts of law. This Act was followed up immediately after by another which extinguished the status of slavery through the settlements in the Straits. We have now the pleasure of learning that the slaves on the Island of Ceylon, a Crown colony, have been restored to freedom, as the following extract will show:—

"We give prominence to the following extract from the letter of a correspondent in the Northern Province:—Some months ago a Circular letter from the London Anti-Slavery Society, containing queries on Slavery in India was put into my hands. I collected a mass of curious information which may hereafter, if this permit, be rendered available towards a history of a system which too long existed in Ceylon, but which I hope and believe is now for ever numbered with the departed. I delayed replying to the circular until after the 1st of January, when the effect of the late ordinance would be seen. The trouble has been such as must give pleasure to every friend of freedom. The sum of the 31st December 1842 set on about 4000 men, women, and children in this district (Waddemorey) bearing the name of slaves. Not a single slave has been registered in this year on the best authority that such also has been the result in the following Northern Districts: Jaffna; Malagasy; the Islands Tenasserim and Peninsular."

"In addition to this I am enabled on the authority of a respectable correspondent of Trincomalee

to say, that before the passing of the late ordinance slavery had no longer any existence in that district."

"The number of slaves in Ceylon was recently set down at 30,000, the vast majority of whom belonged to the Northern districts. Being the effect of the ordinance here I think I may safely assure you that the same result has followed in every district of the island, and that slavery no longer pollutes our soil. If in any part it is otherwise, I should feel much obliged to any correspondent who through the medium of your columns will inform me of the fact."—*Ceylon Observer*.

When the Acts which are now in embryo have become mature, and are incorporated with the laws of India, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing slavery extinguished throughout the English dominions in the East; and it may then be said with truth that in whatever portion of the globe the British flag waves, it waves over freemen. This is a proud distinction for a nation which was till lately one of the greatest abettors of slavery. It is true, that in this country the bondage of the slave except in some districts, was so extremely mild as scarcely to deserve the name of slavery, and that the abolition will make little perceptible difference in the condition of the country. Still it was an object worthy the attention of a great Government to remove every obstacle to the enjoyment of complete freedom by its subjects. It is gratifying likewise to the benevolent mind, as a proof that liberal principles have taken root in our Indian administration, and that we may look with confidence for other measures of improvement.

One of our contemporaries appears to think that the Act will be inoperative unless severe penalties are inflicted on those who may continue to hold their fellow creatures in slavery in defiance of its prohibitions. There can be little doubt that such an enactment will be requisite, before the benevolent views in which the legislation originated, are fully realised. But we must not attempt too much at first. Judging from the recorded opinion of the members of Government, and of the Law Commission, we should be inclined to say that a great point has been unexpectedly gained by thus destroying the legal claim of every master throughout India on the services and the earnings of his slave. The present Act has evidently been carried with some little difficulty; and it is far from improbable that if an attempt had been made to render its provisions more stringent in the first instance, the design itself might have miscarried. There has apparently been a laudable effort to avoid any direct and palpable opposition to the prejudices of those who were unable to make up their minds to the instant extinction of all slavery. Such obstacles, from which the best constructed administration is not free, must be taken into account in judging of the provisions of the proposed Act. In England it was not till the slave trade had been abolished twenty-six years, that society was prepared for the abolition of slavery itself. The disappearance of a whole generation with its prejudices and predilections, was requisite to complete the great act of freedom. Some time may therefore be reasonably allowed in this country to elapse between this announcement of personal freedom, and the enactment of penalties for inflicting it.

A REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We now proceed to review the Missionary exertions made during the past year, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society at this Presidency. The number of Missions

engaged under its direction, is twenty-five; viz. twelve in Bengal, and thirteen in the North West Provinces. Four labourers are engaged in Calcutta, at the Head Quarters of the Mission at Mirzapore. The number of communicants is forty-six; the usual Christian congregation, two hundred; no additions appear to have been made during the year. The Native Christian Institution under the superintendence of Mr. Long, is designed to give an English and oriental education to Hindoos and Mahomedans on Christian principles. It numbers forty youths in the male department. The first class, consisting of seven scholars, have been engaged during the past year in the study of the Scriptures, Milton's Paradise lost, the History of England, the History of India, Lennie's English Grammar, Goldsmith's Geography, Arithmetic, the Latin Grammar, and the Elements of Geometry.—The female department contains thirty-four girls. The Head Secretary, intended to train up Native Catechists, does not flourish. It appears to have had but two students last year; and they have been sent to labour at Kishinpur. It is right to mention however that Mr. Long has under his charge a class of eight Christian boys whom he is training up for Catechists and School Masters.

The Church Missionary Society has also a sphere of labour, like the Incorporated Society, the Independents and the Baptists in the villages to the south of Calcutta, where a spirit of enquiry was excited about eighteen years ago by the labours of the late Mr. Trawin, who may be considered the founder of a Mission which has produced larger results than any other Mission in Bengal. The number of Christians connected with the Church Society in eighteen villages, amounts to three hundred. The number of individuals baptised last year was sixty,—thirty-seven adults and twenty-three children.

Mr. Long reports that he has last year entered upon a new branch of labour; that of preaching to adults in their own vernacular language. We are happy to hear it. We think however he is disposed to attach too much importance to the concentration of Missionary labour in the metropolis; and to the diffusion of Christian truth through the English language. No missionary, says he, can have a more important department of labour than that of superintending an English School. This is not the place for combating a doctrine to which we cannot subscribe; we will only therefore remark, that the other department of labour on which he has lately entered, that of instructing the people, like the apostles, in "the wonderful works of God, in their own tongue wherein they were born," appears to us quite as important as teaching them English.—There is also a Hindoostanee department of labour in Calcutta under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Lindstedt. The attendance at the Chapel in the morning amounts to fifty; the number baptised last year amounted to six, and the communicants to twenty-three. There are also eleven candidates for baptism.

The report of the Institution at Agurpam is rather meagre. We never pass the Refuge on our way to and from Calcutta, with its Gothic towers reflected on the waters of the Hooghly, without being impressed with the inconsistency of human prospects. This institution was erected by the indefatigable exertions of the noble mind of Mrs. Wilson. To its establishment she devoted the whole energy of her character. It is

ment of her mind and heart, and of the latest ones; yet it had scarcely been completed, when a change in her religion views deprived her of the privilege of superintending it, and others have not entered into her labours. Their labours are doubtless equally successful, but they have not been equally successful, and the report before us shows how deeply the absence of her animating spirit has been felt.

The Mission at Durban, under the management of Mr. Lincho, has received assistance by the baptism of nine of the older orphan girls and two Europeans, one of whom was formerly a religious devotee. The English School at this station, the only institution of the kind in this wealthy and populous district, contains seventy lads, who are regularly instructed in the truths of Christianity. The indigenous Native Schools have been gradually reduced to five. The system of instruction is deficient, and the range of instruction very limited. Hence they do not stand high in the estimation of Natives, and it is proposed, if it could be improved, to close them. We hope they will be improved.

With so many Missionaries in this country, acquainted in so eminent a degree with the vernacular tongue, and enjoying so much leisure, it would be very strange if a system of vernacular education could not be brought to maturity. This station has two orphan establishments, one for boys in which there are thirty, and the other for girls which contains thirty-eight children.

It is in the district of Kilmangham, however, that the efforts of the Society in the province of Bengal have been most successful. Some years ago a new sect which had recently broken off from the grosser doctrines of idolatry sought Christian instruction, and the Church Missionary Society eagerly embraced the opportunity to plant the gospel, and to build up Christian institutions among them. Five stations in different parts of the district have been the result of this effort. The report before us does not afford any data for judging of the present number of converts, but we find that at four of the five stations, the number of baptisms during the past year was three hundred and sixty-three; of these, as far as we can judge, two hundred may have been children and infants. Christian Boarding Schools have been established at each station, which, though very expensive, are likely to be very useful in training up readers, catechists and school-masters. It is highly desirable that the Mission in this district should turn up its own Native teachers in every department of labour, and not depend on importing them from Calcutta. The Calcutta Native teachers would soon be above their business, and only serve to introduce discontent in the Christian community. That Mission stands in need of many labourers, but they must be men adapted by the simplicity of their habits to the circumstances of the people among whom they are called to travel and labour. The Boarding schools should be converted at the earliest period into seminaries, and the scale of instruction improved, that they will then become useful in the highest degree.

The conduct of too many of the converts has been distressing. When so large a number is admitted at once into the Christian flock, such disappointments are inevitable. Mr. Blumhardt writes, "there is a painful indifference, pervasiveness and insensibility to spiritual objects, observable in most of the people, which renders the work before them a great trial." The native Calcutta at Beharagah writes, that they treated

him shamefully, that they spoke to him and said that both the solemnity and he had surprised them of the Baptism they got from the Committee.—"I do not know," says he, "when these men will understand that religion is not a trade." Mr. Lipp says, "while it is to be lamented that the majority of those who some years ago became Christians by name, show little desire for Christian instruction, and still less exhibit by their life a converted heart; yet there are some who appear to be touched by the grace of God, and who may prove in the end, that the work of love and patience has not been in vain among them." These extracts will serve to show that quite as much labour is requisite, to keep alive the spirit of Christianity among those who have been baptized and confirmed, as to bring over fresh converts from heathenism. In such circumstances nothing perhaps could be more disastrous than the employment of teachers who should tell the people, that if they relied for salvation on the sacraments administered by an episcopally ordained minister, they could not go wrong.

At Benares there are two Missionaries besides an English School-master; but the Church Missionaries, like their brethren of the London Society, are still obliged to labour in hope. At Jaunpore, the Rev. Mr. Haines has been labouring for the past twelve months. At Chunar, resident the veteran missionary, Mr. Bowley, superintending a circle of Schools, and itinerating through his own and the neighbouring districts. Gourpore has been the scene of an experiment undertaken by Mr. Wilkinson, the late Missionary, to raise a Christian and agricultural colony on land reclaimed from the jungle. The plan has not succeeded to the extent of his wishes; but there is no cause for despair. The grant consists of 1193 acres, one half of which is under cultivation, but the greater part of the cultivators are Hindus. There is a handsome Church, with its spire rising above the trees, but the number of houses belonging to the Christians does not exceed twenty-five; and they can scarcely be prevailed upon to turn their attention to agriculture, while they can obtain a livelihood by cutting wood and selling it in the market. The Christians moreover show few signs of spiritual life, and the orphan boys are very troublesome, as Mr. Windings says, both there and every where else in India. This experiment however will doubtless succeed in time. The Native Christians will learn to trust more to their own exertions, and to lean less on others; the Hindus on the grant, will gradually come over to Christianity, through the predominance of Christian influence, and the labours of Christian teachers among them. At any rate, their children may be weaned from idolatry by early and evangelical tuition; and a few years of perseverance will probably make the prospects of this station as bright as they now appear gloomy.

This review has extended to such length, that we have only room to remark that the station of Agra enjoys the labours of four Missionaries. During the past year, one native has been received into the Church by baptism; and we regret to learn that ten vernacular Schools in which three hundred children received instruction have been relinquished through the failure of local funds.

The sum expended in the Mission throughout this Presidency during the year, amounted to Rs. 116,960; of which Rs. 100,810 were contributed by the Parent Society, and 15,150 Rs. raised in the country.

New Prisoners.—Within the last week we have received copies of two new Journals from the sister Presidencies. The Record, a bi-weekly journal has been started at Madras, at the very moderate charge of 10 Rupees a year; a sum we fear far too low to meet the mechanical expense of the paper and to admit of the engagement of superior talent for the Editorial department. We wish our new labourer every success.

A second attempt has been made to establish a daily paper at Bombay, but the specimens we have seen of the Journal, which has been named the British Indian Gentleman's Gazette and Bombay Daily Newspaper do not augur bright prospects. In a place where the indefatigable Times and the witty Courier, carry the day, a competitor being very strong claims to public favour before he can obtain a footing. Yet the British Indian Gentleman's Gazette and Bombay Daily Newspaper calculates upon a subscription list as long as the tail of the new Comet. Nothing short of five thousand subscribers will satisfy his ambition. If he should succeed in these hopes, Government have reason to bless him, for the postage on his paper will amount to the sum of Two lakhs and twenty-five thousand Rupees a year. We see our Bombay contemporaries have been making themselves merry at the expense of the new comer; but a little professional jealousy must not discourage the Editor. He will not attain the five thousand subscribers, but he may improve his editorials, and thus silence the voice of slander.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

—The last letters from Hyderabad state, that more than a crore of Rupees of prize money has been discovered, and that Capt. Basset had been appointed prize agent. The office would have been given to Captain Tuckey, but for his refusal. The case of this gallant officer is exceedingly unfortunate. He was turned out of his place in the Military Auditor General's office, and removed to his regiment. On arriving at Sukkur in India, he proceeded with his troop towards Hyderabad, was engaged in that well-fought field, severely wounded, and thus through the effects of his own gallantry is deprived of the valuable office which would otherwise have fallen to him.

—The Delhi Gazette states, that two Harkas had arrived at Lahore from Cabul with despatches from Akbar Khan, in which he said that he was about to send 15,000 Cavalry with 7,000 Infantry to Peshawar to escort his father back. The report is rather more numerous than General Aulic could wish, and there is some reason to think that if the troops were once permitted to visit Peshawar, they would be in no hurry to quit it. The severe writer of Peshawar had written to Lahore to say that there was no doubt of Akbar Khan's intention to visit Peshawar; and that he would then proceed on to Mooltan.

—Letters from Bombay of the 8th instant state, that the Council sat on Sunday the 7th till four o'clock; that troops were to be sent off immediately to Cutch, and that there was little doubt of Scinde being annexed to the Bombay Presidency. Three steamers had left Bombay during the week with 800 additional troops for Scinde. Major Outram, it is said, will not be allowed to proceed to Europe. It was rumored that the communication between Hyderabad and Karachi had been cut off, and that another attack was meditated by General Napier.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

—The Native ground in Calcutta appears to have entered in good earnest upon the question of taking the management of municipal matters into

their own hands. It is singular, that two years should have been suffered to elapse since the Act was passed without any effort whatever, and that the present effort should be the result of a Sapper from Government House. But the time has now, it seems, arrived when the offer of Government will be accepted. A Sub-Committee of Householders was held yesterday, when preliminary arrangements were made. It was suggested that at Rs. a quarter, should be the lowest qualification, for a vote. These 10 Rs. a month rent payers are very numerous, and the constituency must necessarily be large. An application, it is said, will be made to Government for the appropriation of the Liquor tax and the Canal returns to municipal purposes.

—Capt. P. Nicholson, lately in charge of the Deccan, arrived at Ferozepore from Ludhiana on the 25th February.

—Colonel Wallace, with the detachment of Bengal troops, which was recently sent back from Sialkot, and which would have proved so invaluable an auxiliary in the present emergency, arrived at Ferozepore on the 28th February.

—Letters from Rangoon, the 17th of February, state that the casting of the great ball which had been so long talked of, was to take place on the next day, and that several hundred artificers had been assembled from various quarters to assist on the occasion.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

—The *Star* states, that one of the out-posts in the Bundelkand or Sangor districts, had been attacked by the insurgents. They were successfully repulsed.

—Letters from Bombay received at the *Star* office state, that the most active preparations were making to send reinforcements to Scinde and Cutch. On our side the 6th Native Infantry is to proceed from Ferozepore, and the 56th from Delhi, we suppose down the Sutledge. Such active military preparations, such hot haste in sending forward reinforcements, is a strange comment on the announcement that there was "tranquillity in Dundelkand, and peace in India."

—At the Annual Meeting of the Parental Academy on Thursday evening, upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled to hear the report read and George Thompson speak. Dr. Corry is moving the first resolution, passed a high religious on the Institution, might have been dispensed with. Mr. George Thompson moved the Second Resolution, but his speech is not fully reported. We are happy to learn that the Institution has got over the difficulties which lately threatened its existence, and is now in a flourishing condition. From Mr. Byrne's vote of thanks we surmise that it has been liberally secured by the donations of friends.

—Sir Hugh Gough has arrived at the Madras Presidency and been received with the most enthusiastic greeting.

—The *Englishman* states on the strength of a letter from Aracan, that a severe volcanic eruption has manifested itself in that province. The occurrence of this eruption, according to our contemporary, has probably saved us from another earthquake. Whose with burning mountains at our door, and comets above our heads, the year will not lack memorials.

—The Bombay papers just received, state that a detachment of fifty sepoys at Vikkur in Lower Scinde, had been attacked and cut up by the enemy. The spirit of opposition will of course run like wildfire through the country and put in jeopardy every European, and every native connected with us.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20.

—The intelligence from Scinde becomes daily more interesting. Peace has disappeared, and we are again called to chronicle, week by week, the progress of Military enterprises. The accounts received this day are deep, and in some respects painfully interesting. The *Englishman's* correspondent at Bombay, in his letter

of the 10th instants, that the Regiment at Sukkur being isolated is considered in great danger; and that many officers are missing. The Belooches have been driving away all the cattle, with the view of starving out the British. General Napier has entrenched himself at Hyderabad; but is sadly in want of officers. The Belooches army, though defeated, is not annihilated; and it is said to menace the province of Cutch. The Bombay Government is all activity. Council upon Council is held and itsittings are prolonged to the night.

All available troops are ordered off to reinforce Sir Charles Napier. Detachments have been sent to Mandavio in Cutch. Major Outram is refused permission to return to England. Of what inestimable service at this juncture would have been H. M. 40th, which has been so prematurely shipped to England, and the Bengal column under Brigadier Wallace, which has returned to Bengal. But the Belooches are foolish in reasoning from our position in Afghanistan to our position in Scinde. There is no Helen and Khyber, but a broad river, and before they can look about them, British troops will be every where prepared to keep down opposition. We have conquered China by Steam; and by Steam shall we keep Scinde.

—The treasure found at Hyderabad is in the last accounts stated at two crores of Rupees. A considerable portion of this sum will doubtless be given as prize money; but there will be enough left to cover the expenses of the war. A war that pays itself is generally popular in England.

The *Times Herald* of yesterday has an article on the Civil Service somewhat oddly constructed. The first sentence of the first paragraph says in allusion to them, that "It is not at all surprising that the members of a profession, favoured by the Governor General, should be ready to praise his administration." The first sentence of the second paragraph runs thus. "It is said that Lord Ellenborough dislikes the Civil Service, and would if he had the power, throw open the employments now monopolized by that favoured class to public competition." Are the two paragraphs from the same pen?

—Mr. Fowell, an Assistant in the Board of Revenue, has just put an end to himself in a fit of mental aberration. He conceived himself the victim of a conspiracy.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

—Neither the *Hindustan* steamer nor the Express were in last evening. Last year the Mail arrived on the 23d of March; but if it is delayed to that date, it seems more than probable that the Steamer will bring us the first intelligence.

—The Sumnath Gates arrived at Agra on the 10th instant, and Sir W. Nott two days after.

—A very extraordinary correspondence has just appeared in the papers of the Presidency between Mr. O'Hanlon, a Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Gordon, the Secretary of the Union Bank, marked private, but written in an official style. The Justice of the Peace charges Mr. Gordon with having been criminally wasteful of our property: that is of the Proprietors of the Union Bank; and he states his own loss at 10,000 Rs. He then proceeds to state that he intended at one time to attend a meeting of the Bank and rip open Mr. Gordon's past life, and invite him to retire, but he had not time for it; for so he says, it is a terrible thing to impeach a man with whom one has been on terms of intimacy. But it means he had nerves for another act, which was to demand of Mr. Gordon to make good the sum of Four thousand odd hundred Rupees which his son lost two years ago by the failure of Mackintosh and Co. The letter says very categorically, "Will you pay, or shall he proceed?" Mr. Gordon in his reply to this, we had almost said, fulsome, letter, enters very unnecessarily into the defence of his own conduct, and demands to have on what ground the claim is made. The particulars are given, but Mr. Gordon's final answer does not appear, though it is very easy to guess his nature. Would it not be as well for the Deputy Governor to extend to the Police Magistrates the same unexceptionable Pension rules, by which servants

when suspected for further employment by "bodily or mental infirmity," are allowed to retire on a pension?

—The *Harbours* of yesterday contained an account of a brutal outrage committed by a body of natives on Mr. Oldfield the Opium Agent at Patna.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

—No *Hindostan*—No Express up to last night and though the comet looks brighter, now the moon has ceased to eclipse it, yet up to the time of our going to press there has been no indication. The latest news of Scinde is no better than that given in the *Harbours* of this morning. It extends to the 1st. General Napier had no intention of marching into the desert to Unweatere where it was said that the Belooches had assembled in great numbers. He was still encamped at Hyderabad, where he was so strongly posted as to be able to resist every attack. The whole country is in a blas; but reinforcements were pouring in from Bombay with unexampled rapidity. The natives on either bank of the river had removed the wood collected for the Steamers and it was with much difficulty they moved up and down. Captain Denny of the 21st N. I. who had fallen into the hands of the Belooches, had been barbarously murdered.

—The *Harbours* states that a flaming proclamation relative to the annexation of Scinde to the British dominions is likely to appear in this evening's *Calcutta Herald*; that Scinde will be formed into a new Presidency with Sir Charles Napier as the head of it.

—The *Delhi Gazette* just arrived, contains news from Hyderabad to the 3d and from Sukkur to the 5th, up to which date no attack had been made on our posts.

Lord Ellenborough has erected Scinde into a province of the British empire, and appointed His Excellency Sir Charles Napier, Governor. We subject the first acts of sovereignty.

ORIGINAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
Political Department, the 13th March, 1843.
The Governor General is pleased to appoint Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., Governor of the province of Scinde.

No. 2.

The Governor General is pleased to direct, that all Acts of Parliament for the abolition of Slavery and for the suppression of the Slave Trade, shall have full force and effect in every part of Scinde, which now is, or hereafter may be occupied, by the British army.

The Governor of Scinde will take such measures as to His Excellency may appear best calculated to carry the order into effect, and to make it known to the people.

No. 3.

The Governor General is pleased to direct the immediate and total abolition of all Duties of Transit in every part of Scinde, which now is, or hereafter may be occupied, by the army.

The migration of the India is free to all nations.
By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

J. TROMPANN,

Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
With the Governor General.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Rs.	P.	A.
Mr. John Gorman, ...	to June, 1843,	10	0
W. H. P. Popen, Esq., ...	to Dec. 1842,	16	0
C. Madden, Esq., ...	to March 1844,	20	0
Lieut. Col. J. McKinnon, ...	to Dec. 1843,	25	12
R. E. Canfield, Esq., ...	ditto,	20	0
J. Reid, Esq., ...	to Dec. 1843,	20	0
Haboo Kalechchund Roy, ...	to April 1843,	8	0
Geo. Cooper, Esq., ...	to Dec. 1843,	20	0
C. Grant, Esq., ...	ditto,	20	0
A. Campbell, Esq., ...	to Feb. 1844,	20	0
H. Rickette, Esq., ...	to Dec. 1842,	20	0
G. N. Cheek, Esq., ...	to April 1844,	20	0
John Taylor, Esq., ...	to Dec. 1843,	116	0
Karbeer Khattree, Secol-			
Dr. Finch, ...	to March 1844,	20	0
...	to March 1844,	20	0

To Correspondents.

X. Y. next week.
A Traveller who asks Justice, and Sirian, will excuse the insertion of their letters.
We have received a letter in support of *Ordesa*'s opinions; but unable to find room for both, postpones them to next week.

500 • JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION

up the desperate bank of the Fohelike. Major Wyllie, Captain Tucker and Curvey, Lieutenants Harding and Phillips, were all wounded while gallantly sustaining the men to sustain the shock of numbers. And now, my Lord, I have to say that British officers could not show greater gallantry in leading their men into action than did Lieutenants Green's and Company's officers on this day, and the French well maintained their reputation.

From the kinds of departments and regiments I have received every assistance throughout the whole campaign and in the battle.

The gallant charge of the Bengal Cavalry was introduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Pettie, second in command, a Major Story, now was the Scinde horse under Captain Colby. To this able soldier and his regiment I am indebted for the most active services, long previous to, during the combat. He was the enemy's camp, from which he drove a body of three or four thousand cavalry.

Major Lloyd powerfully worked his artillery, ably aided by Captains Whittle and Hutt. The destruction caused by their guns is said to have been immense.

Major Waddington of the Engineers, has given me great assistance throughout the campaign, and in the action he has his aid in carrying orders.

Nor is the country less indebted to Major Reid for gallantry at the head of the 15th N. I. The grenadiers under Major Cilbert, owing to a misconception of orders

Major Poulos of the 2nd, and Captain Jackson of the 30th who succeeded to the command of those regiments, prove themselves worthy of their dangerous posts. In the medical and commissariat departments both activity and zeal have been shown by Dr. Dalrymple and Captain Blenkinsop.

Major Wylie, Assistant Adjutant General, was wounded while leading up the bank, and I have thereby lost, for a time, his valuable assistance, no man has been more active than he in the last few days.

[illegible]

at various times.

Finally, I trust for receiving indulgence from one so well known how difficult my position has been for the last few months up to the present moment, and how I have labored and how much I have risked to avert the necessity to arrest the President.

Forced upon me by the duplicity of the Americans, that I must say that until the attack upon the President neither Major Outran nor myself, believed they were obliged to fight, and against which duplicity, I never ceased to warn them. My conscience acquits me of the blame which has been shed. The Transvaal are deceitful and treacherous. The wrongs they have done to the Boers, reveal that, if allowed to go on, and broader wrongs

I perceive that I have omitted to mention three other well worthy of being named. To Captain Tait, of the *Porpoise*, I entrusted the command of the *Porpoise* in the battle, and I have no doubt that the strenuous and inspiring attitude of the detachment under his command, was greatly aided by the presence of the *Porpoise* in the battle. I am sure your Lordship no post will be more grateful to me for mentioning the names of these three men. I have no doubt that the presence of the *Porpoise* in the battle, was greatly aided by the presence of the *Porpoise* in the battle. I am sure your Lordship no post will be more grateful to me for mentioning the names of these three men.

Regiments.	Number of Battalions.	Color.
9th Regt. Foreign Legion Cavalry,	1	Dark blue silk uniform with white, of red
3d Company 3d Bn. Gds. Horse and Mule Battery, C. Co. Mexican Cuirassiers and Miqueles,	1	Also a pair of officers
1st Battalion Regt. N. L.,	1	Standard,
25th Regiment N. L.,	2	Clash turn away, Standard,
22d H. M. B.,	1	Clash, Standard,
22d H. M. B.,	1	Standard,

20 ballots.	
Schale Irregular Horns, ..	1 Dark green,

Kranford
(Horned) H I Brown Vint Ash and Ash

I hope your Lordship will pardon me for saying that I want of European officers in the native regiments at this period, endangered the success of the action. The is a brave and valiant soldier, but like all soldiers he is not a leader. I had on this day, and so he looks like a European officer, if he mislead him, and the British officers—three times I saw them retreat, evidently misled them they, and when another appeared and misled them they at once followed him bodily. This, Lord, accounts for the great number of European officers killed and wounded in proportion to the whole. I am sure that in observing a danger in the formation of the company of officers, which might have been so serious, should not be forced, without necessity, to be so serious.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Major General,
Commanding in Chief and Belochistan
This action was fought at Meeran, within sight of
towers of Hyderabad. C. J.

2d Co. 2d Battalion Camel Battery.—Wounded 2
Privates and 2 Horses.

19th Regt. N. I.—Killed 1 Capt. 9 Lieuts. 1 Surgeon and Havildar, 1 Drummer, 10 Privates. Wounded 1 sign, 1 Native commanding officer, 3 Sergeants or Havildars, 43 Privates, and 1 Doory Bearers.

Knights, 3 Active commanding officers, 7 Sergeants or
villagers, 1 Drummer, 100 Privates, 1 Duly Bearer, and
Horses.
Total killed 95. Wounded 255.
Examined.
(Signed) H. J. KELLY, Lieutenant.

18th Regt. N. I.—Captain and Brevet Major Jack
Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Meade, and Lieut. Wood, killed
and Ensign Hollnagel, wounded.

By whom taken.	Remarks.
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A Roll of Standards taken in action by the Regiments, as specified below.
Camp Hyderabad, 19th Feb. 1943.

Regiments.	Number of Horses.	Color.	By whom taken.	Remarks.
20th Regt. Tungal Light Cavalry.	1	Dark blue tawt speckled with white, at red silk.	Scholar Shah's Horse. Buz. Buz. Do. and Rough Rider. Goudan Muzum, ...	Troop. ad ad ad 4th
3d Company of Bal. Gols. Hindustani and Male Fetry. C. Co. Malabar Sappers and Miners.	1	Also a pair of white Drums.		
1st Grenadier Regt. H. I.	1	Standard, ...	Captain Henderson.	This is a new Standard, with hand inscriptions over black at top.
with Regiment N. I.,	1	Standard, ...	Grenadier Company.	
2nd H. M. Regiment.	1	White, ...	3d Company.	
		1 Standard placed with 30 bullets.		
Scholar Irregular Horse.	1	Dark green.	Nussur Khan's own Standard, with his name written on it.	

(Revised) C. I. N. 1999, Motor Control

19. The cost of the construction of the Railway having been estimated at above 44,000 rupees a mile, or allowing for contingencies, 50,000 a mile, to give a return of 1 per cent, on the capital expended would require a sufficient number of passengers and quantity of goods to yield a profit equal to 2500 rupees a mile; then saying that the charge of one penny a mile a ton or passenger would yield 40 per cent. as shown in para. 18. To ensure payment of capital, after the payment of current expenses, it would require such a return of 2000 rupees for passengers as there are 2-3 or 40 per cent. of a penny, in 2500 rupees, which will be taking the rupee at 2s. or 24 pence 3500 x 24 = 54,000.

20. In the Report on the Rajmahal canal by Major General Macleod and Major Forbes, dated 15th February 1861, it is stated in paragraph 47 "that the receipts of toll for one year on the Nidduh River at the rate of one rupee, per 100 mauts amounted to 180,000 rupees, and this whilst two small descriptions of boats and the third was only navigable for the smaller description of cargo boats" thus showing that (the toll being equal to 25 mauts) 180,000 x 100 = 25 = 7,200,714 tons passed along a portion of the proposed line, and this was only a part of the traffic on the Ganges as none but small boats could pass through these Rivers.

21. In the Parliamentary paper entitled "Report on India produced, and to be printed on the 21st July 1861," the following are the quantities of the principal articles exported from Calcutta annually, viz.

Cotton,	3,000,000 Mauts.
Grain,	20,000,000 "
Indigo,	100,000 "
Sugar,	6,000,000 "
Saltpetre,	5,000,000 "
Opium,	200,000 "
Silk,	14,000 "
Wool and Cotton pieces	300,000 "
	100,000 "

4,174,000 mauts which at 25 mauts a ton will equal 104,350 tons. Again there are the imports and exports of which I have at present no means of making a correct estimate. 51. The quantity of salt sold in Calcutta averages 4,000,000 mauts annually, and this, as we find ascribed by the House of Commons to be printed on the 2nd August 1859," and a considerable portion of this proceeds up the country and would pay the expenses of the railway, and is very liable to damage from leakage in water carriage.

52. The number of travellers I have no means of estimating beyond the Europeans, who form such a small portion of the community; and therefore will not attempt to show what the return would be from this source without further information on the subject.

53. I trust that in the above I have shown the feasibility of constructing a railway in India with the probability of its annually repaying the expense of construction, and should the Honourable Court think fit to direct further enquiry to be made in India on the subject, and a survey of the country to be undertaken to ascertain the best course for such a communication as well as to prepare estimates of the cost, I would beg to offer my services for the duty, one they do not require at the Military Hill on my return to India, and would be happy at once to submit an estimate of probable expense of such a survey and enquiry.

COLONEL STODDARD AND CAPT. CONNELLY.

The sad fate of Colonel Stoddard and Capt. Connelly has been made the theme of several paragraphs in the papers lately, and we are very much obliged to a friend (thely a Captive himself) for the following particulars relating to the misfortune. Government either at home or abroad have no reason to prize in constant their conduct in this sad affair. Even whilst we write and when a portion of the following relation is in type, a glances upon the daily columns of the Calcutta papers will show that their Generals at Bakhra stating both parties to be alive, though still in confinement, no date is however given to the letter and on the 10th inst. we are informed with the property of the parties that would render it the interest of the others to persuade the relatives of the unfortunate that they are still alive, we find that the latter to be a correct one, but we will give our correspondent's communication.

"As I have observed no mention in your paper of the late misadventure lately involved in an official letter, by the Government, from Sir John Peel, to the Governor-General, on the subject of the capture of the writer's son. At that time he was

Charles Stoddard and Arthur Connelly, the following brief details may not be unacceptable to your readers. After a prolonged confinement in a pestilence danger, he had no serious impairment of his health as to render their speedy dismission necessary, it seems they were led out for exercise before the assembly of Bakhra. They were then offered their lives on condition of embracing the Mahomedan faith. This they assiduously refused to do, and were immediately beheaded, before the assembly of Bakhra, and their bodies were thrown to the dogs. Of the many valuable lives which have fallen a sacrifice to our ill-advvised Afghan policy, I know of none that may be more truly characterized as a public loss.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Stoddard distinguished himself at the very onset of life by his extraordinary attainments as a scholar, where he carried off the first prizes in every department of knowledge and science smelt at that institution, and, as the highest reward the Government could bestow, he was honoured with a commission in the Royal Staff corps. After serving with considerable distinction in various parts of the globe, he was selected to accompany Colonel Chesney's expedition to the Kafiristan, the results of which are already well known. Shortly after his return to England, he was attached to the suite of the British Ambassador about to sail for Persia, as Secretary of Legation. In Persia by his mental acquirements, his nobility of soul, his generous chivalry, aided by his commanding stature and soldierly bearing, he speedily won the esteem and regard of the King and people, and, with a view of placing him in a position to do good, he was sent to the Persian language the lives of many of the most eminent public characters in ancient and modern times. On the invasion of Afghanistan by our army he was dispatched by Sir John Neill on a mission to the Court of Bakhra, the principal object of which was to negotiate for the liberation of any Russian slaves that might be then lingering out a wretched existence.

This was indeed an employment well suited to one of his lamented enthusiasm of character, and, in the midst of all personal risks, he faithfully pleaded the cause of human suffering in the very presence of the tyrannical despot of the modern East. The result of his mission was himself and useless to the victims whose cause he advocated. All attempts at reasoning, apart from any appeal to self interest, was utterly thrown away upon a monster who had no other aim than to level with the brute by habits of debauchery too gross and disgusting to be named to Christian ears. Many days had not passed before poor Stoddard's independent bearing having wounded the barbarian's pride, he was suddenly seized and consigned to a dark disgusting den, filled with vermin, filth and noxious vapours, where bodies suffering grievous bodily torments he was exposed to every species of insult and disgrace from the degraded populace. It may not be generally known that Mohamed Uli Khan was for many days a tenant of the same prison with him, but managed to effect his escape. He always spoke of Stoddard in terms of high admiration, and I really believe felt him a genuine attachment.

As length, a grave having been dug, Stoddard was placed within it and told that his choice lay between immediately embracing the Mahomedan faith, or pronouncing the *Kalima-i-Sikander*, or Mahomedan creed, adopting therefor the laws of Islam for those of Christ. Weakened by long fasting and the sufferings he had undergone, and naturally shrinking from so horrible an alternative as that placed before him, let not us, his fellow Christians, who have never ourselves called upon to encounter such a trial, be too ready to condemn our gallant countryman if, for once, the love of life prevailed, and his strong mind gave way in circumstances where perhaps few would have been found to resist for a moment. His life was spared, and, having been clothed in a dress of honour, he was at once advanced by the Sultan to the rank of lieutenant. His life was spared, and, having been clothed in a dress of honour, he was at once advanced by the Sultan to the rank of lieutenant. His life was spared, and, having been clothed in a dress of honour, he was at once advanced by the Sultan to the rank of lieutenant.

On my arrival at Cabul in April 1861, I made a correspondence with this friend of my early days, and received from him a reply, which, for depth of feeling, richness of sentiment, and lucidity of style was well worthy of the noble character of the writer's mind. At that time he was

living in tolerable comfort, being in high favour with the king, who had even consented to his leaving the country. Of this he assured me it was his intention to avail himself, and that he intended to delay his departure for a single day, being to forward the views of the British Government by acquiring valuable information, and rendering the influence of our arms. He had then never to be recalled. On the news of the Cabul insurrection, and the successes of the Afghan rebels against the king, he was informed that our envoys prevailed over every other feeling, and poor Stoddard was a second time consigned to a miserable dungeon.

Let me now turn to Arthur Connelly. This officer's name has already become famous throughout the civilized world from his most interesting personal narrative of an overland journey to India via Russia, Persia, and Afghanistan. The same spirit of enterprise which he then exhibited in so favourable a light, animated and influenced him to the last. The situation of Political Assistant to his illustrious relative, Sir Wm. Macnaghten, opened a fine field for his ambition, which, tempered as it was by a generous spirit of universal benevolence, continually prompted him to derive advantage for the moral amelioration of Turkestan into which country he was sent on a mission, and whence he, from time to time, forwarded to Government most valuable and interesting information, illustrative of the manners, laws, and customs of the people, which, it is to be hoped, will be long laid before the public.

He was distinguished by an investigation in the country of Kokan when he received a flattering invitation from the king of Bokhara to visit his capital, to be present at a festival. Ignorant of the unfavorable result of his mission, he was seized and thrust into the diabolical cell, of which poor Stoddard was a fellow occupant. Well was it for Arthur Connelly that he had long accustomed his mind to lean his support on the never-failing prop of Christian faith in every exigency. Well was it for Stoddard, that in the hour of his greatest trial, a friend should, in so unlooked for a manner, have been brought to his aid, and his drooping spirit, and animate him afresh for the fearful conflict between human frailty and Christian duty. That these two heroes in adversity, were a mutual support and encouragement, and the well-known instances of extraordinary suffering, was apparent from the two letters forwarded at Cabul in the summer of 1861, by Sir John Connelly. In a host of the house of Nawab Zeman Khan, from his brother Arthur, which the latter had prevailed on one of his keepers to forward. In the first letter he mentioned that Stoddard and himself had been nearly eight days without change of raiment, in the second and deadly atmosphere of a small dark den that teemed with vermin. In his second and last letter they had been one hundred and twenty days in a similar state. Stoddard, the noble and manly Stoddard, was described as wasted to a skeleton, his body almost naked and covered with sores, into which he was perpetually digging his long overgrown nails for relief against the noxious vermin that were literally gnawing his raw sides. He was so weak that he could scarcely move, having committed their souls to God in the full expectation, that a very short time would probably terminate their sufferings. Shortly after General Pakenham's arrival at Cabul, Stoddard wrote a letter to Sir John Connelly, in which he wrote that he felt that Connelly had died a natural death; but this is now contradicted by the recent account from Sir John Connelly, who writes that Stoddard would appear that a more honourable fate was reserved for these two intrepid sons of Britain, even that of sealing their testimony to the Christian faith in their last moments. How long they lived with their own blood. As Christians we have grounds for thankfulness that the honour of our religion has been thus upheld by two such worthy warriors; but, England, how long will it be that a petty barbarian of Central Asia should thus presume to set against our power—that he should triumph unavailingly?—*Edith Gentry, March 5.*

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.—The Patron and Presbyter of the parish of Auchtermuchty have applied to the Court of Session, "to have it found and adjudged," that the minority of the Presbytery of Auchtermuchty, who were not present at the meeting of the Presbytery, held on the 10th inst., be legally and officially called Mr. Young on this, and

Frederick George Moore, gent., vice Webb, promoted. 4th Nov. 1942.

James Lawrence Aubrey Beaudet Montier, gent. 5th Nov. 1942.

31st Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Norman, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Marshall, deceased. 25th August 1942.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.—Ensign Robert Bennett Tritton, vice Moore, appointed to the 5th Foot. 1st Nov. 1942.

Ensign Robert Bennett Tritton, vice Norman. 25th August, 1942.

Ensign Richard Sparrow, vice Tritton, whose promotion, on the 1st November, 1942, has been cancelled. 1st Nov. 1942.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.—William Frederick Hall, gent., vice Hart, promoted. 31st Oct. 1942.

Charles Tyson Cornick, gent., vice Law, promoted. 1st Nov. 1942.

Arthur Pilkington, gent., vice Tritton, promoted. 5th Nov. 1942.

40th Foot.—William Richard Goddard, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cornick, promoted. 1st Nov. 1942.

44th Foot.—Ensign Frederick Hackett, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Babas, killed in action. 7th Nov. 1941.

Ensign Hugh Hanson John Massey, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Hackett, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled. 11th Nov. 1942.

Reginald Beldridge, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Massey, promoted. 11th Nov. 1942.

10th Foot.—Lieut. General Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. and C. M. G. from the 50th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart. and C. M. G., deceased. 17th November 1942.

Lieutenant Samuel Hood Murray, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ganton, who retires. 1st Nov. 1942.

Ensign Frederick Turrens Lister, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Murray. 1st November, 1942.

Richard Moore Barnes, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lister. 1st November 1942.

57th Foot.—Ensign James Morphet, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Manichian, appointed to the 26th Foot. 1st November, 1942.

Charles Gaspar David Annesley, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thomas, appointed to the 26th Foot. 1st November 1942.

George Armstrong, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Morphet, promoted. 8th November 1942.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Hobson Clark, from the 50th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Neville, deceased. 11th November 1942.

Cancels his promotion, vice Scott, deceased.

W. A. Sinclair, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hillier, promoted. 8th November 1942.

52d Foot.—Ensign Keating Edmund Hillier, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dana, appointed to the 26th Foot. 1st Nov. 1942.

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medical charge of the 7th battalion of artillery, during the period Surgeon J. Row may continue to officiate as superintending Surgeon of the division.

The order issued on the 18th ultimo, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding the troops on service in Bandelkand, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Beale, of Artillery, to proceed towards Chatterpore, and do duty with the detachment of the force at that place during the absence, on detached employment, of the medical officers of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry and the 13th Native Infantry; and Assistant Surgeon W. K. McL. Ross, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of artillery and the Company of sappers and miners at Brigade Headquarters.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the designation assigned to Captain T. Pollock, of the 4th Light Infantry, in General Orders of the 21st of July last, be changed from "Deputy Assistant Adjutant General," to that of "Assistant Adjutant General" to the troops in the Candahar division.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant the Baron F. A. Von Meyera, of the 53d Regiment of Native Infantry, aide-de-camp to Major General E. Cartwright, commanding the presidency division.

Surgeon James Johnston, M. D., of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry, at present officiating as garrison Surgeon of Chunar is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieutenant H. J. W. Carter, of the 66th Regiment of Native Infantry, having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a Native corps, is exempted from further examination.

Head Quarters, Camp Rajpore, 2d February, 1943.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Regimental order of the 14th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Moseley, appointing Lieutenant W. E. Mulcaster to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant M. Raper to act as quarter master to the 64th Regiment of Native Infantry, during the absence, on leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Flyer.

The Ferozepore station order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. N. D. Loxin, M. D., to do duty with Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeons Mapleton and Brunnell, or until further orders.

The order issued on the 19th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Gowan, commanding the 2d brigade of horse artillery and the Meerut division of artillery, appointing Lieutenant E. G. Austin, of the 2d troop to act as Adjutant and quarter master to the brigade and temporarily as Adjutant to the artillery division, vice Daniell promoted.

The order issued on the 26th ultimo, by Colonel T. Montreath, C. B., commanding the escort of the Right Honourable the Governor General, directing Surgeon W. Darby, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of artillery and to the 36th Light Infantry, attached to the escort.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals of field officers:

Lieutenant Colonel G. Moore, from the 59th to the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Colonel S. Moody, from the latter to the former corps.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Oliver, from the 12th to the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. F. W. (on leave) from the latter to the former corps.

These transfers to have effect from the date of arrival at Nainich and at Lucknow, severally, of the 59th and 30th Regiments of Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Joseph Hughes is, at his own request, removed from the 71st, and posted to the 62d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Bombardier James R. Smith, of the 5th Company 3d Battalion of artillery, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and under instructions from Government, appointed drill sergeant to the lower orphan school, vice sergeant William Wharton, who is transferred to the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. P. Ricketts, from 25th January to 25th April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs, and to precede the Regiment to Cawnpore.

71st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain G. D. Rowbeck, from 7th January to ———, to await the arrival of his Regiment at Barrackpore.

The Regimental order issued by Lieutenant Colonel F. Grant, on the 9th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant R. H. D. Talbot to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, is confirmed.

Captain J. V. Forbes, of the invalid establishment, is directed to join and do duty under the orders of the officer commanding the European Invalids at Chunar.

Veterinary Surgeon W. P. Barrett, at present attached to the 2d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, is posted to that brigade, vice Green removed from the 2d to the 1st brigade, with which he is now serving.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, J. R. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp Umballah, 2d February, 1943.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 19th ultimo, directing Ensigns J. A. Law and C. S. Powie, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty, the former with the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at Cawnpore, and the latter with the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry at Benares.

The leave of absence, for five months, granted in General orders of the 13th June last, to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lord Henry Gordon, of the 2d European Regiment, and now a Captain in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service, is commuted to leave, for the same period, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant W. H. Jerome is re-appointed to act as interpreter and Quarter Master to the 26th Light Infantry, and Lieutenant R. C. Tyler, of the same corps, is re-appointed to act in the same situation with the 2d Regiment, gwalidars.

Head Quarters, Camp Umballah, 2d February, 1943.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 17th ultimo, directing Major W. Martier, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to continue to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General, until the arrival of Brevet Captain K. Young, or until further orders.

The Meywar Artillery division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Lieutenant H. Hammond, of the 5th Company 6th Battalion, to act as Adjutant to the Artillery division.

Major E. Hathwaite's Artillery detachment order, issued on the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Larkins, of the 3d Troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the detachment, vice Fitzgerald appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d Brigade.

Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D., is removed from the 2d Battalion of Artillery, posted to the 1st European Light Infantry, and directed to join.

Surgeon A. C. Duncan is removed from the 65d Regiment of Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of Artillery the Head Quarters of which he will join at Kur-nani, on being relieved from his present charge.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Pollard, at present attached to Her Majesty's 31st Foot, is directed to proceed to Kur-nani, and to do duty under the superintending Surgeon at that station.

Lieutenant Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, and at present serving with a detachment of Christie's Horse, is appointed Adjutant of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, vice Lieutenant N. B. Chamberlain transferred to the Governor-General's body guard.

Krutus.—At page 106 of General Orders of the present year and in the 16th line from the top, for "circumstance," read "construction." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

16th Regiment Grenadiers.—Lieut. R. Stewart, from 15th February to 1st July, in extension, to proceed towards Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. C. Stevenson, from 1st March to 1st September, to visit Shajha-pore, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, 6th January, 1943.

The district order issued on the 15th ultimo, by Major General E. F. Watson, C. B., commanding in Rohilhand and Kumaon, directing all reports of the district to be made to

Surgeon E. Foley, M. D., is removed from the 1st to the 50th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Surgeon J. Innes, M. D., from the latter to the former corps.

Assistant Surgeon W. Martin, of the 2nd Native Infantry, is posted to the 37th Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th Battalion Artillery, Major J. Rawlin from 1st November 1942 to 1st December 1942, on private affairs.

Medical Department.—Superintending Surgeon A. Halliday, M. D., Benares division, from 1st February to 1st February 1944, in extension, to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, 4th February, 1943.

The Regimental Order issued on the 3d of November last, by Lieutenant Colonel T. Wright, commanding Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, directing the acting Quarter Master of the corps to provide coolies, to supply deficiencies arising from desertions amongst the packmen and bhersties of the Regiment, on its march to Ferozepore, is confirmed, with the sanction of government.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Engineers.—2d Lieutenant R. J. Walker, from 17th January to 18th November, to reside at Simla, on medical certificate.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major R. L. Austruther, from 15th February to 18th August, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

39th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Interpreter, and Quarter Master F. E. Voyle, from 1st February to 1st June, in extension, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

50th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant D. M. C. D. Law, from 19th January to 19th April, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

62d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign J. E. Thompson, from 27th January to ——— to await the arrival of his corps at Nainich.

Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, 6th February, 1943.

The following orders, issued by the officer commanding the presidency division, are confirmed:

Dated 20th January, 1943.—Directing Ensign E. Thompson, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at Cawnpore.

Dated 21st January, 1943.—Directing Ensigns R. A. Napper and J. A. Bartlett, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry at Dinapore.

The following orders are confirmed:

Dated the 21st December 1942, by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., commanding the forces in Ferozepore and Belochistan, directing Assistant Surgeon Bramwell, of Her Majesty's 40th Foot, to afford medical aid to the details of that Regiment, and of the Bengal Native Corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore.

Dated the 4th January 1943, by the same officer, appointing Lieutenant Tyler, of Her Majesty's 40th Foot, to command the sick details of that Regiment, and the Bengal Corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore, from the 20th of the previous month.

Dated the 1st January 1943, by Lieutenant-Colonel N. Speck, commanding at Midnapore, appointing Shalek Panchoo to act as a Native Doctor, and directing him to accompany a detachment of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, proceeding towards Tumlok with treasure.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

71st Regiment of Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. G. Nesbitt, of the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as interpreter and Quarter Master.

Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, 7th February, 1943.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 17th ultimo, directing Major W. Martier, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to continue to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General, until the arrival of Brevet Captain K. Young, or until further orders.

The Meywar Artillery division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Lieutenant H. Hammond, of the 5th Company 6th Battalion, to act as Adjutant to the Artillery division.

Major E. Hathwaite's Artillery detachment order, issued on the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Larkins, of the 3d Troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the detachment, vice Fitzgerald appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d Brigade.

Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D., is removed from the 2d Battalion of Artillery, posted to the 1st European Light Infantry, and directed to join.

Surgeon A. C. Duncan is removed from the 65d Regiment of Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of Artillery the Head Quarters of which he will join at Kur-nani, on being relieved from his present charge.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Pollard, at present attached to Her Majesty's 31st Foot, is directed to proceed to Kur-nani, and to do duty under the superintending Surgeon at that station.

Lieutenant Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, and at present serving with a detachment of Christie's Horse, is appointed Adjutant of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, vice Lieutenant N. B. Chamberlain transferred to the Governor-General's body guard.

Krutus.—At page 106 of General Orders of the present year and in the 16th line from the top, for "circumstance," read "construction." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

16th Regiment Grenadiers.—Lieut. R. Stewart, from 15th February to 1st July, in extension, to proceed towards Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. C. Stevenson, from 1st March to 1st September, to visit Shajha-pore, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, 6th January, 1943.

The district order issued on the 15th ultimo, by Major General E. F. Watson, C. B., commanding in Rohilhand and Kumaon, directing all reports of the district to be made to

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Jenkins, of the 44th regiment of Native Infantry, and of the station of Barroly to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dick, of the 71st regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on duty, of Major General Waters, is confirmed, under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The detachment order issued on the 20th December last, by Lieutenant-Colonel N. Wallace, authorizing the senior officer of the artillery with his detachment to entertain one soldier and twelve soldiers, to facilitate the march of the train and troop of horse artillery under his command, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The Major General commanding the Meerut division will be pleased to nominate the president and members reporting the names of the officers selected for the duty to the Adjutant General of the army.

Head Quarters, Camp Chikana, 9th February, 1903.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 10th ultimo, by Captain J. Macdonald, commanding a detachment of irregular cavalry, directing Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lowe, of the 6th, to afford medical aid to three troops of the 1st irregular cavalry, under the command of Captain R. Haldane.

The order issued on the 15th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel S. Bolton, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant R. L. Luard of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, to act as detachment staff with Her Majesty's 31st regiment and the 10th Native Infantry.

The presidency division order of the 20th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Saunders, attached to the general hospital, to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, until further orders.

The presidency division order of the 20th ultimo, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their respective names: viz.

Ensign M. Nicholson, 1st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign M. A. F. Thomson, 40th regiment of native infantry at Dum.

Ensign J. Emerson, 47th regiment of native infantry at Dum.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d Company 3d Battalion Artillery.—1st Lieutenant R. Smyth, from 20th February to 20th March, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

2d Company 4th Battalion Artillery.—Captain J. H. Daniels, from 19th January to 19th February, to remain at Meerut, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his Company.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. W. Brytton, from 20th March to 20th September, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

2nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain T. E. Simpson, from 20th January —, to await the arrival of his corps at Benares.

20th Regiment Light Infantry.—Ensign A. C. Entwistle, from 10th April to 10th October, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

43d Regiment Light Infantry.—Captain H. W. Mitchell, from 27th January to 18th November, to remain at Kurnool, and to proceed to Simla, on medical certificate.

61st Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. W. H. Ryves, 2d in command, 7th irregular cavalry, from 22d January to 9th April, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his appointment.

Invalid Establishment.—Major E. Herring, from 10th February to 10th November, to visit Munnar, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp Saharspur, 10th February, 1903.

The district order issued on the 8th ultimo, directing all reports of the district of Oude and station of Lucknow to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel T. Oliver, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 20th ultimo, by Major General C. W. Hamilton, commanding the Meywar field force, appointing Surgeon W. Dollard, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the 5th Company 6th Battalion of Artillery, and of the detachment of the Malwa contingent, consequent on the departure of Assistant Surgeon T. C. Elliot with the 4th troop 1st Brigade of horse artillery.

The Dinspore division order of the 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon S. H. Bateson to proceed by water to join the 20th regiment of native infantry, in its progress from Sylhet to Dinspore by water, and to afford medical aid to the corps, in the room of Surgeon J. S. Sullivan, who has been permitted to proceed towards the presidency, in anticipation of leave, on medical certificate.

The 3rd instant Artillery division order of the 3d instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Anderson, Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 1st Brigade of horse artillery, staff to the artillery division.

Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M. D., of the 4th troop 1st Brigade of horse artillery, is posted to the 20th regiment Light Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon J. Nelmsmith, M. D., of the 2d Light Infantry Battalion, is posted to the 12th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon W. W. Wells, of the 3d infantry levy, is posted to the 74th regiment of native infantry.

Head Quarters, Camp Saharspur, 11th February, 1903.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 27th ultimo, directing the undermentioned Cornet and Ensign, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names: viz.

Cornet L. G. Moore, with the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry at Meerut.

Ensign G. W. Wigney, with the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at Cawnpore.

On the 20th ultimo delivered over to the officer commanding the corps of sappers and miners, Lieutenant and

Adjutant Orr, and Lieutenant and Quarter Master Cunningham, will return to the Madras presidency.

The Sergeant Major and Quarter Master Sergeant of Broadbent's sappers will do duty, in their present grades, as supernumeraries, with the corps of sappers and miners, until further orders.

The leave of absence, for five months, granted to Captain H. Clayton, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant P. C. Lambert, from 1st April to 1st October to visit Benares, on private affairs.

19th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant D. C. Shute, from 10th April to 10th October to visit Simla, on private affairs.

40th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant A. S. O. Donaldson, from 10th March to 10th September to visit Dacca, on private affairs.

40th Regiment N. I.—Major W. Sage, from 20th February to 1st May, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

33d Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. S. Capel, officiating 2d in command Nusseree battalion from 6th December 1902 to 27th January to remain at Ferozepore, and to enable him to join the Nusseree Battalion.

Head Quarters, Camp Saharspur, 12th February, 1903.

The following alterations in the disposition of Troops, published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, under date the 24th December last, are, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, directed to take place:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from Cawnpore, to Meerut.

11th Regiment Light Cavalry, from Meerut, to Cawnpore.

2d Regiment Grenadiers, from Meerut, to Agra.

27th Regiment Native Infantry, from Agra, to stand fast at Meerut.

30th Regiment Light Infantry, from Meerut, to Agra.

33d Regiment Native Infantry, from Agra to Meerut.

Captain J. L. Mowatt is removed from the 5th Company 7th Battalion to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

Captain J. D. Shalvesper (on staff employ) is removed from the 4th Company 7th Battalion to the 5th Company 7th Battalion.

Head Quarters, Camp Secunderpore, 14th February, 1903.

The Headquarters station order of the 19th December last, directing Assistant Surgeon Boyrasson to receive medical charge of the squadron of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, the detachment of the 20th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and the details of the 43d Madras Native Infantry, likewise to afford medical aid to the jail and civil authorities at the station, vice Assistant Surgeon Ellis, is, with the sanction of Government confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings:

Colonel (Major General) George Hunter, C. B., on staff employ, from the 44th regiment of native infantry to the 1st European Light Infantry.

Colonel Richard Boycott Jenkins, new promotion, to the 44th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Speira, on staff employ, from the 20th regiment Light Infantry to the 44th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Newton Wallace, from the 19th regiment of native infantry to the 20th regiment Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gwentin, on staff employ, from the 45th to the 19th regiment of native infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Fiddes, from the 53d to the 45th Regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hoggan, new promotion, to the 53d regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Palmer, from the 27th to the 14th regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Carnegie, from the latter to the former corps.

Captain R. D. Kay, appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, in General Orders by the Governor General, of the 9th instant, is posted to the Dinspore division.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

2d Regiment, (Grenadiers).—Lieutenant W. A. Cooke to be Adjutant, vice Young promoted.

Unposted Ensign Harry Cortlandt Anderson, recently admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 10th regiment of native infantry at Delhi, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

63d Regiment Native Infantry.—Surgeon John Smith, M. D., from 14th February to 14th June, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to sea.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, it is directed that Brevet Major W. Geddes's troop shall be designated the 1st, and Brevet Major J. B. Backhouse's troop the 5th troop 1st Brigade of horse artillery.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Presidency division order of the 1st instant, appointing Surgeon J. Lanes, M. D., recently returned from furlough, to the medical charge of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, in the room of Surgeon R. Foley, M. D., retired.

The Sagar division order of the 2d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D., to make over medical charge of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry to Assistant Surgeon C. Griffiths, Civil Assistant Surgeon at Jaipur, and to rejoin the 2d Company 5th Battalion of artillery.

The Meerut artillery division order of the 2d instant, appointing Lieutenant, Brevet Captain and Adjutant A. Fitzgerald, of the 2d Brigade of horse artillery, Adjutant to the artillery division.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. P. Master to act as Adjutant.

The leave of absence, for two months, to remain at Ferozepore, granted in General Orders of the 21st of December last, to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Jarvis, of the 40th regiment Light Infantry, is cancelled to leave, for

the same period, to enable him to join his corps at Mysore via Meerut.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 21. At Mhow, Eljah Impey, Esq. 2d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Riddle, Esq. Candover Hampshire.—March 4. At Lucknow, Lieut. M. S. Ferris, 12th Regt. N. I. to Fanny Price, youngest daughter of the late Captain J. Tritton, H. M.'s late 24th Dragoons.—16. At Calcutta, by the Venérable Archdeacon Denby, S. F. Seymour, Esq. to Maria, third daughter of the late Captain Thomas Ward, 2nd Regt. B. N. I.—18. At Calcutta, J. W. Wright, Esq. to F. E. Francis, daughter of the late Captain J. Price, B. N. I.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 12. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lt. St. John Shaw, Esq. of a son.—The lady of G. Garbutt, Esq. Residency Surgeon, Nagpore, of a son.—24. At Ranchi, the lady of Captain Rainford, 67th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—25. At Arrah, the lady of Stanislas H. Bateson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 26th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—March 4. At Jampur, the lady of C. R. Tallich, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.—15. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Captain Buckle, A. A. C. of a daughter.—At Alipore, the wife of Mr. T. Campbell, of a son.

DEATHS.—Feb. 2. At Dacca, Attendon Chatter, Esq. aged 57 years.—11. At Chandernagore, Master Henry Donithorne, aged 14 years, 4 months and 9 days.—24. At Arrah, the infant daughter of Stanislas H. Bateson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 26th Regt. N. I.—March 1. At Kynk Phayee, Ensign Thomas Robinson, 60th Regt. B. N. I. aged 22 years and 1 month.—2. At Delhi, Margaret Ann, the infant daughter of Mr. C. Macdonald, aged 6 months and 27 days.—At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Blundell, C. B. of the Artillery.—3. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. B. Cornebe, wife of Mr. F. A. Cornebe, Harbour Master, aged 45 years and 6 months.—10. At Calcutta, Mr. James Garrett, aged 26 years and 3 months.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Amelia C. Munnell, aged 19 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 12. The English Brig *Patrol*, J. D. Booth, from Penang 17th February.—The English Barque *Moss*, N. Shaw, from Allepo 17th January.—The American Ship *Arge*, J. H. Corlies, from Boston 8th November.—15. The English ship *Esther*, J. Shiddings, from Liverpool 1st November.—The English Barque *Pease*, C. Buckton, from Hongkong 22d February.—The English Ship *Amherst*, J. Patterson, from Kynk Phayee, 10th March.—17. The English Brig *Pelorus*, J. P. Triggs, from Singapore 18th, and Penang 23d February.—18. The English Barque *Amelia*, B. W. Meppan, from Rangoon 11th, and Monroevia 14th March.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Patrol.—Daniel Rose, Merchant, and John Lewis, late 2d Officer Ship *Mayra* Dugway.
Per Arge.—William M. Whitney, Supercargo.
Per Pease.—Mrs. Buckton, Mr. H. Elwell, Captain Speira, Merchant, and Mr. W. Dalziel, from Moumela.
Per Amherst.—Mrs. McCausland and three children, Mrs. Howe and child, and two Misses Faithfull; Lieut. Staples and Nuthall, and Dr. Seely, M. D. Arracan Local Battalion;—Edwards, Esq.; Sergeant Major Kennell, wife and child; 10 Sepoys of the Calcutta Militia, 17 Sepoys of the 60th Regt., and 2 Sepoys of the 66th Regt.—2 Sepoys died during the voyage.
Per Pelorus.—Captains Henly and Parry, Master Mariners.
Per Amelia.—Mrs. R. W. Meppan.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Walker Castle for London.—Mrs. Frances, Mrs. Moss and child, and Mrs. Boyer and three children; H. C. Halkett, Esq. Civil Service, Rev. J. Boyer, Major W. R. Taber, Lieut. L. H. G. Maclean, and Bartley, Esq. W. Magna, Quarter Master Magne and three children, Assistant Surgeon Gonett, 173 men in health and 13 invalids. H. M.'s, 40th Regt. of Foot.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Metabengah* accommodation boat, in tow of the Steamer *Magna*, left Calcutta for the Upper Provinces on the 15th instant, with the following Passengers:—
Per Benares.—Col. and Mrs. Fiddes and Mr. W. O. Bell.

Per Ghazipur.—Lieut. A. W. Onslow.
Per Chapra.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bell.
Per Dinspore.—Capt. J. C. Kelly.

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* Exclusive of interest from the 1st January, 1903, of the rate of last declared dividend as per Clause 26 of the Deed of Partnership.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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J. R. ENGLENDUE,
 Supt. and Agent.

15th February, 1843.

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No. 430. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MARCH 30TH. 1843.

Price 2 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 50 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

APRIL OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for despatch from Bombay, by the May Steamer, will be Wednesday, the 19th proximo.

W. L. MOORE,

GENERAL POST OFFICE, } Deputy Post Master.
The 24th March, 1843. }

THE FEBRUARY MAIL reached Calcutta on Wednesday last by the *Hindustan* Steamer. It is not barren like some of its late predecessors. The meeting of Parliament always imparts animation to society, and gives interest to our home intelligence. Parliament was opened on the 2d of February; and the speech from the throne, which was read by Commissioners, was worded with such caution as to secure an address without a division. The Opposition members have mustered strong, but we are as yet unable to estimate its relative strength; though there is every reason to believe that the Ministerial majority will be numerically as great as in the last Parliament, if not greater. Notwithstanding the change of opinion on the subject of the corn laws in the minds of some Conservatives, Sir Robert Peel states that he has no intention to propose in them, and that he has no intention to relinquish his sliding and slippery scale. The Anti-corn law agitation, was in the mean while progressing without any apparent abatement. Mr. Cobden and Col. Thompson had proceeded on a mission to Scotland, and created a considerable sensation. The former gentleman had been honoured with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. The meetings which had been held in various parts of that country appear to have created a powerful effect. If any relaxation of the laws is obtained, it will manifestly be the result of the pressure from without; of that opposition to the bread tax, which has been so ably organized by the bold and persevering spirits at the head of the movement.

The Afghan campaign had become the subject of Parliamentary discussion, and appears likely to attract much attention, and give rise to much acrimonious debate during the Session. The desolation which our troops spread around them as they advanced and retired had been alluded to with much indignation, both by Lord John Russell and Lord Brougham; and it is probable that the vote of thanks which the Ministry intended to move to Lord Ellenborough and the troops, would be selected as the occasion for a renewed attack on the Governor General. Some of the Ministerial organs of the Press, endeavour to excuse these excesses by attributing them to the uncontrollable feelings of the troops. But they have read the dispatches to little purpose if they have not discovered that the vengeance inflicted on the country was evidently the result of orders from the highest authority. The devastation is duly reported by the commanding officers to the Governor General in their despatches, in language which leaves no room to doubt that they acted strictly in conformity to the instructions they had received, and that for the havoc they created they looked for praise, and not censure. The Governor General himself, in his Proclamation

alludes with a feeling of exultation to the ruin of Ghuzni, which offered us no resistance, and was demolished after the most scientific fashion.

In the debate on the address in the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington threw the mantle of his own high character and reputation over Lord Ellenborough. When his Lordship originally took charge of the Government of India, he declared that the approbation of the appointment by the Duke was the circumstance which gave him the highest satisfaction. The Duke has well requited this feeling of veneration. His Grace said—

"I have seen something of Governor Generals of India, and I know a little of military affairs, and of military difficulties, and I must say this—that I stand here prepared on any day to justify every order or movement, either one way or the other, the Governor General of India has given from the moment at which he took upon himself the administration of India."

"I am ready to do that whenever the noble lord chooses to make any charge against the Governor General. Let him come forward and make his charges when he pleases, I shall be ready to reply to them. My Lords, I say that the Governor General, as soon as he attained to his position, did as much as he was enabled to do, according to the state of preparation which he found in India at the moment. He could do no more than he did; every order he gave, whether to halt or to march, was an order absolutely necessary for the safety of the troops at the moment; not occasioned by any omission or act of his, but by acts done or omitted to be done by his rivals. I am bound to say this in defence of an absent servant of the Crown, who, I firmly believe, has done his duty by the public."

There is a boldness in this speech, which in any other individual but the Duke would be deemed rashness; and we cannot but think it is more likely to shake public confidence in the Duke's judgment, than materially to improve the position of his client. The future historian will judge of opinions by facts, even though the present age should be disposed to judge of facts from opinions. In the course of his researches he will find that the troops which achieved our triumphs in Afghanistan, were sent on by Lord Auckland; that between the date of his departure for England, in the middle of March, and the middle of August, when the armies commenced their march to the capital, no additions of men or cattle were made. He will find that the first order issued by the new Governor General was not to halt, but to retire, leaving our prisoners in the hands of the enemy; and that the troops were as fully equipped for the enterprise in June as they were in August. He will ask for some stronger reason even than that furnished by the Duke's affirmation, why it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the troops that their march should be delayed to the verge of winter, when a hundred contingencies might have arisen to expose them to the risks which had proved so fatal to another British army in the previous winter. We rejoice that the Afghan war is to be made the subject of a distinct enquiry. The discussions will elicit many facts; and clear or confirm much which requires to be explained or corroborated. The impeachment of Sir John Hobhouse for his ambitious attempt to enlarge the British dominions in the East is not likely, we

perceive, to come on before intelligence reaches England of the annexation of Scinde to the British Territories in India.

In the course of this debate Lord Auckland made a long speech in vindication of the policy he had pursued. "Unaccustomed as his Lordship is to public speaking," we are most agreeably disappointed at the vigor he displayed on the occasion. The tone of moderation which he adopted towards one who had shewed his administration no mercy, seemed to be duly appreciated by both sides of the House.

The Somnath Gate proclamation has created, as might have been expected, a strong sensation in the country. The *Times* cuts it to shreds, and ridicules Lord Ellenborough's having become a Hindoo by adoption. The *Examiner* treats it with the keenest contempt. The *Morning Chronicle* is in ecstasy. The *Britannia*, one of the first journals in London, condemns it in sober language which will find an echo in every honest bosom. The *Monthly Times* in which the value of the 'editorials' is exactly in an inverse ratio to that of the extracts and the arrangement, says in its sweetest accents: "It is a document at variance with the general tenor of the proceedings of the Governor General!" The *Morning Post* defends it out and out with a degree of courage worthy of a better cause. "It matters but little what is thought in England of the style of the Indian Governor's Proclamations. It matters much what is felt in India of the spirit which animates the British Government." The feeling in India may be described in three words, Disgust, Contempt, Hatred; disgust in the minds of Christians; contempt in those of the Hindoos, and hatred in the bosom of all true believers.

The melancholy intelligence has been received by this Mail of the entire loss off the coast of France of the *Conqueror* from Calcutta. With the exception of one cabin boy, every soul on board perished. Seldom has the loss of a vessel cast so deep a gloom on the face of society in Calcutta. Mr. Turton has to deplore the loss of a daughter, Mr. John Jenkins, of his wife and three children; and Mr. William Thompson, the Solicitor, of his wife and four children. Those two latter gentlemen proceeded to Suez on the *Tenasserim*, buoyant with the prospect of joining their families in England. At Galle they met the *Hindustan*, and learnt how cruelly their hopes had been blasted. Our regret on this occasion is heightened by the announcement that the bodies were treated with the greatest barbarity by the French on the coast, who stripped them and cast them into the sea. There is every reason to suppose that life was not extinct in every instance, and that proper attention might have rescued many from death. The *Harkness*, we see, has treated this conduct with becoming indignation; but the treatment of the bodies would have been much the same if the vessel had been lost on the English side of the Channel. The Cornish, the Welsh, and the Irish wreckers are as great monsters of cruelty as their brethren on the coast of France.

Sir Charles Metcalfe has been constrained to give up his tranquil retreat in Devonshire for the cares of Government. His long and

succeeded to accept the Governor-Generalship of Canada; a post of no little difficulty, after the mismanagement of the last year or two. He is the first individual in English History who has been Governor of Jamaica, Governor General of India, and Governor General of Canada.

For other intelligence we refer to our extracts which we have made as copious as possible. The claims of the Opium merchants have been admitted; and the Scrip will be paid out of the twenty-one millions of dollars after all; only the merchants—whose losses have been more than made up through the destruction of the opium—cannot agree with Mr. Goulburn, about its actual value on the day on which it was seized; which might we think be easily settled by enquiring what would be the value of an insurance on the life of a man, under the new drop of Newgate.

THE HINDOOSTAN STEAMER.—The Express from Bombay, with the London Mail of the 6th February, arrived in Calcutta on Friday last at 11 A. M. and for the first time since the establishment of Steam communication between England and India, it has come without creating the smallest excitement. Our own steamer, the *Hindoostan*, had arrived the previous evening and put us in possession of all the intelligence. The Port of Calcutta has just reason to be proud of this splendid vessel. Her performance in the voyage to and from Suez has exceeded our most sanguine expectations; a distance of 4730 miles has been performed in less than *twenty-one* days, exclusive of stoppages. She left Suez on the 25th of February, was detained at Aden to take in coal, 43 hours; at Galle, 26; and at Madras 38, and reached Calcutta on the evening of the 23d of March. Under every disadvantage, arising from the novelty and defects of the arrangements for coaling, she has brought the Mail in less time than we have received it by express from Bombay. The boast of our Bombay contemporaries, that for the early receipt of news we must still look to the steamers attached to their port, has been destroyed by the first experiment. The capacity of this magnificent vessel has at once shewn that it is only under very peculiar circumstances that the Mail can ever be expected to reach Calcutta sooner by way of Bombay, than direct from Suez. When the present difficulties have been overcome, and facilities for taking in coal similar to those which the Government steamers enjoy, have been created by the Oriental Company, the *Hindoostan* and her sister vessels may be expected invariably to give us the mail two, and possibly three days earlier than the express. The superiority of this vessel over the Bombay steamers has been manifested in the most signal manner. We have sought in vain among the Bombay papers for a notice of the time the *Atalanta* remained at Aden, and cannot therefore ascertain the number of hours occupied respectively in the voyage between Suez and Bombay, and Suez and Calcutta. But between Suez and Aden, the Bombay vessel was behind the *Hindoostan* by more than fifty hours. The *Bombay Times* was quite correct in saying that the steamers belonging to that port must look about them now they had such a competitor in the field, or rather on the waters. His worst fears and our highest hopes have been realized. Bombay must get larger and better steamers, or relinquish the dignity of being the steam port of India.

The power of the *Hindoostan* having now been demonstrated, it is to be hoped, that in the

next trip she will be entrusted with the mails for Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta. Had the packets been put on board of her at Suez instead of being sent by the *Atalanta* to Bombay, we should have received all our letters and newspapers on Thursday last, at a charge of two annas for the former, and one anna for the latter, instead of being obliged to pay fourteen annas for every letter for the privilege of receiving it four days later, and three annas for every journal, the last numbers of which will not reach us till nine days after the *Hindoostan* was moored off Calcutta. It would perhaps have been unwise to have made any change in existing arrangements, while the success of this experiment hung in doubt; but after the superiority of this vessel has been thus unequivocally established, it would be preposterous to send our packets by way of Bombay.

ANNEXATION OF SCINDE TO THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.—One of the most remarkable features in our Indian career, is the rapidity with which the fate of principalities and kingdoms is decided. On the 20th of June, 1756, our factory in Calcutta was captured, our merchants were murdered or expelled, the name of the town was changed, and our connection with Bengal apparently closed for ever. On the 22d of June, 1757, we had won the battle of Plassey, and become masters of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. It was, however, reserved for Lord Ellenborough's administration, to crowd the events of a year into a month. On the 14th of February, the Ameers of Scinde were in full possession of their kingdom, and as sovereigns signed a treaty with the British representative. By the 14th of March, their whole army had been defeated; the British flag waved over the fort of Hyderabad; they had been placed in confinement on board our Steamers on the Indus; their country had become a province of the British empire; the navigation of the Indus had been thrown open to all nations; slavery had been abolished, and orders had been issued to construct a column of the captured cannon to receive the names of the victors, after the model of the column of Austerlitz.

The territory of Scinde has not been formally annexed to our dominions in so many words; but Sir Charles Napier has been appointed Governor of the province; and we may therefore infer that the kingdom of the Ameers has been converted into a British province. The Acts of Parliament which relate to slavery have been extended to the country, and its independence may therefore be supposed to have terminated. It is somewhat remarkable that while the Governor General reserves it for the Directors to determine what rewards shall be given to the troops, he does not appear to give them a voice in the still greater question whether Scinde shall belong to the Crown or to the Ameers. The three short comprehensive orders promulgated by him are acts indicative of permanent sovereignty. And unless the Directors or the Ministry therefore should command the restoration of the conquered country,—which would be an act of superlative folly,—we may consider the Delta of the Indus, to be as much part and parcel of the British dominions, as the Delta of the Ganges. Such a reversal of the orders of the Governor General by the Directors would indicate a diminution of that strong confidence which they have so signally manifested in the measures of Lord Ellenborough. It would lead to his immediate departure from India. When the Directors therefore have to make their election between the Governor Ge-

neral's return to the Board of Control or the retention of Scinde, it is very probable that they will feel disposed to keep the country, asking no questions for conscience' sake.

This conquest and retention of a country as large as Scotland could not have occurred at a time when it is likely to afford more interesting discussion. The charge against Lord Auckland's administration is the wanton and unprovoked invasion of Afghanistan, from the dictates of ambition, and the love of territorial aggrandisement. The commendation bestowed on Lord Ellenborough's Government is founded on his withdrawal from Afghanistan and his magnanimous declaration that he was content with the limits which nature had assigned to our empire on the 1st of October 1842, and that he intended to cultivate the arts of peace. While that charge and that praise was still ringing in the ears of Parliament, Lord Ellenborough's proclamations of the present month would be laid on the table, announcing that the Beloochees had lost five thousand men in a single battle, and that the extensive province of Scinde, lying on both banks of the Indus, had been annexed to the British dominions. We will venture to predict that if this intelligence should reach England in the midst of an impeachment of Lord Auckland for the invasion of Afghanistan, that impeachment will immediately abate.

On the three acts of sovereignty which we published last week there is little to remark. After the conquest of Scinde, to restore it to the Ameers, would be an act little short of insanity. If it was to become a province of the British empire, Sir Charles Napier had richly earned the title and emoluments of its first Governor. One consideration alone diminishes the value of the proclamations issued consecutively by the Governor General on this occasion. We mean the entire absence of all allusion to Major Outram's services. His defence of the Residency for three hours, with One Hundred men against Eight Thousand is an exploit, of which we have had no example since the defence of their position by Colonel Scott, and Mr., now Sir Richard, Jenkins at Seetabuldee. Lord Ellenborough is not wont to pass over such gallantry in silence. On the contrary he seems to plume himself on the distinction that during his viceregalty, military devotion and talent have been more nobly rewarded than under any former rule. Yet this noble exhibition of the highest qualities of a soldier meets not the slightest acknowledgement. Outram forced himself into honourable notice under Lord Auckland's administration, so did Rawlinson, Pottinger, Macgregor,—and the 'curse' of Auckland rests on them and their prospects. There appears to be such unexampled littleness in thus selecting as the victims of official displeasure, men who are guilt of no fault but that of having served their country with zeal, and raised themselves to distinction under the auspices of a previous Governor General, that we gladly turn from a subject which it is so painful to contemplate.

The abolition of slavery in a country abounding with slaves, before we have been a month in possession of the capital, or have an acre of ground at our command beyond the limits of our own encampment, is somewhat premature. It is preposterous to attempt thus to subvert one of the fundamental institutions of a country before we have obtained a firm footing in it. It is not to extend laws to a country in which we have not as yet the slightest means of enforcing them. Yet such is the unbounded glibness of the

Bull, that it would be matter of no surprise to find it asserted, that we had a perfect right to conquer and occupy Scinde, in order that we might proclaim liberty to every slave.

MADRAS BIGOTRY.—We have recently been engaged in discussing an instance of bigotry exhibited in Calcutta by the Tagore Family, who have turned Dwarkanath out of society for having visited England. We have now to record an exhibition of bigotry at the Benighted Presidency, of a more melancholy character, in as much as the parties implicated in it are not priest-ridden Hindoos, but members of a Christian Church.

We need scarcely recal to the recollection of our readers the noble sacrifice made by Sir Peregrine Maitland of the post of Commander-in-Chief at the Madras Presidency, because he would not countenance the compulsory attendance of Christian officers at Heathen festivals, in violation of the dictates of their own conscience. A scholarship was established in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School in his name, either from funds appropriated by him to this object, or raised to commemorate his conduct. The first election of a Scholar for this exhibition is to be held on the 19th April, 1843; and an advertisement has just appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette* stating the qualification of the candidate.

"Sir Peregrine Maitland's Native Scholarship shall be open to all Natives, whether Christians, Heathens, or Mahomedans, who shall have been at any time, after they have attained the age of twelve years, receiving their education at Bishop Corrie's Grammar School during the space of three complete years, provided they were born in the Diocese of Madras, and if Christians, are members of the Church of England, and shall on the day of their election have completed their fifteenth year and not exceed their nineteenth year of age."

So it appears that an Institution which cheerfully receives a worshipper of Kallee, and a votary of the false prophet, is closed against the child of a Dissenter; and a Dissenter who may be desirous of obtaining the benefit of this Scholarship, has no other chance but that of becoming a Churchman or a Mahomedan; for the Hindoos will not receive him. It appears to be more revolting to the Christian feelings of the Directors to receive the child of a humble, pious, laborious Missionary, not a Churchman, than the son of a bigotted Mahomedan or a superstitious Hindoo. Though we are entirely ignorant of the names of the Directors, or of the Secretary—and write therefore without personality—we may naturally suppose, that having been selected to dispose of Sir Peregrine Maitland's Scholarship, they participate in his sentiments on the connection of the state with idols. It is possible that some of them may have been among those who were loudest in denouncing the support given to Hindoo superstitions by the Madras Government; yet these men now come forward to tell the Hindoos, by their words and actions, that in their opinion Dissent is more objectionable than Hindooism; that the man who has been offering sacrifice to a senseless idol is more entitled to their countenance and support, than the man who worships the same God and Saviour with themselves, professes the same Christian truth, and is partaker of the same blessed hope of immortality,—but differs from them in the non-essentials of Church Government.

We fully admit that every man has a right to do what he will with his own; that the

Christian Directors of this Institution have a right to expend their own money, or the money entrusted to them in establishing a purely Episcopal School, and to make the door so narrow that none but an Episcopalian can enter. If this rule had been adopted on the present occasion, any objection would have been unreasonable. But it is not an exclusively Episcopalian Seminary. It admits those who loath Christianity even in its most dignified and Episcopal form. It freely admits Hindoos and Mahomedans, and excludes none but Dissenters. It is true that the candidates, as we are told in paragraph seven, are to be examined "in the rudiments of religion, as set forth in the Creeds, Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England," but this is only adding absurdity to intolerance. The Directors are fully aware that not one of the Hindoo or Mahomedan candidates knows a syllable of the thirty-nine Articles, or ever heard of the Athanasian creed. The Directors must of necessity admit the worshipper of Doorga and the votary of Mahomed into the Grammar School, without catechizing him out of the Liturgy. The net is intended only to intercept Dissenters.

But the most notable part of the scheme remains to be told. The Scholarship, it is announced, will be void if the Scholar shall be proved guilty of immoral conduct, or in case he be a Christian, if he shall cease to be a member of the Church of England. It seems therefore that there are but two disqualifications; immorality and Dissent. And is this the evangelical doctrine which the Directors are endeavouring to inculcate on the Hindoos and Mahomedans in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School; that the man who forsakes the Church of England, however exemplary his Christian conduct may be, is in their estimation as unworthy of their support, as the rogue, the swindler, and the drunkard? Is it part of the religion of the Bible to brand the poor child of a Dissenter with the same mark of infamy which the Directors consider it necessary to fix on open profligacy of character? Having thus forced on the Heathen around them the remark; "See how these Christians hate one another," is it any wonder that Christianity should not make the same progress in India which it did in primitive times, when the Heathen exclaimed with admiration, "See how these Christians love one another?"

THE WHOLESALE DISMISSION OF THE OFFICERS IN THE SAUGOR AND NEHBUDDA TERRITORIES.—The measure which the Governor General has recently adopted in this Proconsulship is the most extraordinary on record in the History of British India. The Government in those provinces was administered by a Chief Commissioner, a Civilian; a first Assistant, also a Civilian, and ten or twelve gentlemen from the Military service. An insurrection broke out in the neighbouring province of Bundelkund, and spread into Saugor,—and the Governor General has at once turned out every covenanted servant of the Company, employed in the administration of the territory. Such wholesale vengeance is altogether unknown in our Government, and it is much to be questioned whether it be just in reference to the past, or politic in reference to the future.

The only plea on which this indiscriminate use of the beam can be justified, is the mismanagement of the province. This mismanagement again is inferred from the disaffection of the Chiefs. But it is quite possible that this disaffection may arise from the system of administration, and

not from the personal delinquencies of those engaged out of the natural tendencies of a civilized Government established in the midst of savages; and that the personal efforts of the public functionaries may have served to check and to retard the result of these tendencies. We need not here repeat the hacknied expression that the British administration is the *Gesetzgebende Kraft*, the poor man's Government. All our institutions have in them this one predominant feature, that they tend to curb the oppressor, and relieve the poor. When we took possession of the country every little district had more or less its petty baron, who placed his chief distinction in being above the laws. We have curbed the power of the baron. We have placed him upon an equality in the eye of the law with his meanest retainer; and we have thereby given offence which can never be entirely obliterated from the minds of those whose consequences we have annihilated. Our efforts in this respect in other parts of India have been apparently successful; that is to say, we have effectually overawed opposition, and brought every man indiscriminately under the empire of laws—though if our fortunes were to begin to wane, we should doubtless find enemies as thick as the warriors in the passes of Cabul, grow up from beneath our feet. But in Bundelkund and the neighbouring territory, which abounds with tracts of hill and jungle, and wild fastnesses, we have allowed this race of petty barons to exist with little interruption. Their importance is derived from the array of their followers, and their independent mode of existence. That darling liberty we have been gradually curtailing. We have obtruded our judicial system, which is as abhorrent to them as ever the presence of the gauger was in Rob Roy's country. They begin to feel that the existence of our Government is incompatible with their independence; that they must be gradually absorbed in the general mass if our supremacy continues; that they must give their children a good education, and turn their followers into useful citizens. The restraint we impose on them becomes daily more galling. We have chafed and fretted their feelings, and rendered them ripe for any project which should pitch us and our government, with all its benevolence, into the sea. The country has been recently denuded of troops; this gave them hopes of success in any rising; and these hopes were confirmed by a rumour very generally spread through the country, that we had not only been defeated by the Affghans, but that the remnant of our troops was proceeding down the Ganges with all haste, preparatory to a general evacuation. The poor barons, encouraged by the surrounding chiefs, who share their feelings because they share with them the loss of importance, rose up in arms because they thought that, now was the day and now the hour, to recover their independence. It was not a popular but a baronial rising. The common people generally through India have gained by our impartial rule, which has been as equitable as their own countrymen, who rule under us, will allow it to be. And, there was perhaps no part of India in which the blessings of our administration had been more eminently felt by the poor, than in these provinces. Such was the remark of Lord William Bentinck when he passed through the country in 1832. But in proportion as we improve the condition of the people, and elevate their hopes, we exasperate the chiefs; and in India we can seldom be wrong in reasoning from the content of the people to the discon-

any of these wise, but for our interference, would squander over them.

The disturbances are to be traced therefore to the principles of our own administration, and to the effect produced on the minds of the Bundelkand and Sangor Barons by our discomfiture in Afghanistan, and not to the mismanagement of our own functionaries; and their universal expulsion from office can be justified upon no ground even of political expediency. If there had been mismanagement, the blame would lie at the door of the controlling, and not of the subordinate, officers. Yet we are informed in the papers that the conduct of the Commissioner has been commended both by Mr. Robertson and Lord Ellenborough, and that he has been promised the first vacant post of equal dignity and emolument with that from which he has been driven. Mr. McLeod, who acted immediately under him, has been promoted, we see, to an office of higher pay. Upon what principle of justice than have the military officers who occupied civil stations in the district been, one and all, expelled, and deprived of those appointments for which they had for years been employed in qualifying themselves? Why should their prospects be so unceremoniously ruined, and they themselves be remanded in disgrace to their corps?

But the measure is equally as detrimental to the country itself as it has been to the interests of the discarded officers. The new men who are to supply their place, are unacquainted with the language, the habits, or prejudices of the people, and have an apprenticeship to serve to their new employment, before they can be acceptable to the community or useful to Government. Was it wise, or prudent, or statesmanlike, at this season of general discontent, to deprive the administration of men possessed of local knowledge and influence, and to make over a province in a state of disaffection if not of revolt, to those who are entire strangers to the people? In these extraordinary circumstances, our only consolation is derived from the local experience and high character of Major Sleeman, to whom the management of the country has been entrusted; but he must feel himself overwhelmed with labours which no human being can long continue to perform, assisted as he is by a machinery so entirely incompetent. Independently of his multifarious duties, civil and political in Bundelkand, he is charged with the superintendence of a country—the Sangor and Nerbudda territories,—containing 30,000 square miles and a population of two millions. Nothing but a miracle can prevent the new system's breaking down, even before it has destroyed the Major's constitution.

One of the greatest objections to the new arrangements is the union of political and judicial duties in the same officer. This has long been considered objectionable in principle; it is now becoming still more objectionable from the extent of country in which it has been established. We have always understood that it was Lord Auckland's intention to have separated these functions; and if he had ever enjoyed leisure he would doubtless have carried his wishes into effect. But that reform is now past hope. The political duties of both the Sangor and Nerbudda territories and of Bundelkand, have been incorporated with the Commissionership. The officer who is entrusted with the most complicated and harassing military and political duties, is the only appellate authority in a country as large in extent as the principality of Wales, and

three times as populous. In a country where disaffection is only smothered, his political duties must necessarily occupy the largest portion of his time; and the labor of presiding over the judicial administration of this extensive region must be performed *as leisure can be created*. From the simple exigence of his position in a country where every chief is ready to revolt, the duties he owes to the people, as the final referee in all civil disputes, must be too often postponed to the duty he owes to Government as the conservator of political peace. Is this just to the people?

We have trespassed long on the reader's patience, but must add a word or two on the military organization of the constabulary force. We thought on the first blush of the thing that the formation of four battalions of military constables was intended to supersede the necessity of employing our regular troops in these territories; but we find that additional barracks are to be built, and several additional corps to be permanently cantoned in the country. The new force is to be employed in the ordinary judicial and fiscal administration of the country. The civil writs of the Courts are to be served, and the revenue is to be collected, by rifle men, and thus our government becomes emphatically "a government of sentry boxes." The objection does not lie so much to the nature of the weapon,—though the Court will doubtless object to the ruinous and useless expense of providing the constables with rifles;—the objection would be just as strong to the collection of rents at the point of the bayonet. This is at once to proclaim martial law throughout the country, to intrude on the inhabitants an army of strangers whose insolent demeanor, the very few officers placed over them, will be physically unable to restrain, and thereby to exasperate to a more intense degree the feelings of abhorrence with which the independent classes view the introduction of our fastidious laws.

On the whole the change which has now been made in the administration of this province is likely to reflect little credit on our national character, and to confer little benefit on the people. It is sudden, violent and capricious. It is based on an act of injustice towards meritorious officers, which by destroying all confidence in the equity of Government, destroys the strongest hold which Government has upon the zeal and fidelity of its officers.

THE REMAINS OF SIR WILLIAM MACNAGHTEN are now on their way to Calcutta and may be expected in a few days. They were recovered at a large price by Lady Macnaghten, from the well into which they had been cast. The body was recognized from its mutilated condition, and from the absence of the head and the arm which had been cut off by the Afghan ruffians who assassinated him. We have been given to understand that it is not intended to pay the usual public honours to the remains of this lamented public servant, though at the time of his decease he occupied one of the most important and responsible posts under this Government, and had been nominated Governor of the Bombay Presidency. The arrival of the body at Ferozepore was, we hear, fully known to the Governor General, but it was allowed to remain unnoticed. This disinclination on the part of his Lordship to permit any public recognition of the claims of the deceased to a public funeral, renders it of course improper in any subordinate authority at this Presidency, to adopt a different line of con-

duct. It is therefore much to be regretted that Lady Macnaghten did not direct it to be conveyed down the Indus to Bombay, where it would have been received with those demonstrations of public respect which are so justly due to one who occupied so conspicuous a place in the public administration. But though no official notice is to be taken of the arrival of Sir William's body in the metropolis of British India, we hope those who are entrusted with the management of his funeral will afford his numerous friends an opportunity of assisting at his interment, by making their arrangements as public as possible.

WEEKLY EPILOGUE OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

— The *Heralds* gave us reason to expect another of Lord Ellenborough's proclamations in last night's *Gazette*, annexing Scinde to the British dominions; but it contains nothing beyond the three Orders which we received through the *Dell's Gazette*, just as our last number was going to press. The only announcement we have that the Talpura dynasty has ceased to reign, is contained in the order appointing Sir Charles Napier Governor of the province.

— The 9th and 55th Native Infantry are ordered to proceed from Ferozepore to Sukkur without delay together with No. 1, Light Field Battery.

— A letter from Baboo Oopender Mohun Tagore, which appears in this morning's *Heralds*, entirely confirms our statement that the expulsion of Dwarkanath Tagore from the society of the Tagore family was purely a religious act, and had no connection with the patriotic movement now in progress, upon which it has been subsequently engrafted. We republish an extract from that letter, because it sets the matter at once at rest. It is of some importance to record the fact on such unexceptionable evidence that the first Hindoo who returned from a visit to Europe, where he received the most distinguished reception, was immediately expelled from society, and treated as an outcast.

— The *Nemesis* and the *Plato* Steamers are ordered round to Bombay immediately, evidently with the view of their being employed in Scinde. But they will find the Indus present fewer facilities for navigation than the *Yang-tse-kiang*.

— A letter appears from Captain Englede in the *Englishman* of this day on the affairs of the Calcutta Docking Company. He says he attended the meeting of the Company, as the representative of twenty-two shares, and was anxious to show the proprietors that their affairs were mismanaged, and that by adopting a liberal scale of charges, they would attract more business and secure larger profits. He also wished that the estimates for the timber purchased during the last twelvemonth should be laid on the table and compared with the market prices. The circumstance that the dividends are decreasing every year, shows that there is something rotten in the concern. A heavy debt of 140,000 Rupees still exists, and the docks are going to decay. In his last paragraph he says, "The consequence will be that in a few years the property called the Docking Company will no longer exist." His warning will be unheeded like the voice of Cassandra. When did ever a Ditch Committee shut the stable door, till after the horse had escaped?

— The *Star* alludes to a recent Government order in favour of the pensioned soldier, which directs that he shall be paid at the rate of 2 shillings and 4 pence the Rupee instead of two shillings and six pence, which will give him an addition of a nearly a fifth to his slender pittance.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

— The *Sunshine* of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Ellenborough* Steamer, from Seas the 25th February.

— The latest accounts from Hyderabad are those brought by the *Suezris* Steamer to Bombay, and they extend we believe to the 7th of March, up to which date no attempt had been made on Sir Charles Napier's post. It is said that the Belooches after their defeat at Meeanee, broke up into parties and dispersed. The wounded officers belonging to the Bombay Army had arrived on the *Suezris*; but from a hint thrown out in the papers it would appear that the Bengal officers who had been wounded were to be sent up the Indus on to Ferozepore.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

— It appears that the *Hindoostan* Steamer left Suez eighteen hours after the *Atalanta* Bombay Steamer, and reached Aden, thirty-six hours before her. The distance is 1340 miles, which the *Hindoostan* made in 146, and the other vessel in 200 hours! The Express from Bombay reached Calcutta yesterday morning about half past eleven, twelve hours after the papers by our own steamer had been delivered.

— The intelligence from Bombay is somewhat alarming. The *Chopatra* Steamer had come in from Cutch on the 15th March, with intelligence that the Ameers of Scinde had been rescued and that the fort of Hyderabad had through treachery fallen into possession of the Ameer of Khyrpore. It was derived by the authorities in Cutch from a person who left a place ten coss from Hyderabad on the 5th of March; but the intelligence direct from that place extended to the 7th, when no attack had been made. The *Bombay Times*, by a comparison of dates, pronounces the intelligence unfounded.

— Moulmein papers have been received to the 15th but they contain no intelligence. The Cholas had been raging with much violence and the casualties were duly recorded in the *Chronicle*. Some individuals of delicate nerves have it seems been frightened by this record of mortality; and the Editor has very considerably put it in the back ground.

— No official notice having been given of the arrival of the *Tenasserim* Steamer at Madras, no public Mail was sent on by her. She made a splendid run to that Port and was detained there only five hours. The *Hindoostan* was detained 38 hours.

— The latest accounts from Scinde contradict the report that eight officers had fallen into the hands of the enemy, but Capt. Ennis, of the 21st J. I. had been made prisoner by them, and most barbarously murdered and thrown into the river.

— The Agra papers state, that the Governor General intended to occupy the palace of Agra till the 1st of May; that a strange yellow liquid had lately rained at Futteypore; and that a party had been given by the station to the Governor General at which the health of the Hero of Hyderabad was not drunk.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

— The Landholders' Society has come to life again. The *Star* of this morning has a long and interesting account of the Meeting held on Wednesday last. Baboo Dwarkanath's speech was by far the most interesting; and the most agreeable part of this speech was that in which he promised at some future time to put into the hands of the Society a paper now in course of preparation, more fully detailing his proceedings in England, and the feelings of the Indian Authorities, Her Majesty's Government and the British people. We see the Society has appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare a communication to Government on the Registry Act. The 22d Article of the Regulations of the Society which has been dormant for nearly two years, is to be acted upon from the present time, and the Society is to meet once a month.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that the son of Meer Wazir is on the throne of Cabul just now and that nothing but the prospect of the Dost's return keeps the people from murdering Akbar Khan who is very unpopular. The intelligence from

Lahore regarding Dost Mohamed is that he has been soliciting aid from Shere Singh to punish the King of Bokhara. It would not be amiss if the British Government were to assist him with two or three lakhs of Rupees, to chastise this perfidious monster, the murderer of Stoddart and Connolly.

— The investiture of the Grand Crosses of the Bath is to take place, says the *Agra Utkhar*, on Monday the 20th. The Armory has been cleared out and arranged for the occasion, and the Somnath Gates placed at the Northern end.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

— The *Harkara* states that letters from Hyderabad of the 7th of March mention that the Ameers were in confinement with a strong guard over them. The *Bombay Times* which came in a week ago gave us intelligence from thence of the same date. It is in reference to intelligence of a later date that the dispatches from Cutch relate; and about which some anxiety is reasonably felt.

— From the same paper we learn that the Privy Council has decided the suit of Raja Mitrujeet Singh *versus* the heirs of the widow of Raja Jee-wunt Singh. The suit has been twenty-eight years in progress. Independently of the costs incurred in the various courts in this country, the expenses of the appeal in England have amounted to 100,000 Rs. the sum in dispute being 111,000. Of the English costs the Appellant is sentenced to pay 70,000 Rs. and the Respondents 30,000!

— The *Calcutta Star* of this morning affirms on the strength of a letter from England, that the *Aerial* Steam ship is no joke; that some of the most scientific men in the land are deep in a plot which will knock the *Hindoostan* on the head, and supersede this slow coach. Speaking of the *Hindoostan*, we are somewhat anxious to learn whether Capt. Engledue really intends to start her as he advertizes, on *Good Friday*. When Lord Mansfield, who never allowed suits to run into arrears, we do not say twenty-eight years, but twenty-eight days if he could avoid it, had unwittingly declared his determination to sit in Court on Friday, one of the gentlemen of the bar said that in that case his Lordship would be the first Judge who had ever sat on Good Friday, since the days of Pontius Pilate. The rebuke had the desired effect. Certainly if Capt. Engledue starts the Steamer on Friday, it will be the first Steamer which ever left the port of Calcutta for Suez on Good Friday.

— The *Englishman's* London Correspondent states that Dr. O'Shaughnessy was to accompany Sir C. Metcalfe to Canada; and the *Harkara's* Correspondent affirms that Lord Ellenborough and the Court of Directors are already at issue, on more points than one; that his Lordship has been proposing to turn off all the Collectors and appoint Natives. How the Old Hindoo and the Mookerjee Baboo will rejoice at this news. The Court however are not disposed to sacrifice the Collectors, or the revenue either. They also object to Lord Ellenborough's uncourteous dismissal of political officers. What will they say to the wholesale expulsion in one day, of the whole of the officers of the Sanger and Nerbudda establishment?

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

— The last *Calcutta Gazette* announces that the services of Major Pottinger have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay; that is, he has been remanded to his corps;—but this circumstance demands a distinct notice, which we shall not fail to give it next week. The *Star* now informs us that Lieut. Charles Brown of the Bengal Engineers, has been appointed Commissioner in Scinde, in succession of Major Outram!

— The *Englishman* announces the approaching departure of D. L. R. to England. He is the last of our Indian posts; of that band which included the names of J. G. and H. M. P. and R. A. M. The stern events of the last three or four years have given a more practical, perhaps a more vulgar, tone to the minds of men, and left us few sympathies for the Munia.

— The intelligence from Scinde is pleasing. The rumour of an attack on Hyderabad and of its successful issue turns out to have been false. The *Indus* Steamer had arrived at Bombay from Karachi the 13th March, and reports that the country was perfectly quiet. But the Bombay Government will not on this account remit the despatch of troops to strengthen both Hyderabad and Sukkur, and to convince the Belooches of the hopelessness of resistance.

— The *Harkara* has the following notice in his paper of this morning: "We have seen at Messrs. Hamilton and Co's. a splendid 'Triumphal Vase,' designed and executed, for the Governor-General, probably to be displayed on the occasion of the installation of the G. C. B. It is in silver-gilt, and bears, embossed on its the names of the principal places CABUL—GHUZNE—JUGDELLUCK—JULLALABAD, &c., where we gained our principal victories. It is altogether a splendid work." If our advices from Agra be correct, the vase will be too late for the investiture, which we hear, took place on the 20th instant. Lord Ellenborough was seated on Akbar Khan's black throne, according to our informant; Sir G. Pollock and Sir W. Nott advanced to the foot of it, and the ceremony of installation was completed.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

Co's. Rs. As.		
Capt. C. J. Lewis,	to March, 1844,	20 0
Capt. J. Paton,	to Dec. 1842,	20 0
F. B. Ogilvy, Esq.	ditto,	12 0
Baboo Kasheshur Nitter, to	June, 1843,	10 0
Jas. Davidson, Esq. ...	to April, 1844,	20 0
Mr. A. R. Desouza, ...	to Feb. 1843,	6 0
M. Mackenzie, Esq. ...	to July, 1843,	20 0
Capt. G. Newbolt,	to Dec. 1843,	20 0
J. H. Bridgman, Esq. ...	to Dec. 1843,	44 0
F. J. Morris, Esq.	to Feb. 1844,	20 0
E. P. Smith, Esq.	to April, 1844,	20 0
The Book Club, 64th Regt. to	Sept. 1842,	14 0
Lieut. Richardson,	to Dec. 1843,	48 0
H. S. Ravenshaw, Esq. ...	ditto,	20 0
H. Fergusson, Esq. ...	to Dec. 1842,	20 0
J. Craigie, Esq.	to Dec. 1843,	20 0

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Benevolent Institution at Calcutta, begs gratefully to acknowledge the following sums:—

The Hon. W. W. Bird, Depy. Govr. ...	50 0
N. B. E. Baillie, Esq.	20 0
David Cowie, Esq.	20 0
Lieut. Col. J. Parsons,	100 0
A. C. Bidwell, Esq.	30 0
D. Penharow, Esq.	10 0
A. Smelt, Esq.	13 0
J. Calder, Esq. <i>Nidnapore</i> ,	5 0
R. J. Homfrey, Esq. Ditto,	5 0
The Hon. Sir H. W. Seton, Kt.	20 0
J. W. Grant, Esq.	25 0
The Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, Kt.	100 0
Geo. Thompson, Esq.	10 0
R. Molloy, Esq.	16 0
The Hon. Sir J. P. Grant, Kt.	20 0
M. Johnston, Esq.	10 0
J. Gregory Vos, Esq. M. D.	20 0

W. W. Evans, Secretary.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

HINDOOSTAN STEAMER.

The following memorandum shows the performances of the *Hindoostan*. We may add that she left Suez, 18 hours after the *Atalanta*, and arrived at Aden 36 hours before her!

RETURN VOYAGE.

Miles.	Hours.	M.
608	67 30	from Madras to Calcutta.
825	89 00	from Ceylon to Madras.
2160	226 00	ditto Aden to Ceylon.
1330	146 00	ditto Suez to Aden.
4730 miles		496 30 total voyage.

D. M.
20 18 average per hour 9½
H. M.
43 40 detained to Coal at Aden.
26 00 ditto ditto at Galle.
38 00 ditto ditto at Madras.
107 40 total detention.
605 40. Voyage out to Suez; 25 days, 5 hours.
Under Steam 20 days, 22 hours.
4734 miles average 9 miles 4 tenths per hour.
—*Cal. Star*, March 23.

Dwarkanath Tagore.

I shall here relate the substance of the proceedings connected with the subject of this excommunication. When news arrived of Dwarkanath having left England for his home, and when he was daily expected, some of the members of the Tagore family, through pure religious motives, apprehending a fatal disgrace to the family, if they were to receive him in society as they used to do before, proposed to excommunicate him on his return and agitated this subject by frequent interviews with each other. Upon this, certain members, I believe to the number of three or four only, agreed upon the subject of the intended excommunication, while the others did not yield to their solicitations, believing it would be inconsistent with their avowed acts and deeds to conform to such a proposal. Things remained in this undecided state for some time. When on the return of Dwarkanath a meeting was held at the house of my respected relative, Baboo Hurroocomar Tagore, in which both sides of the party met to discuss on the feasibility, or otherwise of the propriety of the subject in question. I was present at this meeting, and I hereby distinctly state the reasons, that actuated the opposed party to enforce their plan of suggestion. *They were based purely on religious principles, and no mention of the said letter to the Court of Directors was even distantly hinted at.* From the well-known orthodoxy of Baboo Hurroocomar, I do not believe, that he ever subscribed to such a sentiment as attributed to him in your editorial, or if he did subscribe, I do not think, he ever understood its purport. Either he or you must have been hoaxed in the matter. I will not pay him such a bad compliment or offend his religious feelings, as to even suppose him capable either to express such sentiments or subscribe thereto without knowing their intent and purposes, for I know them to be directly opposed to his professed religious tenets, and that alone combined with his long standing difference of religious opinion with Dwarkanath actuated him to adopt this rash measure even at the sacrifice of many interests which are dear to him. But, Sir, the real fact, as I am given to understand, is, that the party acting as leader in the affair, to screen his own inconsistency before his European and other friends, has been busily engaged in manufacturing this version of the case. It is a pure offspring of his fertile brain. Neither you nor my suspected relative Baboo Hurroocomar has any share in it.—*Beng. Hurk.* March 23.

JUBILEE MEDALS.

The Baptist Missionary Society have had two medals struck off in commemoration of the jubilee. The larger medal has an impression of the well-known head of Carey on the one side, and the following inscription on the other:—

"BAPTIST MISSION."

Formed October 2d, 1793; commenced in East Indies 1793; West Indies 1813; Western Africa 1840.

Stations 157; Missionaries 71. Teachers and Native Preachers 127; Members upwards of 30,000; Scholars about 18,000. Scriptures translated into forty languages and dialects; copies issued in the year 1841, 8,5000. Slavery abolished August 1st, 1838.

The whole surrounded with the motto that carried the venerable founder through times of the greatest distress and destitution to the accomplishment of the great object for which he came to this

country.—"Attempt great things for God—expect great things from God."

The smaller medal has on one side an impression of the house at Kettering in which the Society was formed—an excellent impression; on the reverse medallions of Carey, Fuller, Sutcliffe, Pearce and Ryland, with the Word of God open as a centre-piece. The whole encircled with the words,—"Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord. Zech. c. 4, v. 6." Several of these medals have been received in India.—*Cal. Christ. Ads.* March 23.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

"I learn, that the East India direction are terribly sore at some of Lord Ellenborough's freaks. His last letters contained a scheme for entirely remodelling the system of collection of revenue. He says, he has with him three accountants, in whose talents he places the highest confidence, and that they have examined the accounts of many collectors, and although he does not in precise terms impugn their probity, he speaks of them upon the whole as very unfit and incompetent servants."

"These accountants have drawn up a plan, by which a uniform system of accounts is to be adopted in all collectorates, to be managed entirely by natives, under the supervision of a head office at Calcutta, thus doing away with a large number of lucrative civil appointments."

"He concludes his despatch by stating, that he expects the thorough and entire confidence of the direction, without which he cannot continue to hold the office of Governor-General; that he has many new plans to introduce, and great reforms in all the services to make, and that he cannot carry these out, unless the Directors place implicit trust in him, and leave every thing to his management, or take the alternative of his at once resigning. This financial plan was immediately answered in a despatch, objecting in the most decided terms to these or any similar alterations; declaring, that the Directors believe the management of revenue affairs to have been conducted most ably and honestly by their servants, that they considered it of the utmost importance to prevent the natives having any idea of the state of their balance sheet: and enquiring how it was possible, that three recent importations from London, could understand the affairs of the Company in a few weeks, better than men of acknowledged talent, whose lives had been spent in managing them. The despatch then examined in detail all his objections to the present system, refuted each, and concluded by expressing the confidence of the Directors in the ability of their servants, and in the correctness of the present system. This despatch was sent for approval to the Board of Control, and was returned to the India House for modification."

"After a day's delay, it was again sent to the Board with expressions of regret on the part of the Directors, that after mature consideration they declined using any milder language. The matter was referred to Sir Robert Peel, who directed it to be sent as it was."

"Should Lord E., therefore, have any objection to making a comfortable meal on his own words, he must resign."

"The Directors, it is understood, are greatly annoyed at his conduct, in depriving so many of the politicians of their places."—*Beng. Hurk.* March 23.

To Correspondents.

Indoctrus, we hope to take up next week.

A *Subscriber*, must consult those learned in the law. In our lay judgement a man cannot be seized in execution of a decree on the Sabbath; but we may be wrong.

One of the *Meeting*, at Jessore, has our thanks for his letter. We reserve ourselves however for the Catalogue of Grievances.

The valuable paper on Education at Bombay, we have been obliged to "take out of the forum" to make room for the contents of the mail, which in Editorial phraseology "won't keep."

Many thanks to our Agra friend for his letter; which will appear next week.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

I beg to send you an extract of a letter just received from the Mauritius.

"I have been several times preaching to the Coolies in the bazar and in different parts of the town

—it would be a good thing to send Missionaries on purpose for them; a noble field presents itself here, even better than India, because the people being away from the influence of brahmins and family connexions, together with various prejudices and dumb idols, they would be more disposed to listen to the preaching of the gospel—indeed, the very circumstance of their being in a strange land, would induce them to attend to the missionary. They were very glad to hear me speaking to them, and flocked all round me, and seemed sorry when I had done. Regarding the coolies, of whom so much has been said in the papers, I made many enquiries both from themselves and others; those of them who are employed in the plantations get generally 5 Rs. per month and one meal of rice per day and a little salt; they work hard, and are sometimes beaten and put in the stocks, &c. in case they do not work well, or are guilty of any trifling offence. From all that I have yet learned concerning them, it seems that a good planter uses them well, and they like to stay; but that others use them very ill, and they deeply regret their having come here at all; that they are sometimes made to begin work as early as 3 o'clock in the morning and kept at it until night, with but little time allowed them to eat; that when the stipulated period of 5 years has elapsed many of the planters will not allow them to go away when they wish, but retain them by keeping some part of their pay. This, a native told me, I cannot avouch for the truth of it. On the other hand, those who are qualified for house work get more pay, 10, 12, 16, and even 20 Rs. per month; they are no doubt better off than they would be in their own land; 70,000 coolies are now required on the island, and if not got, there will be a great failure in the crops.

A.

AN ERROR RECTIFIED.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—In a recent No. of the *Friend of India*, you publicly announce "that Mootee Baboo has earned the gratitude of Society by offering 10,000 Rs. to the first Hindoo who should marry a widow." I beg to say that such is not the fact. That offer has been made to any of his sons, not to any Hindoo. His sons wisely judging that the money of their father will ultimately come to them, will not infringe a custom which will bring on them the odium of their countrymen.

The error would have been rectified earlier had I the honour of seeing that No. before. Your Calcutta Contemporaries have frequently committed the same error, and they will be good enough either to insert this denial or otherwise announce it in any way they wish.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

WOMES CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.

THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Allow me a few remarks on your Editorial reply to my letter on the studies of Fort William College, in your issue of the 2d instant.

You do not state my sentiments fairly when you make me come to the conclusion that it is better to study Persian and Hindoo for the Upper Provinces, merely because they go to form Oordoo.

I gave two other reasons, one that Hindoo (and not Oordoo) is spoken and understood by a vast majority of the people; and the other that Persian would of itself almost enable a Civilian to conduct his Cutcherry duties. Your illustration of studying "the Saxon, the Latin and the French" for the purpose of acquiring English, does not apply to my real argument, not one of those languages being spoken by any portion of the English nation, nor monopolizing in any degree the medium of official business. The Judges in Wales are, I believe, expected to understand Welsh, although English is the language of the Courts.

I think it may be gathered from your article, that you are an advocate for teaching young Civilians the "language of the million" as well as the lan-

language of the Courts, and still with apparent inconsistency you reject the widely spoken Hindoo.

Again, you seem to think that the studies of the young Civilians will have an influence on the efforts "to give a uniformity and a fixity to the Oordoo official language," and that the study of Persian is likely to perpetuate the too great intermixture of the Persian, but you do not notice, that an antidote is provided for this bane in the study of the popular Hindoo. Who so well qualified to promote "the formation of a good model of Oordoo" as the man who is acquainted with Persian and Hindoo? And on the contrary is it not to be feared that men acquainted only with Bengalee and the *unfixed* Oordoo are likely to contribute to keep this latter dialect in its state of "glorious uncertainty," or perhaps even to make confusion worse confounded by the admixture of some other villainous compounds?

I will conclude by repeating, that on the subject of your Oordoo Bengalee scheme, especially in its relation to the North-Western Provinces, "I have my uoots —"

Yours faithfully,

OODASSEN.

10th March, 1843.

P. S. What do you say to the following scheme? The Bengal students at Haylebury learn Sanskrit, Persian and Oordoo. Now, suppose their attention were confined to Sanskrit and Persian, the latter, including so much of Arabic as is contained in Lee's "Jomer's Persian Grammar." These languages not being spoken in India might be acquired in England with almost as much facility as here, and in two years with a little additional attention to this point, a sufficient knowledge might be gained for all useful purposes. Here their classico-oriental course might be considered to end, and then on their arrival in this country they might commence the Vernacular course, learning Hindoo and Oordoo for the North-West and Bengalee and Oordoo for Bengal. Encouragement being held out for those who had abilities and inclination for higher acquirements. The due proportion of Hindoo and Bengalee students might be secured by authority. I confess the course to be pursued in case of the necessity of future transfer from Agra to Bengal, and vice versa presents a difficulty beyond my powers of selection; I dare say it would not be insuperable in the hands of Government. But I have written more than enough on a subject in which I have no personal interest — so Farewell!

COLLEGE STUDIES.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Every man has his favourite weakness and your's appears to be "the vernacular for the use of the Mofussil Courts." I observe that you have assailed the College of Fort William for still continuing to instruct its ingenuous youth in the Grammar of "the exploded Persian," and have turned with considerable acerbity on an unfortunate correspondent whose defence of the existing routine of studies appeared in your paper of the 2d March, under the signature of Oodassen;—nevertheless the majority of Civilians employed in the N. W. P. would, I fancy, if called upon for their opinion pronounce your views erroneous. In the first place Persian is not completely exploded; one office, that of Special Commissioner* still uses it in all its vernacular proceedings and many more do so more or less as circumstances require. It is true however that in our ordinary Courts of justice, Oordoo has been universally substituted. In the next place it is one thing to abolish the use of Persian, and another to introduce the "language of the people." The first has been accomplished. The latter never will be—and the reason of this is that the people at large have no fixed language. The vernacular of the Upper Provinces varies in every district and even in different parts of the same district. It is all Oordoo; but what language is Oordoo? Simply a mixture of Persian and Hindi, the

proportions of each used being left to the taste, the knowledge, or habits of the speaker or writer. The consequence is that the proceedings of the Court are held in a language as unintelligible to the people as was the much abused Persian; but even supposing that such was not the case but that the villager with his regale across his shoulder and "his lohne-bund lathee" in his hand could come into Court and understand every word that was spoken it would prove nothing against the system of College study; for admitting, as I suppose you do, the existence of very different dialects of Oordoo in different parts of the country, what more proper preparation can there be, for the Civilian destined for the N. W. P. than a tolerable grounding in the elementary parts of the language, &c. he is to speak—to wit, Persian and Hindi—which will enable him to mix them to suit his district; and I can assure him he will have to vary the proportions at each move. The fact is, that the change of language was, as regarded these provinces, a mere piece of claptrap. Government took away from its officers the use of a fixed, easy, and most excellent business language, and substituted an awkward, unmanageable mouthy and worst of all ever-varying dialect which may or may not happen to be intelligible to the hearer. That the measure was acceptable to the people was a mistaken notion. The mass of the people to this day call the language of the Courts *Furree*, and the only effect of the change was to bother the heads of offices and the Amlah. Persian is the favourite business of this part of the world, witness the Hindoo Native States in which it is universally used—but where it might be naturally anticipated that the Hindi would be adopted.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS CURIAE.

Mofussil, 10th March, 1843.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have been in Cutchery and there received a petition, of which I cannot deny myself the pleasure of sending you part of the opening sentence. Will you tell me of what country it is the vernacular?

Khodawundee punj beega pookhtu araze mey ek dehn chah monroosee fidoes kee ki lunan Ujab Sing vooxoorg fidoes ke junah Jehan Mul-jasee Padshahce maf shoohd bood!!!

A true bill upon my honour! I have copied it word for word. Now this is not "the language of the people" be-devilled by my Amlah or by myself, but the spontaneous effusion of the petitioner. How could I have understood it had I not had the benefit of instruction in Persian from that respectable Moonshce of Fort William College, Abdoolah! You will say perhaps it is no language at all. It is not Oordoo certainly, nor Persian, but it is a language which one of "the People" has chosen to adopt, and which a very slight knowledge of Persian renders perfectly intelligible but which a more Oordoo Scholar would be mightily puzzled by.

A. C.

EUROPE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURT AND FASHION.—The Royal *accouchement* is expected to take place in the latter end of March or beginning of April, after which it is said her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to visit Ireland at an earlier season than their last year's visit to Scotland.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues in the possession of excellent health at Conford House. It is the general expectation that the Dowager Queen and court will leave for Marlborough-house at the close of the ensuing month or early in March, and will remain in town two or three months, and then pass the summer at Bushy.

The marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz is to take place this month.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover is to take place in the third week of February, but the day does not appear to be fixed.

The health of Viscount Melbourne is quite re-established, and it is confidently stated by his friends that he will forthwith resume his attention to public business. It has, however, been thought advisable, in order to perfect his recovery, that his lordship should

have the benefit of a few more weeks' country air before he resumes his attendance in the House of Lords. His lordship is at length able to use his left hand, of which he had lost the use by his late severe attack of paralysis.

The subscriptions to erect a monument to the late Lord Holland have already amounted to between 6000£ and 7000£.

The most distressing accounts have been received of the state of health of Sir C. Bagot, who is to leave Canada as soon as possible.

The Earl of Derby has experienced a slight return of the epileptic attack, from which he had been quite free for four years.

The will of the Countess Munster has been proved in Doctors' commons by Lord De Lisle, Gen. Wyndham, and Mr. Cameron, the executors. Her Ladyship gives to her three younger sons 50,000£; and the remainder of her property to her eldest son, the present Earl; her daughters, the two Ladies Fitzclarence, having been separately provided for by their maternal grand-father, the late Earl of Egremont.

The sale of the library of the late Marquis Wellesley occupied four days, and called forth an amazing deal of interest. The collection is in very good condition, and many of the books are valuable. It possesses the best editions, rather than works chiefly remarkable for being "excessively rare." There are first-rate, but there are no unique editions. Several of the classical works have MS. illustrations.—*London Mail*.

The Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, in Shaw-street, was opened on the 6th, with much ceremony. The Institution, is a large building, comprising three day-schools to accommodate the three great classes of society, with separate apartments, playgrounds, divisions of the lecture-hall, and so forth. The foundation-stone had been laid by Lord Stanley on the 22d Oct. 1840. A procession from the Town-hall took place in close carriages, and there was a numerous attendance, including the Bishop of Chester and several clergymen, the Mayor, Sir H. Douglas, Mr. W. Patten, and a great number of the Town-Council; Mr. W. E. Gladstone delivered the inaugural address. He started from the position that the state of our political institutions demands education for all classes, and concluded by stating that the Collegiate Institution was intended to communicate to the rising generation, as the rules declared, "sound religion in connexion with useful learning."

A vast mine was sprung at Dover on the 26th, to blow up the Round Down Cliff, the object being to make a roadway instead of a tunnel for the South-Eastern Railway. A mine, consisting of three cells, was planned and formed by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the Company, in the base of the cliff, into which 18,500 lbs. of powder was placed; and the ignition of the charges by the voltaic battery was performed by Lieut. Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineers. Punctual to their arrangements, the miners communicated the electric spark to the gunpowder by their connecting-wires, on the signal being given; the earth trembled to half a mile distant; a stifled report, not loud, but deep, was heard; the base of the cliff, extending on either hand to upwards of five hundred feet, was shot as from a cannon, from under the superincumbent mass of chalk seaward; and in a few seconds not less than 1,000,000 tons of chalk were dislodged by the shock, and settled gently down into the sea below. Not the slightest accident occurred.

A report has been again going the round of the press, to the effect that Lord Ellenborough returns immediately to England, probably in the *Cambrian* frigate; and that his lordship is to be succeeded by the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Sir Charles Metcalf, whose long habits of command in India, and whose subsequent experience in the West Indies so amply qualify him for the office, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada. He is to leave England for the seat of his government early next month.

The House of Assembly at Jamaica have voted the sum of 3000 guineas towards the erection of a marble statue of Sir C. Metcalf, to be placed in the square in Spanish Town. This grant, together with the general subscriptions throughout the colony, will enable the committee to perform a work that shall acknowledge with due honour a country's gratitude for the services of a good and great man.

Letters from Constantinople seem to leave no doubt, that Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly have been murdered at Bokhara. It is stated that they could have got away through the favour of the Russian political agent, but refused his assistance; and after a number of trials and sufferings, they were at last taken from prison to the market-place, where Col. Stoddart was first beheaded. Capt. Conolly could still have saved himself had he consented to embrace Islamism; but he firmly rejected the offer, and immediately fell under the headsman's knife.—*London Mail*.

The following anecdote shows that, like his great friend, "the Duke," Lord Hill was on principle opposed to warfare. The truly valiant warrior lamented the necessity of war when winning victories:—"The

Lord Hill, when he heard of the successful results of the Indian and Chinese wars, was so overcome that he exclaimed, with tears of joy bursting from his eyes, "Thank God I have lived to hear of these glorious victories, and to know that there is an end to war, horrid war."—*London Mail*.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship, *Bentuck*, a magnificent vessel, was launched on the 19th January from the building-yard of Messrs. T. Wilson and Co., of Liverpool. The *Bentuck* is almost in every respect the twin-ship of the *Albatross*. She is built, in fact, from the same mould, and is consequently of the same burden, which is about 2,020 tons. The only difference is that in place of diagonal timber fastenings, she has diagonal timber ceiling—the two modes being equally approved by scientific men, and both so closely approximating to what is deemed perfection as regards strength, that argument in behalf of either resolves itself into a mere matter of taste, rather than experience, in their respective merits. A more beautiful model was never turned out of any yard. She has a fine figure-head of Lord W. Bentuck, a carved stern, with the coat of arms and motto, "Crainquez honte." Mrs. Williams undertook the duty of "throwing the bottle," and all being in readiness, at about 20 minutes past one o'clock, Mr. Thomas Wilson gave the necessary orders, and she started off splendidly, without a perceptible creak on her bed (notwithstanding her weight was nearly equal to her tonnage), but went on majestically along the ways, increasing in speed until she plunged into the deep, and released from her ties to land, bounded lightly, and rushed rapidly from the shore.—*Ibid.*

WHITEHALL, JAN. 26.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Viscount Melville, Lord Belhaven, H. H. Drummond, Esq., James Campbell, of Craig, Esq., E. Twissleton, Esq., the Rev. Dr. P. Macfarlan, and the Rev. J. Robertson, Commissioners for inquiring into the practical operation of the Poor Laws in Scotland. And William Smith, Esq., Adv., to be Secretary to the said Commission.—*Ibid.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 2.—OPENING OF THE SESSION.—The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Wharnccliffe, having taken their seats in front of the throne, and the Speaker, with a number of Members of the House of Commons, having appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to read the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all princes and states assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which from their long continuance had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.

"The increased exertions which, by the liberality of Parliament, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China have been eminently successful.

"The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect, that by the free access which will be opened to the principal ports of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people.

"As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you.

"In concert with her allies, her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan and from the good faith of this country.

"The differences for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian Governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but, as each of these states has accepted the joint-mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

"Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor.

"Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Afghanistan. Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which these operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and Native forces.

"The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of former disaster, and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity and for whom her Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation, by a military force, of the countries to the westward of the Indus.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military force as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended empire of her Majesty.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty regrets the diminished receipt from some of the ordinary sources of the revenue.

"Her Majesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented.

"In considering, however, the present state of the revenue, her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind, that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the import duties, which received your sanction during the last session of Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from that and other causes.

"Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her Majesty, which were manifested on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

"Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts were seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence. The ordinary law promptly enforced was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects, for the maintenance of tranquillity.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

The Earl of Powis in moving the Address congratulated the House on the prospects of peace, and proceeded thus. The next question to which I shall take the liberty of directing your lordships' attention is the conclusion of the war with China. We were all aware that nothing could equal the gallantry, the zeal, the spirit, or the energy of British troops or British seamen—(cheers)—but we did not expect that this war would so soon have been brought to such a happy result. Our troops and seamen had to encounter many difficulties and dangers, but notwithstanding, they have shown themselves worthy of their established reputation, and have taught the Chinese Emperor that peace is better with the British empire than a continuation of the present state of things—a state of things in which their own obstinacy had unfortunately involved them. It is with great satisfaction that I perceive the manner in which her Majesty has been pleased to characterize the exertions of the troops and seamen, both native and British, employed in this arduous service—(hear hear). The next subject to which I wish to direct your lordships' attention is the conclusion of the war in Afghanistan. That war has also been brought to a happy result. It would be unmanly if I attempted to deny the sad reverses which we previously experienced in the country, it would be unmanly if I did not admit that the difficulties under which we laboured in that country, in consequence of those reverses, were very great. It must be admitted, indeed, that our reverses in that country had been disastrous in the extreme. Our duty in the first place was to redeem the honour of the British flag, which had been tarnished, and in the next to restore to liberty the portion of her Majesty's subjects, both male and female, who had had the misfortune to be detained in captivity in Afghanistan. I will not now stop to raise the question, whether those ladies were justified in placing themselves in such a situation as to subject themselves to the chance of being involved in the manner in which they had been. It is sufficient to know that they were involved in such circumstances to make it our duty, in the first place, to vindicate the honour of

the British flag, and in the second place to restore those captives to liberty. Happily both those results have been accomplished—(cheers). The first step in the great work was accomplished by the noble and gallant defence of Jellalabad by Sir Robert Sale—(hear, hear.) That was the first step in advance. I need not allude more particularly to the noble and gallant conduct of the troops under the command of Gen. Pollock and of Gen. Nott, in the various operations in which they have been engaged in Afghanistan, but I must be allowed to express the great satisfaction I feel at the manner in which her Majesty has been pleased to characterize the exertions of the forces in those countries. I am happy to say that not only have the British forces merited these encomiums, but that the native forces of the East India Company have proved themselves equally worthy with the British troops. Both the British and the native Indian troops are entitled to be highly lauded for their conduct during the campaign. I may be permitted to allude more particularly to this subject on account of the connections of my family with India. I have an hereditary feeling on the subject—(hear, hear.) His lordship having briefly alluded to the other matters noticed in the speech, read the usual address.

The Earl of Eglinton in seconding the address, briefly noticed that paragraph in the speech relative to Afghanistan, eulogising the conduct of the troops who were recently engaged there. He also noticed as briefly the peace which had been happily concluded between China and this country, as well as what had been effected in Syria, and the arrangements entered into between the Russian Government and Great Britain.

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his approbation of the judicious manner in which the Royal speech had been framed, with the view of preventing the expression of any difference of opinion as to the terms of the address. With regard to the Corn Laws specially, no mention of which had been made in that speech, he believed that no period had ever occurred in which greater embarrassment had been occasioned to the trade and internal resources of the country, than since the present Corn Laws had come into operation. He regarded the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington with satisfaction, not unmixed with regret that the granting of such large concessions had not been made the means of arranging other important matters of settlement with the United States, which still remained prolific causes of misunderstanding, and referred especially to the question of the Oregon Boundary and the Right of Search. In alluding to our Eastern successes, he took occasion to notice the prevailing impression that some unwillingness had been manifested on the part of Lord Ellenborough to re-enter Afghanistan, and to the proclamations in which the Governor-General had imitated the Schahs and Sultans to whom the country he now ruled over had formerly been subject. He complained of the paragraph in the Royal Speech by which the successful issue of the China war was attributed to the "liberality of Parliament," and contended that the increased means of conducting the war had been suggested by Lord Auckland, for whom also he claimed the honour of having pointed out the very plan of operations by which the expedition had at length succeeded. He implored the attention of Ministers and of the country to the means of securing and improving the trade with China, now for the first time laid open to the civilized world; and after speaking in feeling terms of the patience with which the great mass of those who had suffered severe distress had borne with their privations, concluded by declining to offer any opposition to the Address.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply, vindicated the justice of the Chinese war, and contrasting the force which had been employed by the late and by the present Government, claimed for the latter all the credit of having at last conducted it to a successful termination. He complained, that after the forbearance in the Royal speech of any allusion to our disasters in Afghanistan, the noble Marquis should have intruded such a topic upon that night's discussion; and, after referring to his own experience in India, and of military difficulties, declared that he was ready "to justify every order or movement, either one way or the other, the Governor-General had given since he took upon him the administration of the affairs of India." With respect to the Treaty of Washington, which had been also prematurely brought before their Lordships, he expressed his general approval of Lord Ashburton's conduct, but wished that all further discussion might be suspended until the papers were regularly before the House.

Lord Brougham, too, heartily concurred in the sentiment of universal exultation at the settlement of the differences of America, in comparison with the importance of which he was utterly indifferent to the sacrifices of a few miles of territory, or even of the navigation of the St. John's River. He then proceeded more in detail to defend the concessions which Lord Ashburton had made for the sake of peace, and contrasted most eloquently the blessings of such a policy with the horrors which our invasion of Afghanistan had entailed, not only upon the inhabitants of that country, but upon our unfortunate troops. Retaliation

had been exacted for these horrors by devastation and excesses which he stigmatized as ruthless and superfluous—without object, except to gratify a fierce, brutal, and unchristian spirit of vengeance—and without result, except as working out a self-destructive policy which left on the minds of the Afghan an unquenchable abhorrence of the British name and character.

Lord Auckland shared with Lord Brougham the horror with which all war was to be contemplated, and had only entered upon that in Afghanistan, because, after long and painful hesitation, he felt convinced that it was essential to the very safety of England. He had at last determined to meet the threatening danger in advance, and the result was to dispel a cause of apprehension then imminent, and now no longer formidable because thus decisively met. He referred without asperity to the late orders issued by Lord Ellenborough, but would decline to follow his example in handling with him terms of depreciation and disparagement. He had laboured most earnestly during the last weeks of his administration to lessen the difficulties his successor would have to encounter, and his ill-success was owing rather to the force of circumstances than to any omission or mismanagement on his part. He defended the part he had taken in the direction of the several expeditions on the coast of China, and, without detracting from the vigour and activity with which the plans by which success was ultimately attained were carried out, he firmly believed that the same plans, and nearly the same amount of force would have been employed had there been no change of Government at all.

Lord Colchester endeavoured to exonerate Lord Ellenborough from any share of the blame which had been cast upon the British army for their excesses during the evacuation of Afghanistan, and described the difficulties the Governor-General had had to encounter upon his arrival in India. He found there a beaten army, a diminished revenue, the public works at a stand, and a mutiny among the troops. The revenue was now improving, the Afghan war had been concluded, and that in China, upon which so much blood and treasure had been uselessly expended by the languid operations of the late Government, was now brought to a successful termination.

The Marquis of Clanricarde declined to enter upon the Eastern questions until the papers were before the House.

Lord Minto defended the conduct of his late colleagues as to their naval operations on the coast of China; and was followed by Lord Ashburton, who, while deprecating a debate on the late treaty when there were so many other subjects before the House, explained that a settlement of the right of search had formed no part of his mission. On the boundary question he had made no important concessions which were not amply compensated, and he anticipated no difficulty on the subject of the Oregon territory.

Lord Haddington explained a mistake into which M. Guizon had fallen as to the number of cruisers employed by England in the suppression of the slave trade, and claimed credit for the present Board of Admiralty for the promptness with which a sufficient naval force had been despatched to conclude the Chinese war.—The Bishop of Exeter said that Great Britain was now for the first time to be introduced to China as a great and powerful country, and he hoped that advantage would be taken of such an event to make it known to the Chinese as a Christian country also.

After a few words from Lords Haddington and Minto, Lord Stanhope gave notice of a motion for the 9th inst., embodying an amendment which he had intended to have proposed on the Address.

The Address was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Courtenay moved an address embodying the topics of the speech. He declared his peculiar satisfaction at the adjustment of the differences with America, and congratulated his hearers on the successes in Afghanistan, doing justice to the exploits of military valour, and to the no less striking examples of female fortitude, as exhibited in the East. He rejoiced in the fortune which had attended our efforts in China, and hailed in their results a hope of extended markets for our domestic produce; expressing a deep sympathy with his suffering countrymen, but deprecating all partial sacrifices as between the different classes of British industry, and avowing his confidence in the dispositions and abilities of her Majesty's present advisers to relieve the country and promote her welfare.

The address was seconded by Mr. P. Miles in alluding to Eastern events, he relied with peculiar gratification upon the pacific policy announced by our Indian Government, and upon the commercial prospects opened by our treaty with China. He touched, with praise, upon the arrangements concluded between England and America, expressed his regret for the domestic disturbances of last year, attributing them in great measure to the unprincipled endeavours of those who had excited the indignant; and declared his general approbation of the vigorous measures adopted to restore the credit and finance of the country.

Mr. C. Wood desired to reserve his judgment

upon most of the points of the speech until the House should be in possession of further information; but gave his opinion decidedly in favour of the maritime right of visitation which was now claimed by England in her discussions with America. Generally speaking, he believed the speech would be satisfactory; but he lamented that on the subject of domestic distress it held out only sympathy, and no practical relief. With respect to finance, he apprehended that the state of affairs was worse than it had ever been before. Unless the produce of the income-tax should be double the amount at which Mr. Goulburn calculated it last year, the deficiency in the current quarter could not be made up.

Sir R. Peel trusted, that the address to be laid before her Majesty would be unanimous. On the subject of the American treaty he should be prepared to show, that, if it had not obtained for us all which we were strictly entitled to expect, it was, on the whole, an eligible adjustment, giving us more than had been awarded by the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, and securing to us all that was really important in our claims. On the subject of finance, he admitted that there was a great deficiency. He had stated last year that, in addition to the deficiency which he had found on coming into office, he proposed to cause a further deficiency still. He had accordingly remitted duties on 700 articles; reductions had all taken effect; but the income-tax imposed to meet them had not yet come into productiveness. Undoubtedly there had been a great falling-off in the excise, mainly on the article of malt; but that had arisen in a great degree from the very unfavourable harvest of 1841. There still, indeed, existed severe distress; but let not the House infer thence that there must needs be a permanent diminution of consumption. Another cause of the late falling off had been the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts. This was not a fit occasion for entering at large upon financial statements; but he did now discern some favourable changes on which he could not forbear from founding good hopes. It was complained that the speech announced no new measure with respect to corn. He had no such great measures of change to propose as gentlemen seemed to expect. Whenever he should make a change, it would be a change accordant with the principles he had propounded; but he must always remember that in this country the general rule had been protection. He believed the reduction which had already taken place in the price of the necessities of life had actually verified his prediction that the income-tax would be compensated by the general cheapness of living.

Lord J. Russell, in reference to a notice, given before the debate, of a motion of thanks for the services of our officers in India, adverted to some Indian topics upon which he deemed it requisite that further information should be previously furnished—one, the vindictive excesses said to have been committed by our troops; the other, the share of Lord Ellenborough in issuing the directions which led to our successes. There were a couple of proclamations too remarkable to be passed over. One of them contained such a misrepresentation of a preceding Governor's policy as was seldom uttered even in the heat of party debate; and it breathed, with respect to Afghanistan itself, a spirit rather of revenge than of calm and statesmanlike policy. The other proclamation was so oddly worded that many people who had last year been taken in by the clever imitation of a debate in the French Chambers, and were therefore much on their guard against a second deception, were thoroughly persuaded this was another hoax. For his own part, he viewed it more seriously; especially in respect of the tone which it took, a strange tone for a Christian Governor, of reverence for the objects of idolatrous worship. These things, he owned, had raised in him some misgivings as to the judgement of the indiscreet intrusted with the grave and almost awful responsibility of governing India. With regard to the American treaty, he would say that he did not view it with the satisfaction which some seemed to feel; he doubted whether any treaty would be really advantageous which on its very face was detrimental to the country consenting to it. Coming to domestic affairs, he would declare that his experience of the past year had confirmed him in his objection to the sliding scale, and in his conviction that a fixed duty was the thing required. Under the present scale, the foreign wheat was poured in just as the home harvest was becoming available; the garden was watered at the moment when it was beginning to ruin. He had, however, heard nothing to-night which convinced him that Sir R. Peel would not yet make much further alteration in the Corn Laws. But on such a question to withhold alterations which were really intended, was vastly inconvenient and injurious, and left everything unsettled both for the grower and for the labourer. The agricultural members were now placed by the Government in a very awkward situation; the arguments on which they were put to defend the tariff were arguments which forced them to condemn the Corn Law, and vice versa. He was no subscriber to the opinions of the Anti Corn Law Leagues; he wished the Minister would propound something which should put an end to agitation. He was glad

to hear that the prospects of the revenue were more favourable than they had been supposed; but he must say that the opinion he had always expressed, by his vote and otherwise, against the income-tax had been confirmed by the experience of what had recently happened.

Sir C. Napier and Mr. Wallage having spoken,

Lord Stanley censured Lord J. Russell for a premature introduction of the questions connected with Afghanistan. He would, however, now declare, that it was the intention of Ministers, on the approaching motion for a vote of thanks, to claim for Lord Ellenborough a share in the honour of our Indian successes. There might be faults to be found with the taste of particular phrases, but when the whole case, with all its facts, should be before the House, the House would judge of it as a whole, and then he should not fear their verdict—nay, he should scarcely fear the verdict of the noble Lord himself. If the Indian Government, in retiring within its limits, had left anarchy behind them in Afghanistan, it was that anarchy which the invasion of the country by the late Government had originally generated. He lamented the excesses of the Indian army, or rather of the undisciplined mass by which an Indian army is always followed; and he assured the House, that nothing was further from the mind of the Governor-General than to countenance the idolatry of the people under his rule. The noble Lord had blamed the Ashburton treaty as though it would have been easy to conclude a more favourable one; but if that was so easy, why had not the late Government done so in their ten years of Administration? He believed that the territory given up was valueless in an agricultural, and valueless in a military, point of view. If Lord Ashburton apprehended the separation of Canada from England, the boundary question, so far from being of less, must have appeared to him of so much the more importance; for when Canada should become a separate state, deprived of England's auxiliary resources, it would be of vital consequence to her to be protected by available limits from the encroachments of the United States.

Lord Palmerston, as it was his intention to bring the Ashburton treaty by specific motion under the notice of the House, would not now follow Lord Stanley into the details of the subject; but considered Lord Ashburton, by reason of his known opinions and connexions, to have been ill selected as a negotiator upon such a subject. The course taken by that noble person appeared to indicate either great incapacity in the Government, or great indifference in the negotiator. On the results of the Chinese war, Lord Palmerston expressed himself glad to concur in the congratulations of the speech. As he and his friends had been responsible for beginning that war, they could not but rejoice in its successful conclusion; and it was but fair to admit that the present Ministers had conducted it with as much earnestness and vigour as if they had themselves commenced it. As to India, he wished to know whether the thanks proposed were to include Lord Ellenborough; for he was satisfied that Lord Ellenborough had not been the author of the instructions by which the success had been directed; and as to his proclamations, they had really become a laughing-stock. Instead of thanking such a Governor, the Cabinet should have recalled him. After a few words about Syria, whose present affairs he treated as of minor importance, he adverted to the hardships of the income-tax upon persons of small means; he concluded by asking whether the number of cruisers on the coast of Africa was about to be reduced, and whether any change had been made in their instruction?

Sir R. Peel answered both questions substantially in the negative; and took that opportunity of expressing his regret that the attack on Lord Ellenborough had not been made earlier in the debate. He had waited before he rose to see whether any other member was about to speak; having then addressed the House, he was precluded from going into the question now; and it was that rule of the House which alone withheld him from entering into the vindication of his noble friend.

Sir R. Inglis would not condemn the general Policy of Lord Ellenborough, but he must express his deep disapprobation of that passage in one of the proclamations in which a Christian Governor, on a subject connected with religion, employed language such as no Mahometan ruler would have suffered himself to use. It was not, as Lord Stanley had put it, a matter of taste; the Government ought not to take that sort of ground, they ought to discontinue such an officer.

Mr. Villiers complained that the speech disregarded the sufferings of the people at home.

Lord Howick thought it the duty of the House, passing by all minor topics, to apply itself to the subject of the national distress. It had been said that the Opposition were acting unfairly in making charges against the Governor of India before the day fixed for the discussion of his conduct. On the contrary, the unfairness would have been in keeping back charges until that day. He thought much expiation would be requisite, both on the subject of the idolatrous

ship, and on that of the military excesses, before the House could properly concur in any vote of thanks.

Mr. Haime was satisfied with the results accomplished in China and Afghanistan.

Mr. Ferrand said no good would come till machinery was taxed. The Opposition might cheer, and call upon the right hon. Baronet to carry out their principles; he had been seduced by their smiles last year: and how had his measures answered? Mr. Ferrand then challenged any of the members of the Anti-Corn Law League to meet him and argue their question openly in any town of Lancashire or Yorkshire.

Mr. Ewart censured the sweeping generality of Mr. Ferrand's imputations, and recommended the reduction of the duties on tea and on sugar, the opening of the trade with Ceylon, and above all the alteration of the Corn Laws.

Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. G. Banks, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Dr. Bowring, Mr. M. Phillips, and Capt. Peobell having spoken, the address was carried without a dissentient voice.

Feb. 3. Lord Courtney having brought up the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Address, Mr. Walter rose; after expressing his approbation of those topics of the Address which refer to our foreign relations, and commending the Government for the manner in which the late disturbances had been suppressed, he adverted to the Corn Law, and declared his opinion to be still, as it always had been, in favour of a fixed duty as against a sliding scale.

Mr. Ward said the existing Corn Law could not stand; the agriculturists were becoming sensible to the necessity of changing it; and in the manufacturing districts the feeling against it was daily increasing.

Mr. Liddell rejoined at the declaration made on the previous night by Sir R. Peel against further changes on this subject; and he was sure that any intimation from the right hon. Baronet of an intent to make more alterations would have produced vastly more alarm than was likely to arise from any now existing cause.

Mr. Villiers asked whether Sir R. Peel had meant, in his speech of the preceding night, to declare himself against all change in the Corn Laws?

Sir R. Peel said that he would resist any alteration in the existing law: he saw no other system which he thought likely to work so well; nor had he ever heard of any proposal which would give absolute security to the agriculturists against all change, except indeed a total abolition of duty, which to be sure would protect them against further reduction, because it would leave nothing to be reduced.

The following notices of motions have been given:—Sir T. Fremantle, on behalf of the Secretary for the Colonies, said that he would, on the 14th of Feb., move a vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the Chinese war. Also, on behalf of the First Lord of the Treasury, that he would, on the 16th of Feb., move a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, and to the officers and men employed in the military operations to the west of the Indus. Mr. Roebuck that he should, on the 16th Feb., move for a committee to inquire into the policy which led to the war in Afghanistan.—*London Mail.*

ASSASSINATION OF SIR R. PEELE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—FROM 23D TO 25TH JAN.—On the 20th, a most determined attack was made upon Mr. Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, at about half-past three o'clock, in the space between the Admiralty and the Horse-guards, where he was shot at by a man who approached him from behind. The assassin walked close up to Mr. Drummond, actually put the muzzle of the pistol into his back, and then fired. Immediately after the discharge, a policeman rushed up, and seized the criminal, who had returned the pistol with which he had shot Mr. Drummond to his breast, and had drawn out another from the same place, and was in the act of pointing it at Mr. Drummond, when the policeman seized him and pinioned his arms from behind. The pistol was discharged, but the aim of the assassin being thus diverted, the contents did not touch any person. Mr. Drummond was immediately conveyed to his brother's bank, and afterwards to his own residence, where Mr. Guthrie, Mr. B. Cooper, and Mr. Jackson examined the wound. It was ascertained that the ball had entered near the spine, and that it had made a circuit either over the hip-bone or under the lower rib, and then lodged near the pit of the stomach under the breast; thence the ball was extracted by Mr. Guthrie without any difficulty, as it lay near the surface. It was at first thought that the wound was not of a dangerous character, as it did not appear that any vital part was injured; but Mr. Drummond shortly after became worse, and expired on the morning of the 25th. Even when a pulse could be felt nowhere, and a slight fluttering of the heart was alone perceptible, he retained the power of moving his limbs, pressed Mr. Guthrie's hand, and with that sweet smile on his countenance which was so endearing, asked if all hope was past? On Mr. Guthrie's replying that all hope in this world was over, and that he must put his trust

in God, he said, "Well, I have endeavoured to live honestly, doing as much good as I could, and I place my hope in God's mercy for my redemption." Turning to his sister, whose self-devotion had been unequalled, and who was crying by his side, he said, "We have lived long and happily together, and my only regret is in parting with you." He then asked if he should live much longer, and on being told perhaps an hour or two, he said, "The sooner the better—I don't feel pain," and added, with a smile, "That ugly French word *mal-aise* expresses most fully my burthen." Shortly after he said, "Will it be presumptuous in a man in my situation to ask for a little wine and water, with soda or potash water," and on its being given to him, he conveyed it to his mouth, drank, and shortly expired. A coroner's inquest has returned a verdict of wilful murder against the assassin. The following is the report of the post mortem examination:—

"The body of the late E. Drummond, Esq., was opened by Mr. C. Gardiner Guthrie on Thursday, the 26th of January, at 1 o'clock, in the presence of Dr. Chambers, Dr. Hume, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and Mr. Jackson. The ball entered behind, two inches from the spinal process or ridge of the backbone, between the 11th and 12th rib, and three inches distant from the inferior angle of the shoulder-blade. It was extracted in front, between the cartilages of the 7th and 8th ribs, about ten inches distant from that part which is commonly called the pit of the stomach. The ball after entering the cavity of the chest slightly abraded the left lung at its lower and inferior edge, which part was covered by recent lymph, the lung being internally sound. The left side of the chest contained nearly a pint of red-coloured serum. The ball perforated the diaphragm, or muscular partition dividing the chest from the abdomen; it grazed the fat of the left kidney, and passed through the great omentum below the stomach, to the part where it was extracted, injuring no very important organ in the abdomen in its transit, but giving rise to an effusion of blood, which was found coagulated and diffused, to the amount of perhaps 12 ounces. The absence of all that shock and alarm which almost invariably follows the opening into either of the great cavities of the body, together with the great difficulty of ascertaining the spot at which the ball had entered, from its small size, gave rise, during the first 12 hours, to the anxious hope that it had not passed so directly across. We consider such a wound to be inevitably fatal.

"W. F. CHAMBERS. J. R. HUME. G. J. GUTHRIE. BARNES B. COOPER. RICHARD JACKSON."

Mr. Drummond has been buried at Charlton church, where lie the remains of the late Spencer Perceval.

The assassin, on being conveyed to Gardner's-lane police-station, gave his name as M'Naughten. He was then searched, and there were found on him two 5*l.* notes, 4*l.* in gold, and a deposit receipt of a Glasgow Bank for 750*l.*, made out in the name of "Daniel M'Naughten." His demeanour was cool and collected, nor did there appear any evidences of insanity. The policeman who apprehended him heard him say, on his being arrested, "He" or "she" (the policeman is uncertain which) "shall not disturb my mind any longer." The prisoner had been seen loitering about the public offices for some days previously. The 21st the prisoner was brought before Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, but the examination failed to throw any light upon the motives which actuated him in his attempt to assassinate Mr. Drummond. It merely exhibited the usual characteristics which distinguish this class of criminals—sullenness, occasionally wrought up into violence, recklessness of his own condition, and indifference as to the fate of his intended victim. He made the following statement:—"The Tories in my native city have compelled me to do this; they follow and persecute me wherever I go, and have entirely destroyed my peace of mind. They followed me to France, into Scotland, and all over England; in fact they follow me wherever I go; I can get no rest for them night or day. I cannot sleep at night, in consequence of the course they pursue towards me. I believe they have driven me into a conspiracy. I am sure I shall never be the man I formerly was. I used to have good health and strength, but I have not now. They have accused me of crimes of which I am not guilty; they have done every thing in their power to harass and persecute me, in fact they wish to murder me. It can be proved by evidence—that's all I wish to say at present." The Clerk.—"Is that all you wish to say?" Prisoner (hesitatingly).—"I can only say that they have completely disordered my mind, and I am not capable of doing anything compared to what I was. I am a very different man to what I was before they commenced this system of persecution." M'Naughten is known to be a native of Glasgow, where he has been considered a person of unsound mind. When at the Gardner's-lane police station an officer questioned him as to his knowledge of the party he had wounded, to whom the prisoner replied by stating, that he supposed it was Sir R. Peel. From this it is concluded that his intention was to

murder the premier. A sergeant of the Glasgow police, who was sent for to see the prisoner, on arriving at Newgate recognized M'Naughten, with whom he has been acquainted from his earliest days down to 1839. During the whole of that period the officer speaks of him as a clever, shrewd person, but strongly imbued with Radical or Chartist principles; but, otherwise, he was a most estimable character. One rather curious circumstance connected with the melancholy event occurred during the Queen's visit to Scotland, but whether it has anything to do with the lamented death of Mr. Drummond is at present unknown. Upon the visit of Her Majesty, Sir R. Peel invariably rode in one of the royal carriages, while his private carriage was occupied on every public occasion by the deceased gentleman, who, from that circumstance, was taken for the Premier by the greater part of the spectators. It is stated that M'Naughten was very anxious to see the Premier while in Scotland, and Mr. Drummond was pointed out as Sir R. Peel; and this impression was further confirmed by seeing the deceased gentleman more than once leave the Premier's residences in Privy-Gardens. True bills for murder have been found against the prisoner, and his trial has been postponed to the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Lord Morpeth's opinion on American slavery may be collected from the following extract of a letter from his Lordship to Mrs. Chapman, which appeared in the *Liberty Bell*, an annual, published at the Anti-Slavery Fair held in Boston, Dec. 1841:—"Your note has followed me across the Atlantic, reminding me, that when you once asked me, 'for the cause's sake,' to write a page or two for your annual publication of the *Liberty Bell*, I promised that 'I would think of it.' I now write to tell you that I have thought of it, and the result of my ripe reflection is a conviction, that for the 'cause's sake' it would be better for me to decline the honour of being one of your contributors. I say emphatically, 'for the cause's sake.' Since I had the pleasure of meeting you, all my personal observation of slavery has been made, and it has spread over a large surface. I have been present at debates on the subject in Congress. I have witnessed the working and effects of the institutions of the south and south-west of your republic, and in the island of Cuba. I have conversed with its friends, its enemies, and with neutrals, for such there are; I have met among planters and their families with persons not only of the most agreeable and refined intercourse, but of high honour, of real humanity, of deep and unaffected piety. Yet, so far from my views of the system having become modified, I should not feel myself precluded by any sentiments of delicacy, or even of gratitude, towards them, from giving the fullest and most public vent to my opinions or my feelings, if I could think that 'the cause' would thence derive the slightest benefit. The same grounds would induce me to concur in any answer which it might please you to put what I now address to you, even with the purpose of proving that I should be out of place among the regular ringers of the *Liberty Bell*. If a foreign chime should be detected in the peal of the *Liberty Bell*, I know not what startling echoes it might not awaken in the deepest recesses of America. There is a line which we happen to have often heard quoted among ourselves—

"Know ye not, 'Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?' Now, strong as my opinion would be upon the supposition of a possible permanence of the present system, I should think him a bold man who could contemplate without shuddering the issue of a negro insurrection. The true application of the line in your case is this:—Who would make free, themselves must strike the blow; and, moreover, if the peculiar difficulties of the struggle seem to point exclusively to American efforts for their solution, so for American brows ought to be reserved the undivided laurel of the triumph. Though I may have chance to use the metaphor of war, yet it is plain, from the nature of the contest, from the relative number of the partisans, from the temper of the weapons employed, that if victory is to crown your exertions, it must be, as was the case in our own analogous, though less arduous achievement, a victory of argument, of reason, of patience, of conscience, of religion. Though I have forbidden to myself the meanest place in your ranks, I shall remain no indifferent spectator of the continuing conflict. The more obvious marks of public attention on either side of the sea may be diverted to other fields of action; you will dispute about Presidents, and we shall wrangle over tariffs. I am not underrating the importance which attaches to such considerations; but after having trod the confines of slavery,—after having traced our dark-coloured brethren in every condition, from the boy with the crescent mark of native royalty on his brow, just sold into eternal servitude upon the shore of Cuba, to the erect and disciplined recruit, who firmly treads the soil of Canada,—I feel that henceforth the main portion of my interest, hopes, and aspirations as to the course of public events in the world around me, must be directed to the sword

march of human freedom. In that imposing cause the friends of the slave in the United States of North America appear to me to hold the most forward and critical position. May all your armory be worthy of the service in which it must be wielded—the gentleness that subdues, the discretion that guides without keeping back, the zeal that never cools, but never inflames! To say all, may you do the work of Heaven, with the spirit of Heaven, accompanied by the sympathies, the hopes, and the prayers of the Christian people of all nations; but relying alone on the Everlasting Arms beneath you, and your own good use of the means entrusted to your disposal!"—*London Mail*.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A new work is about to be published at Philadelphia, which will throw additional light on the wonderful antiquities of Central America. It is from the pen of Mr. Norman, who has just returned from that region, having gone farther and examined more closely than any previous traveller. He describes the ruined city of Chi Cheu, among the stupendous monuments of which—temples, pyramids, houses, and palaces—he wandered for five days. The Indians regarded him with astonishment; but they had among them no tradition, no suspicion even, as to who were the people that inhabited that now silent city. There are the ruins of a temple 450 feet long—a pyramid 120 feet high—columns innumerable, strewn about or still standing, architecture vast and superb in its character and all in hewn stone, with ornaments and style resembling those of ancient Egypt, and now and then modern wild Indians. Norman says it must have been one of the largest cities in the world. Here, is indeed, a field for the Jonathan Oldbacks.—*Correspondent of Chronicle*.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—At Udine, in Friule, a poor man lying under the frightful tortures of hydrophobia was cured with some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake instead of another potion. A physician at Padua got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and the third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.—*Pat.*

GAMBLING.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday week, a gambling transaction formed the foundation of an action between a person named Smith, and one Bond, the keeper of a gaming-house. The game usually played was "French hazard;" and persons of rank were in the habit of staking large sums against the "bank" held by Bond; to whom reverted all the profits of the game: in one evening they amounted to 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* Considerable losses were sustained, on various occasions, by Mr. Bredell, Captain Courtney, Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope, the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Cantalupo, and General Churchill. The action was brought under the Act of the 9th Anne, c. 14, to recover from Bond the sums alleged to have been unlawfully won. A verdict for the plaintiff was returned on five out of ten counts, with damages, including the triple value of 3,508*l.* the sum lost. Half the damages go to the parish. The *Times* suggests that this Act might be more effectually used against gaming-houses generally than the usual criminal process.—*Ibid.*

BLASPHEMOUS PUBLICATIONS.—Our readers will probably have noticed a police report, in which the son of one of the Vice-Chancellors was charged with having given way to a very natural impulse, in breaking the windows of a shop in which two blasphemous placards were shamelessly exhibited. The Magistrates inflicted no fine; but the gentleman paid the amount of the damage, and was congratulated on having done an act which would, probably, lead to a prosecution of the individual whose windows he had broken. This is all very well; but is it right that a foul and disgusting nuisance should be left unpunished, until a private individual, giving way to a very creditable feeling of irritation, proceeds to a lawless act, of which a breach of the peace might have been the consequence, and by which he might have become involved in a very serious dilemma? We do not think that the respectable part of the public should have no other protection against annoyance from blasphemous publications than to go about breaking windows, in order to attract the attention of the persons whose duty it is to put an end to the nuisance.—*Globe*.

THE RAILROADS.—The silent growth of this gigantic system, is a marvel among the marvels of our age. The three great lines that connect the Metropolis with the second commercial, and the first manufacturing capital of our Island, the London and Birmingham, Grand Junction, and Liverpool and Manchester Railways, have cost upwards of 9,500,000*l.* sterling, or more than 42,000*l.* per mile. Their joint receipts, for one twelvemonth ending in June last, were about 1,329,790*l.*; from which, after deducting the working expenses, more than 950,000*l.* remained to pay the interest of the loan creditors and the dividends of the proprietors. A royal income to be miserably managed by a few British merchants!—*Pat.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.—About the middle of last month there was a grand ceremony at Venice, called the solemn inauguration of the railroad between Venice and Padua. The Patriarch, surrounded by all the first authorities, gave his benediction, and then delivered a very violent speech against such innovations as railroad travelling, which he thought would facilitate the introduction of books and liberal opinions!

From Constantinople we learn that Captain Williams, R. A., had been appointed by Sir S. Canning to proceed immediately to the Persian frontier to act as Commissioner, with those despatched by Persia and the Porte, and a Russian Colonel, named by M. de Boutenief, for the final arrangement of all existing difficulties. Redschid Pasha had been directed to return by Vienna to consult with Prince Metternich on the Servian question, on which no decision would be taken by the Porte until his arrival at Constantinople. The Austrian Ambassador had presented an angry note to the Divan, complaining of obstacles opposed to a commercial company trading with Trebisond. A change of Ministry was expected at Constantinople.

Since the late troubles in Servia the Austrian government has been occupied in concentrating two armies on its frontiers, the one in Transylvania, the other in Sirmia. This fact sufficiently indicates the fears with which Prince Metternich observes the growing influence of Russia over the Servian people, who are, for the most part, attached to Russian institutions and strongly opposed to those of Turkey. The majority of the Servians are of the Sclavonic race.

Letters from Athens state, that the King, instead of adopting a radical change of system, and curtailing his reckless expenditure, which alone could save the country from a national bankruptcy, had determined to keep his present incapable Ministry in office. There was not a para in the Treasury, and the revenue for the year 1842 had fallen short of that of the preceding year by nearly one-third.—*London Mail*.

The Ashantee Princes, who were educated with so much care under a clergyman in this country, selected by Sir F. Buxton, and sent to the Gold Coast, and thence to the capital of Ashantee, accompanied by Mr. Freeman, the Wesleyan missionary, have not realised the expectations of their friends. Previous to leaving Cape Coast Castle, the princes evinced certain propensities, even while under the roof of the Governor, which had brought them under his Excellency's most severe reproof. His admonitions, however, were soon forgotten, for on their arrival at Coomassie, Prince William Quantamissin inveigled the wife of one of the Ashantee chiefs into a criminal liaison, which, on being discovered, and the chief complaining to the king, the poor woman was taken to the door of the mission-house, where the prince was residing with Mr. Freeman, before whose eyes she was executed under circumstances of torture and barbarity too shocking to describe! Great apprehensions were entertained at Cape Coast Castle, when the last advices came away, that the affair would lead to an interruption of that good understanding between us and the King of Ashantee, which has so long subsisted.—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.—The King of the French opened the session of the French Chambers in person on the 9th January. The ceremony attracted a less crowd than usual out of doors; however, every precaution was taken to prevent "any accident" on the line of march from the Tuilleries: it was lined by troops and National Guards; the seven Royal carriages which bore the Monarch and his suite were preceded by a strong detachment of dragoons, surrounded by a numerous and brilliant staff, and followed by detachments of cavalry.

The King delivered his speech as follows:—"Gentlemen Peers and Deputies: The affection and the sympathy of the French nation have sustained my courage. My heart, ever suffering from grief, but full of confidence in your devotedness in calling you myself together to resume the course of your labours, I wished to conclude to-day what my grief had compelled me to leave incomplete at the opening of your session. You have already achieved much for the security and future prosperity of France; I thank you in her name. Whatever may be our trials, I and my family will devote to her service whatever strength and life the Almighty shall grant us. Thanks to the maintenance of public order and peace, the national prosperity, manifested itself beyond our most sanguine hopes. I feel confident that our prosperity will pursue its course without either interruption or obstacle. My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be pacific and amicable.

"The good harmony prevailing amongst the powers has strengthened the repose of the East, and procured in Syria for the Christian population the establishment of an administration conformable to their religious faith and their wishes. I deplore the disturbances which have recently agitated Spain. In my relations with the Spanish monarchy, my sole object has been to protect our legitimate interests, to preserve for Queen Isabella II. a faithful ally, and to testify for the rights

of humanity that respect and protection which honour the name of France."

After referring to other subjects the King adds:—"Laws of Finance and various bills intended to introduce into our legislation and administration important improvements shall be immediately presented to you."

M. Lepelletier d'Aunay, a Conservative, but not the Ministerial candidate, was elected one of the four Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, in place of Gen. Jacqueminot, by 178 votes; M. Vivien, the Thiers candidate, having only 115. Ministers withdrew their own candidates to give M. Lepelletier d'Aunay the better chance.

The Minister of Finance presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th the budget for 1844, in which the expenditure was estimated at 1,281,000,000*fr.* The Minister of Commerce next laid on the table the Sugar Bill, of which he read the principal clauses. He said that the system of equalization of the duties on colonial and domestic sugar had been discussed in the Council, and found impracticable, and that it had ultimately decided on suppressing altogether the manufacture of domestic sugar, and granting an indemnity, to the parties interested; which sacrifice, he trusted would be repaid in a few years, by the increase in the proceeds of the duties on the colonial article.

The Ministry obtained a triumph over, not merely the Opposition, but over the Mote party, in the formation of the *bureau*, and the nomination of the commission of the Address. Only one member of opposition, M. Barrot, was appointed. All the others were of M. Guizot's opinions. The following were elected:—M. F. Real, Ministerial; M. Odillon Barrot; M. Dumon; M. Schauenberg; M. Bignon; M. Dupin; M. Debelloye; M. Hebert; M. Fautet. The committee discussed *seriatim* every paragraph of the Speech. M. Dupin declared himself against the right of search, and was of opinion that a paragraph ought to be added to the address analogous to the arrangement on the subject concluded by Great Britain with the United States. Although eight out of nine of the members of the Committee on the address were Ministerial, five of those nine declared themselves against the maintenance of the treaties of 1831 and of 1833. It was agreed to introduce an amendment in the reply relative to the right of search.

The debate in the Chamber of Peers turned upon the right of search, and the abrogation or maintenance of the treaties of 1831 & 1833; and the discussion was conducted with much heat. M. Guizot and M. Duchatel stood forward in defence of the treaties of 1831 and of 1833, and declared that they would execute them so long as the slave-trade should continue to exist, and that in furtherance of that resolve, they would renew the licences whenever they should expire. M. Cunin, Gridaine, and Teste (Ministers of Commerce and of Public Works) were less explicit, evincing a tendency to "trim;" but M. Lacaze Laplagne stated, that on entering into the present Cabinet, he stipulated that the treaty of 1841 should not be ratified, and added, that he should not be sorry to see a paragraph introduced into the address expressing a desire for the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833.

M. Guizot said the Treaty was there, and could not be broken by sophism. He admitted the general feeling against the *Right of Search*. He was bound to respect and take it into account, but he could not sacrifice to it, however strong, the true interests of the country. What were the facts? The French had not only signed the Treaties themselves, but had induced Spain, Portugal, Tuscany, the Hanse Towns, and a host of small states, to join it. One motive of doing so was to prevent England from having the exclusive Right of Search. How could France now withdraw herself, and leave these small naval states to the sole search of England? The treaties had been efficacious, for the slave trade which existed in French vessels in 1830 had ceased for them; at the same time the inconveniences of the Treaty had been exaggerated. In ten years there had been twelve complaints, seven of which were found groundless. Satisfaction had been given for two, and three remained in suspense. Then occurred the Treaty of July, 1840, from which had sprung exasperation; and exasperation fastened on the Right of Search as a *gravamen*. The Right of Search was denounced. How get rid of it? By eluding the Treaties? No; this was mean and dishonest. As long as they existed they should be executed. Some proposed to open negotiations with England to get them modified; but, in the present state of irritation on the question on both sides of the Channel, how could a good result be attained? Were the question merely between Cabinets it might be arranged. But the public, and the press, and Parliament on both sides, had and would take up the question, which thus became impossible to solve. He had tried last year to get the Treaty of 1841 modified, but the English Minister refused, saying that, after the menacing and angry arguments made use of in the French Chambers, the dignity of England would be compromised if she yielded to such turbulence. As for me, exclaimed M. Guizot, I will not negotiate. Negotiation could only lead to a refusal on the part of England, which should either submit to or resent. The

one would be weakness, the other folly. I will lend myself to neither.

Duc de Broglie showed what was the state of things previous to the revolution of July. Under the government of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. hosts of French vessels were engaged in the slave trade. The English in vain demanded the right of reciprocal search. The French denied it. But the English searched all the same, stopped, and seized, and condemned slave-traders under the French flag down to the very month after the revolution of 1830. We did but regulate a right and a custom existing *de facto*, said the Duc de Broglie; and we must either have done this or broken with the only power that showed itself friendly to our revolution.

After the Duc de Broglie had returned to his seat, no one asking to speak on the amendment, it was put to the vote, and the numbers were declared to be—For the Address, 118; for the Amendment, 67. Majority in favour of Ministers, 51.

SPAIN.—The following decree for the dissolution of the Cortes appeared on the 4th Jan.—“As Regent of the kingdom during the minority of Queen Isabel II., and in her royal name, &c., I decree,—First, the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. Secondly, the third of the Senate will be renewed according to article 19 of the constitution. Thirdly, the new Cortes are convoked at Madrid for the 3rd of April.—Duque de la Vittoria.” On the 1st Jan. the Regent entered the capital on horseback, accompanied by the civil and military authorities, who had gone out to meet him. The cortege was numerous, and the *état-major* extremely brilliant. The reception of Espartero by the people was cold, and little or no enthusiasm was manifested by the troops or national guards.

The *Pharos des Pyrénées* states that the Council of War sitting at Pampeluna had condemned to death under the presidency of General Goui, an ancient Carlist chief, 180 persons, alleged to have taken part in the events of October, 1841. The name of Genl O'Donnell figures at the head of the list.

The speech delivered by the King of the French, on opening the Chambers, did not produce a satisfactory impression in Madrid. Reports of a change in the Spanish Ministry have been afloat. The *Correspondant* states that M. Capaz was the only member of the present Administration likely to retain office. According to *El Sol*, the new Ministry would be composed as follows:—Messrs. Francisco Lujan, Minister of the Interior; Landero, of Justice; Pedro Chacon, of War; Capaz, of the Navy; Rodriguez Real, of the Finances; and Jose Maria Calatrava, of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council.

Accounts from Barcelona state that the Captain-General had relaxed several of the severe orders issued by Van Halen. The payments on the forced contribution go on very slowly; the Captain-General had extended the period for the payment.—*London Mail*.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, 10th March, 1843.

Assistant Surgeon A. Reid, of the late Peshawar Agency, has been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 7th instant.

9th March, 1843.

Lieutenant G. Pengree, of the Invalid Establishment, was nominated by the Governor General in Orders of the 18th November last, to the duty of Superintending the making and repairing of Roads at Simla and in the neighbouring hills.

Lieutenant J. D. Lander, Adjutant of the Cavalry Branch of the Bundelcund Legion and Acting 2d in command, has obtained six months leave of absence, under Medical Certificate, to commence from the 1st April next.

The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation of Cornet A. W. M. Wyllie of his appointment as Acting Adjutant Cavalry Division Bundelcund Legion.

Lieutenant F. F. C. Hayes, of the 62d Regiment N. I., to officiate during the absence of Lieutenant Lander.

Lieutenant M. A. Herbert, of the 46th Regiment N. I., to be Quarter Master and Legion Staff at Jhansi, vice Lieutenant F. B. Wardroper who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

10th March, 1843.

Captain P. T. French, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, joined his appointment on the 28th January last.

In consequence of the advanced period of the season, the Gates of the Temple of Soudh have been deposited by Major Leach, C. B., in the Dewanny Am, within the Fort of Agra; and that Officers be placed temporarily at the disposal of Major Sleeman for service in Bundelcund and Sonpur.

The several Officers of the 2d Grenadiers attached to the Escort of the Gates of the Temple, will return to Regimental duty.

4th March, 1843.

Lieutenant H. M. Nation, Assistant Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, is directed to proceed to Deesa and assume charge of the duties of Captain W. C. Hollings in that Division.

Lieutenant C. Mills, Assistant ditto ditto in the Sirhind Division, will proceed to relieve Lieutenant Nation at Coorahpore.

Captain W. C. Hollings, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee at Bundelcund, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

J. THOMSON,

Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of Agra, with the Gov. Genl.

MILITARY.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Indus, 15th February, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Agra garrison and station order of the 18th January 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon T. S. Lacy to join and assume medical charge of the left wing of the 46th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The Cawpore division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon T. G. Scot, M. D., of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, lately arrived with the sick of the 1st division of Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, to the medical charge of the detachment of Her Majesty's and the East India Company's troops, proceeding towards Meerut under the command of Captain Mackenzie.

The Barrackpore station order of the 31st ultimo, appointing Surgeon T. Maclean, of the 52d Regiment of Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the detachments of the 6th Native Infantry, as they successively reach the station, from the 29th idem, until the arrival of the head quarters of the regiment.

The order issued by Major General W. Batten, C. B. commanding at Ferozepore, under date the 15th ultimo, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut.-Col. M. C. Paul, of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

46th Regiment Native Infantry.—Colonel C. R. Skardon, from 25th February to 31st August, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Camp Hardwar, 18th February, 1843.

1 The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

24th Foot.—Captain J. D. Young, from the 41st Foot, to be Captain, vice Browne, who exchanges. 18th February 1843.

41st Foot.—Captain George Browne, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice Young, who exchanges. 18th February 1843.

78th Foot.—Lieutenant James Wood Collins, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mitchell, who retires. 14th Feb. 1843.

Ensign R. H. Rocks, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Collins. 14th Feb. 1843.

2 The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:

9th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Trower, to be interpreter to the regiment, from the 31st of Dec. 1842.

2d Foot.—Lieut. James Striding, to be Capt., by Brevet, in the East Indies only. 10th Jan. 1843.

3 The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to promote Lieut.-Col. Courtenay Chambers, of the 25th Regiment of Foot, to be Col. by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 9th Jan. 1843.

4 Major J. Byrne, of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, from the 1st Feb. 1843.

5 Brevet Major Huntley and Veterinary Surgeon Johnstone, of the Royal Lancers, will proceed by water, from Fort William to Cawpore, for the purpose of joining their regiment.

6 With the sanction of Government Lieut. Thompson, appointed to the 28th Regiment, in the General Order of the 30th Dec. 1842, will continue in command of the depot of the 2d Buffs, until relieved by an officer to be appointed by the commanding officer of that corps.

7 The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieut. General the most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., granting leave of absence to Lieut. Lynch, 57th Foot, to England, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, bart. K. C. B., granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Penocke, 58th Foot, to England, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation at the recommendation of a Board of medical officers.

By Major General Sir C. Napier, K. C. B.:

Dated the 21st December 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon Drumwell, 40th Foot, to afford medical aid to the detachment of that regiment, and of the Bengal native corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore.

Dated 4th Jan. 1843.—Appointing Lieutenant Tyler, 40th Foot, to command the detachment of sick of that Regiment, and of the Bengal native corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore, from the 26th Dec. 1842.

By Major General Claudine, K. B. commanding the Presidency division, dated the 3d instant, prolonging the leave of absence granted to Captain Brown, 29th Foot, in the General Order of the 23d Nov. last, for one month from the 5th February, 1843; and

Granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Gorle, 10th Foot, to England, for 18 months from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of medical officers.

By Major General Finneon, commanding the Penares division, dated the 2d instant, granting leave of absence to Lieut. Christie, 15th Light Infantry, for three months from the 2d Feb. 1843, to England, for the purpose of appearing before a Board of medical officers.

By Major General Walker, commanding the Meerut division, dated the 24th ultimo, directing Lieut. Thompson, 28th Foot, to make over the command of the depot of the 3d Buffs to Lieut. Wood of that corps.

By the officer commanding the station of Meerut: *Dated 3d February, 1843.*—Directing Assistant Surgeon Jenkins, 31st Foot, to proceed in medical charge of the depot of the 2d Buffs, to Delhi, and having delivered over the same, to rejoin the depot of his own corps at Meerut.

Dated 4th February 1843.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon Gaban, 9th Foot, to the medical charge of the depot of his corps, on the march to join the head quarters of the regiment.

By Major Clark, commanding the 2d Buffs, dated the 28th instant, appointing Lieut. Magrath to the charge of the women and children of the corps, proceeding by water from Delhi to Allahabad.

By Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, dated the 15th ultimo, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Legard, 31st Foot, to act as detachment staff with H. M. 31st Regiment and the 10th Native Infantry.

By Captain Van Stranbenze, 39th Foot, commanding detachments on the march to the upper provinces: *Dated 2d February, 1843.*—Appointing Lieut. Roberts, 31st Foot, to act as Adjutant, vice Christie, returned to Calcutta, on leave of absence; Sergeant Davis, 9th Lancers, quarter master Sergeant, vice Bett, 21st Infantry, proceeded to the Madras Presidency to join his corps; and an acting Sergeant in succession.

Dated 5th February, 1843.—Permitting Lieut. Grier, 50th Foot, to precede the detachments to Cawpore on medical certificate.

8 Leave of absence—

14th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Gray, to England, from the 1st March to the 31st August, 1843.

3d Buffs.—Lieutenant Sparks, from the 30th December 1842 to the 6th February 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

18th Royal Irish.—Major Dillon, to Bombay, for 4 months from the date of his departure from Hong Kong; and thence to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

25th Foot.—Lieutenant Thompson, for 4 months from the 24th January 1843, for the purpose of joining his regiment.

11st Foot.—Major Skinner, to London, for 12 months from the 1st Feb. 1843, on medical certificate.

40th Foot.—Lieut. Wakfield, to remain at Ferozepore, for 2 months from the 1st Feb. 1843, at the recommendation of a Board of medical officers.

40th Foot.—Major General Bartley, and Captain Brown, to precede the regiment to England, by the overland route.

45th Foot.—Quarter master Mayne, to precede the regiment to England.

55th Foot.—Lieut. Col. Craigie, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

56th Foot.—Capt. Danbsey, Lieut. Cuddy, and Ensign Daubney, to Calcutta, for 4 months from the date of their departure from Hong Kong; and thence to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

62d Foot.—Lieutenant Shearman, to Calcutta, for 2 months from the date of his departure from Dinapore, and thence to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. H. G. SMITH, Maj. Genl. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

Head Quarters, Camp Behadurabad, 16th February, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Kurnaul station order of the 6th instant, directing the undermentioned medical arrangements:

1 Appointing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, to receive medical charge of the depot of the 1st European Light Infantry, from Assistant Surgeon J. A. Butherford, and the latter to afford medical aid to the three companies of artillery proceeding to Meerut and Cawpore, under the command of Brevet Major T. Sanders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant A. W. Hawkins, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

9th Regiment N. I.—Major G. A. Smith, from 12th February to 25th April, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment, via Hardwar.

14th Regiment N. I.—Captain P. Innes, from 30th March to 30th September to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

16th Regiment Grenadiers.—Captain F. E. Manning, on being relieved from escort duty with the G. G. to 15th March to proceed towards Cawpore, on private affairs.

21st Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. A. Rowlett doing duty with 2d Assam Sepoys corps, from 15th September 1842 to 21st October 1843, to enable him to join the 2d Assam Sepoys corps at Rangpoor.

33d Regiment N. I.—Ensign J. C. Dickson, from 20th January to —, to await the arrival of his Regiment at Bareilly.

6th Regiment N. I.—Ensign W. McNellie, from 10th January to 1st April, to enable him to join his Regiment at Jampur.

46th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. DeFontain, from 10th February to 10th May, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Camp Hardwar, 17th February, 1843.

The station order issued on the 30th of September last, by Lieutenant Colonel W. Taylor, commanding at Hong Kong, directing Captain D. Bamfield, of the Volunteer Regiment, to receive charge of the commissariat and pay department from Captain J. Ramsay, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, proceeding to Calcutta, on medical certificate, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Meerut station order of the 4th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon E. Edlin, M. D., of the 2d Light Dragoons, to afford medical aid to the depots of Her Majesty's Troops remaining at the station; and appointing hospital apprentice J. Prince to act as Assistant steward, hospital apprentice W. Barker to act as Assistant Apothecary, and hospital apprentice A. W. Senior to do duty with the depot of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, on its march to Sahathro.

The Cawpore division order of the 7th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Macpherson, of the 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to afford medical aid to the Cavalry depot proceeding to Sahaspore, Benares.

The Bareilly station order dated the 8th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon F. Hare, of the 7th Irregular (and 1st), to afford medical aid to the 4th depot battalion.

The presidency division order of the 4th instant, directing Ensign H. W. Pym, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry at Dinapore.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

24th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. H. Wells to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

40th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant A. K. Becker to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.
1st Lieutenant H. E. L. Thallier is removed from the 1st Company 2d Battalion to the 1st company 1st Battalion of artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
45th Light Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Jervis, from 7th February to 10th November to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

45th Regiment N. I.—Ensign H. E. Smith, from 20th February to 24th June, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service.

Head Quarters, Camp Hardwar, 18th February, 1843.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
3d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Lieut.—Colonel E. Biddulph, from 15th February to 9th August, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

6th Regiment L. C.—Captain E. Watt, from 1st February to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

12th Regiment L. C.—Captain R. Cantley, from 30th January to 1st March, to visit Jettore in Hindustan, on private affairs.

1st European L. I.—Brevet Major D. Birrell, from 18th February to 1st May, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.
1st European L. I.—Lieutenant G. O. Jacob, from 1st February to 1st May, to visit Meerut and Agra, on private affairs.

5th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant F. T. Wroughton, from 30th January to 10th November, to visit Almorah, on medical certificate.

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. Montgomery, from 9th February, to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

11th Regiment N. I.—Brevet Major W. Forbes, from 1st March, to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

33d Regiment N. I.—Lieut. W. Y. Siddons, acting interpreter and Quarter master to the 12th Light Infantry, from 1st February to —, to proceed to Mysore, on private affairs, and wait the arrival there of the 12th Light Infantry.

72d Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant T. F. Hobday, from 10th February to —, to proceed to Kurnaul, via Meerut, and wait the arrival of his corps at that station.

Head Quarters, Camp Khaurio Choke, 20th Feb. 1843.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, and in anticipation of the orders of the Honourable the President in Council, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is directed to direct the following arrangements to be adopted for breaking up, from the 1st proximo, the volunteer Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. A. Lloyd, raised for service in China.

Transfer rolls of the Native Officers and men, according to a form to be supplied from the Adjutant General's office, to be prepared and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army, on receipt of which an abstract will be published in General Orders, showing the number and description of persons transferred to the several corps of Native Infantry.

The men of the volunteer Regiment, who are now absent at their homes, on medical certificates, and to whom references on the subject cannot be made, are to be entered in the transfer rolls as having chosen to return to the corps from which they originally volunteered.

Correct descriptive rolls of the Native Officers and men, including the date of enlistment and of promotion to the several ranks, with a General Certificate of the date to which they have received their pay and clothing, the period of leave granted to them, and all other necessary information, to be transmitted by the officer commanding the volunteer battalion, to the commanding officers of the Regiments to which the volunteers shall be transferred.

Each individual is also to be furnished with the prescribed pay and clothing certificates; and the men are to be informed, that if they do not join the corps to which they are transferred, at the expiration of their leave, they will be struck off the strength of it unless they shall be able to assign a satisfactory reason for their protracted absence.

The Native officers and men transferred, are to take rank in the corps to which they are allotted agreeably to their standing in the service; and the juniors of each rank in excess to the establishment of regiments, are to be returned as "superannuaries," until vacancies shall occur for bringing them on the strength.

After the number of volunteers distributed, according to their own choice to each regiment, has been announced in general orders, they are to be borne on the returns of corps as "appointed, not joined" and in any case, where the number of men transferred is known before the rolls are received they are to be enrolled by numerals, as "volunteer No. 1, appointed by general orders of — from the Bengal volunteers, and so on. In stating the number wanting to complete in the returns of regiments, the volunteers "appointed, not joined" must be adverted to as forming part of the actual strength; and in stating the "superannuaries," only such are to be included under this head as are in excess to the total establishment of each rank in the corps.

The records of the battalion, with descriptive lists of the books and papers, are to be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General of the army in Calcutta; the arms, accoutrements, colours, camp equipage, and all other public stores and property, now with the corps, are to be sent to the arsenal of Fort William, after being minutely surveyed by a committee, appointed by the commanding officer at Barrackpore, the proceedings of which are to be transmitted to the Military Board.

The Major General commanding the Presidency Division will direct the staff sergeants to do duty, in their present grade, with regiments at Barrackpore.

The following orders are confirmed:
The Benares Division Order of the 1st instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon O. Manger, M. B., to the medical charge of, and hospital apprentice J. A. Fleming to join and do duty with the detachment of her Majesty's 11th Light Infantry proceeding to Nagpore under the command of Major R. T. H. Pattison, of that corps, and directing apprentice J. Bryer to do duty in the hospital of the detachment of her Majesty's troops, proceeding to the upper provinces under the command of Captain C. T. Van der Burgh, of her Majesty's 20th foot.

The Benares division orders of the 3d and 4th instant, the former appointing Surgeon C. B. Francis, of the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the artillery division, on its return from the annual practice at Simla; and the latter directing Assistant Surgeon G. H. M. Macon to do duty with the 47th, instead of with the 55th Regiment of Native Infantry, as contained in general orders of the 5th of December last.

Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, 21st February, 1843.

The Cawnpore division order of the 8th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Harrison, M. B., to the medical charge of the 1st Infantry Levy at Futtahgah; and directing Assistant Apothecaries E. Ennor and J. Gorman, (1st) attached to Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, to act, the former as Apothecary with Her Majesty's 30th Foot, and the latter as steward in the hospital of the corps to which he at present belongs, is confirmed.

The following removals and postings will take place in the Regiment of Artillery:

1st Captain G. Dixon, (on staff employ) from the 3d Company 7th Battalion to the 9th Company 7th Battalion.
Captain the Honourable H. B. Dalzell, (on staff employ) from the 5th company 3d Battalion to the 5th company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. H. Macgregor, C. B., from the 1st Company 5th Battalion to the 6th Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. H. Campbell, (on leave to the wife) from the 2d Company 5th Battalion to the 4th Company 5th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. Browne, (on staff employ) from the 3d Troop 2d Brigade to the 2d Troop 3d Brigade of horse artillery.

1st Lieutenant R. Smyth, (on staff employ) from the 3d Company 3d Battalion to the 5th company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant A. C. Hutchinson, (on furlough) from the 3d Company 2d Battalion to the 1st Company 11th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant W. Barr, (on furlough) from the 4th Troop 2d Brigade to the 1st Troop 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery.

1st Lieutenant D. Reid, (on staff employ) from the 3d Company 5th Battalion to the 10th Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant J. H. Smyth, (on staff employ) from the 1st Company 3d Battalion to the 3d Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant W. Maxwell, (on staff employ) from the 3d Company 2d Battalion to the 4th Company 3d Battalion.

1st Lieutenant C. Douglas, from the 2d Troop 2d Brigade to the 3d Company 3d Battalion.

1st Lieutenant N. A. Staples, (on furlough) to the 6th Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant H. Lewis, (on staff employ) from the 7th Company 11th Battalion to 3d Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant A. Robertson, from the 4th to the 3d Troop 2d Brigade of horse artillery.

2d Lieutenant H. D'O. Maille, from the 5th Company 4th Battalion to the 2d Company 4th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. M. Paton, from the 3d Company 6th Battalion to the 2d Company 6th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant G. Holland, from the 4th Company 4th Battalion to the 3d Company 4th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant F. Alexander, from the 3d Company 3d Battalion to the 4th Company 6th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant S. Stallard, from the 2d Company 3d Battalion to the 2d Company 6th Battalion.

Head Quarters, Camp Deyrah, 22d February, 1843.

The Benares division order of the 7th instant, directing all reports of the division to be made to Major General James Simpson, of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The following orders are confirmed:
The Benares division order of the 8th instant, directing 3d Lieutenant A. P. Simons, of the 1st Company 5th Battalion of artillery, to proceed to Gorakhpore, and assume command of the post guns and Artillery detail at that station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
18th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Y. Gowan, from 31st March to 30th September, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

35th Regt. L. I.—Captain T. M. E. Moorhouse, from 20th February to 31st October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

45th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant G. Biddulph, from 15th February to 15th June, in extension, to remain at Durjehlag, on medical certificate.

The following orders, issued on the 7th of November last, by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., commanding the troops in China, are confirmed:
1. Directing Surgeon J. P. Grant, of the Malabar Artillery, to make over the instruments and medicines of the Hospital at Chusan to the medical store-keeper, the Hospital building belonging to Her Majesty's 55th Regiment to the Surgeon of that corps, and the surplus clothing and medical comforts to the Commissariat Department at Chusan.

Head Quarters, Camp Deyrah, 22d February, 1843.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Benares, on Monday the 16th day of January 1843, Captain Kenneth Campbell, of the 45th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge:
Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, in having addressed a public letter to Lieutenant Alexander Brown, Acting Adjutant of the Regiment, dated Jaunpur, 12th November 1842, containing most disrespectful and contumacious observations on the opinions and orders of his superior officer, Colonel Charles Murray Skerston, commanding the 45th Regiment Native Infantry.

Finding.—The Court find the prisoner Captain Kenneth Campbell, of the 45th Regiment Native Infantry, guilty of the charge preferred against him, with exception of the words "and contumacious," of which they acquit him.
Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner

guilty, to the extent above recorded, do sentence him, Captain Kenneth Campbell, of the 45th Regiment Native Infantry, to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Retired finding and sentence.—The Court, having reconsidered their finding and sentence, beg, with every deference to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to adhere to the same.

Confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Genl.
and Commander-in-Chief.

22d February, 1843.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief's opinion on this case being much at variance with the finding of the Court, which acquitted the prisoner of using contumacious observations, His Excellency must again express his disapprobation of that part of their verdict.

Captain Campbell officially, in writing, calls his commanding officer's remarks "extraordinary opinions," he says also, to the Adjutant, "I will not take the trouble of showing how untenable this opinion is;" again, "the last paragraph of your letter was not required."

No officer who has served 21 months (not 21 years) in this or any army, should be ignorant of the extreme disrespect with which a Captain Campbell dared, in those expressions, to treat his commanding officer.

The excuse offered in his defence, are, that he wrote in a moment of irritation, and that he would have withdrawn the offensive letter had opportunity been given to him. The Commander-in-Chief cannot accept either. Irritation with senior officers, on duty, is indefensible, and to write impertinent letters in the chance of being allowed to retract, equally so.

Upon the second excuse too, His Excellency must further remark, that when an opportunity of retracting was permitted (in his defence) Captain Campbell, so far from withdrawing, or explaining away what was offensive, has, in several places, supported his error; "his opinions," he says, "were consistent with honest retort in self defence."

No army can stand if all are allowed to feel and act in this way, and this unilitary expression is most highly censured.

The reprimand, which His Excellency desires to convey in the above remarks, having been read to Captain Campbell by the officer commanding at Benares, at his quarters, Captain Campbell is to be released, and to return to his duty.

Head Quarters, Camp Deyrah, 27th February, 1843.

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 13th of December last, directing all reports of the garrison and cantonment to be made to Colonel W. R. C. Costley, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, consequent on the departure of Major General A. Watson, to the Presidency, on leave, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The order issued on the 29th ultimo, by Major General C. W. Hamilton, commanding the Meywar field force, directing Lieutenant H. P. DeFrieser, of the 4th Troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, to make over charge of the Executive Engineer's office at Neemuch to Captain H. Beatty, of the 62d Regiment of Native Infantry, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

Major H. Moore, C. B., Deputy Judge Advocate General, on duty in China, is removed from the Saugur to the Sirhind division.

Captain H. Cotton, appointed a Deputy Judge Advocate General, in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General of the 1st instant, is posted to the Saugur division.

Head Quarters, Camp near Paloh, 28th February, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:
The regimental order issued on the 1st instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Scott, appointing quarter master Sergeant E. Walawright to act as Sergeant Major to the 11th Native Infantry from the 2d ultimo, in the room of Sergeant Major G. Shaw appointed Assistant Adjutant Master.

The detachment order dated the 4th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Scott, directing Lieutenant J. R. Gustrell, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as detachment staff in the troops detailed in the margin, during the absence of the head quarters of the Brigade.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

1st Lt. L. G.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. A. Campbell, from 20th Feb. to 20th Nov., to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Brevet Major G. C. Smith, from 1st February to 15th May, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

5th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. J. A. D. Ferguson, from 1st December 1842, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, until the sailing of the vessel on which he has taken his passage to Europe.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Edmond, from 10th May to 10th November, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

20th Regiment Light Infantry.—Ensign G. W. M. Hall, from 1st March to 1st June, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

1st Irregular Cavalry.—Local Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Skinner, from 1st April, to 30th Sept., to visit Haid, on private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, J. R. LUMLEY, Major General, Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp Deyrah, 2d March, 1843.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant Captain T. J. Taylor, of the 72nd Highlanders, the rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East India only, from the 15th of March, 1843.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to approve of the resignation from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Robert Cecil Lawson of the 2d

or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty.

2. Lieutenant Colville, 30th Foot, upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in the General Order of the 5th January 1843, will join the depot of his corps, at Agra.

4. The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Forbes, 3d Light Dragoons, in the General Order of the 15th January 1843, is prolonged to the 5th May next; and he is permitted to proceed to England, via Calcutta, instead of Bombay.

5. The following orders are confirmed:

By the General officer commanding the Cawnpore division, dated the 23d January 1843, appointing Assistant Surgeon Scott, M. D., of the 15th light infantry, arrived with the sick of the 1st division 9th Bannock, to the medical charge of the detachment of Her Majesty's and the Honourable East India Company's troops, proceeding towards Meerut, under the command of Captain Mackenzie.

By Major General Paet, commanding the 13th light division, dated the 5th ultimo, directing the officer commanding the 13th light infantry to detach a party of non-commissioned officers and privates, under the command of Lieutenant Meis, to Kurana, for the purpose of bringing up the women, children and heavy baggage to the head quarters of the corps.

By Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, commanding troops on the march to Ferozepore, dated the 11th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Mapleton, 40th Foot, to the medical charge of the detachment of that corps, from the 1st January 1843.

By Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, M. D., commanding the 9th Lancers, dated the 26th January, 1843, appointing Captain Macartney, to act as riding master to the corps, upon the arrival of the head quarters at Cawnpore, for a period of six months from the date thereof.

By Major Paesley, commanding the 49th Foot, dated the 13th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Bartley, to act as interpreter to the corps.

6. Leave of absence is granted:

2d Light Dragoons.—Captain Yerbury, to the hills north of Delhi, from the 1st April to the 1st October 1843.

9th Lancers.—Lieutenant Macartney and Cornet Hawtrey, from the 11th October to the 5th November 1843.

2d Foot.—Ensign Leeson, to proceed to England, pending the acceptance by Her Majesty of his resignation from the service, by the sale of his commission.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Bourke, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

25th Foot.—Lieutenant Travers, to remain at Ceylon, from the 9th April 1842, to the 26th April 1843, on medical certificate.

29th Foot.—Ensign Brendon, to Calcutta, for 4 months from the 16th ultimo, on medical certificate.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant Fraser, from the 19th ultimo, to proceed the regiment to Agra, on medical certificate.

49th Foot.—Captains Dennis and Rahay, to proceed the regiment to England, by the overland route.

62d Foot.—Pay-master Lane, for two months from the 27th April 1843.

62d Foot.—Lieutenants Owen and Lindsay, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, Major Genl.

Adj. Genl. H. M. Forbes in India.

Head Quarters, Camp near Palwal, 28th February, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The regimental order issued on the 6th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Eckford, appointing Lieutenant J. Plunket to act as Adjutant to the 6th native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. G. A. Rice.

The district order issued on the 2d instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Delamain, commanding in Arracan, appointing Lieutenant H. Hollings, interpreter and quarter master of the 60th regiment of native infantry, to act as district and station staff.

The regimental order of the 19th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. W. Lane, appointing Lieutenant W. A. Cooke to act as Adjutant to the 2d regiment of native infantry, (grenadiers) vice Young promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
72d Regiment Native Infantry.—Colonel S. Swinburn, from 25th March to 26th November, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp Sanyore, 1st March, 1843.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, the officer commanding at Agra will direct the guns and waggon of No. 16 light field battery to be sent to join Brigadier F. Young's forces in Bundelcund, under escort of a detail from the 61st regiment of native infantry, and the Major General commanding the Cawnpore division will detach a Company of native artillery-men to the same destination, for the service of the battery.

1. The 2d Company 4th battalion of artillery, now in Bundelcund on being relieved by the native company of artillery from Cawnpore, will rejoin the head quarters of the battalion at that station.

2. Major General J. H. Little is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Mussoorie, and draw his pay and allowances from the Meerut pay office.

3. Lieutenant H. Tomlin, of the 5th Company 5th Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the 3d Company of that battalion at Seugor.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:
11th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Cornet F. B. Greville, from 25th February to 5th March, to remain at Meerut, on medical certificate.

2d European Regiment.—Captain J. L. Revell, from 20th February to 20th March, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

60th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. T. Gellie, from 15th March to 15th September, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

60th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. Alexander, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

60th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain R. Houghton, from 1st February to 5th April, to visit Simlah, on private affairs, and await the arrival of his regiment at Delhi.

65th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. Gordon, from 15th February to 15th June, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Invalid Establishment.—Captain V. Forbes, from 14th January to 14th July, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp Bahadurpore, 2d March, 1843.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the following extract from a General Order, issued by his Lordship, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, at Delhi, on the 16th ultimo:

6. Major Sleeman, will form two battalions of Military Police for the Saur and Nerbudda territories, and will draft into these battalions such men of the Nerbudda Sebandy corps as may be thoroughly fit for active service, and of good character.

8. The Military Police will perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Nerbudda Sebandy corps, and by the peons, chuprassies, burkundazs and others, attached to the Revenue and Judicial Department; and all existing establishments of those departments will be gradually discharged, as Major Sleeman may consider the battalion of police sufficiently formed to be able to undertake their several duties.

9. Each battalion will consist of twelve companies or tomanas, and each of them will consist of 1 tomandar, at 50 Rs. per mensem; 1 Jemadar, at 30 ditto; 10 Havildars at 12 ditto; 20 nalkas, at 8 ditto, and 30 Sepoys, at 5 ditto. Two of the tomanas will be considered a depot toman, and will always remain at the Head Quarters of the battalion.

10. Sergeant Major William Kelly, and Quarter Master Sergeant John Michael Bruen, of the sappers and miners, (late serving with Broadfoot's sappers in Afghanistan) are appointed Adjutants of the 1st and 2d battalions of police in the Saur territory.

11. Adjutant William Kelly, and Adjutant J. M. Bruen, are promoted, respectively, to the rank of conductor and sub-conductor of ordnance, and will be borne as supernumeraries in the ordnance Department, while they serve with the police battalions, without prejudice to any claims they may acquire to future advancement, and with the right to the pension attached to the rank to which they are, or may be hereafter respectively promoted.

12. The officer in command of the sappers and miners will select from amongst the volunteers, who may offer themselves out of the native commissioned, non-commissioned, officers and sepoy, who served in Broadfoot's sappers and miners, 2 Jemadars for tomandars, 2 Havildars, for Jemadar, and 20 Sepoys for nalkas.

13. The officers in command of the 3d regiment Bengal native infantry, 11th ditto ditto, 15th ditto ditto, 24th ditto ditto, 26th ditto ditto, and 67th ditto ditto, 42d regiment Madras native infantry, 43d ditto ditto, now serving in Bundelcund, or in the Saur and Nerbudda territories, will select from amongst the volunteers, who may offer themselves from their respective regiments, 1 Jemadar for tomandar, 1 Havildar for Jemadar, and 20 Sepoys for nalkas.

14. The officers commanding the 40th regiment Bengal native infantry, 26th ditto Bombay ditto, will select, in the same manner, 5 Sepoys for nalkas, from the detachments of their regiments now employed in the Bundelcund and Nerbudda territories, respectively.

15. The officers commanding the 2d regiment native infantry, 16th ditto ditto, 42d ditto ditto, 36th ditto ditto, 32d ditto ditto, regiment of Kelat-Ghildie, 18th regiment native infantry, 73d ditto ditto, will in like manner, select 1 Jemadar for tomandar, 1 Havildar for Jemadar, and 10 Sepoys for nalkas.

17. The several native commissioned officers and sepoy; who may so take service in the police battalions, will be borne on the rolls of their respective corps, as supernumeraries and will retain whatever claims to pension they would have had, had they remained with their present corps.

The volunteers from the several corps are to be sent to Saur, with instructions to report themselves to Major Sleeman.

Sergeant Major P. McDermott, and Quarter Master Sergeant Thomas Casey, of the 1st depot battalion, and Sergeant Major Cornelius Lyons and Quarter Master Sergeant William McVeigh, of the 2d depot battalion, are appointed to the 1st and 2d battalions of Military Police.

Commanding officers will be careful that leave is granted with strict regard to priority of claims, and will limit the time granted to individuals, with reference to the distance of their homes, and the nature of their business, so as to allow as full a participation as possible in the indulgence.

Officers and men going on furlough, are to be reminded of the penalties attached to the overstaying of their leave, as well as the necessity of giving notice to their regiments, if sickness should detain them at their homes.

The General Orders of the 29th April, 1840, and 21st September, 1841, containing precautionary directions to active troops, when travelling to or from their regiments, are to be particularly explained to the officers and men of every regiment, previous to their departure on leave.

The attention of commanding officers is directed to General Orders of the 19th February 1834, regulating the mode of granting the leave now authorized, as regards non-commissioned officers.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is also pleased to direct, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that leave be granted to the Kelat-Ghildie regiment, from the date this order may reach regimental Head Quarters, to the extent of one half of the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and sepoy, the leave to terminate on the 15th of October next.

The order issued on the 19th of December last, by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B. commanding the troops in China, directing Ensign H. T. Bartlett, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to join and do duty with the Bengal Volunteer Regiment, in conformity, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant General of the Army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—March 18. At Calcutta, Mr. John Macdonald, to Mrs. Mary Gray.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 7. At Jaipore, Upper Assam, Mrs. J. P. Parker, of a son.—Feb. 9. At Turgul, Upper Assam, Mrs. C. S. Bruce, of twins, boy and girl.—March 1. At Madras, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Fryer, of a son.—4. At Simla, Mrs. J. Nash, of a son.—5. At Poonah, the lady of Captain F. K. M. Skinner, of a daughter.—7. At Simla, the lady of Lieut. E. Sismore, 69th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—8. At Sourajpore, the lady of G. Bretton, Esq. of a son.—10. At Haughey, the wife of Mr. J. Taylor, of a daughter.—14. At Calcutta, the lady of R. S. Houghton, Esq. of a daughter.—16. At Cuttack, the lady of Major G. Hicks, commanding 9th Regt. N. I. of a son.—17. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. Fulton, Esq. of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Minnes, of a daughter.—On board the budgerow, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel A. Dick, commanding 71st Regt. of a daughter.—18. At Italy, Mrs. H. T. B. Critchley, of a son.—At Ballygunge, Mrs. Edward Tomlin, of a daughter.—19. At Burdwan, the lady of Captain J. Anderson, Esq. of a son.—27. At Serampore, the wife of Mr. N. J. Gantner, Head Clerk, Superintending Engineer's Office, L. P. of a son.

DEATHS.—March 2. At Byculah, Mr. Henry Woodhall, aged 80 years.—7. At Madras, Alexander, the infant son of Lieut.-Col. Fryer.—13. At Calcutta, Moser. C. G. Simons, aged 39 years and 1 day.—17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Bridget Pasmore, aged 44 years.—19. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Jadwin, aged 86 years.—20. At Bogwanga, Mrs. Thomas Clark, aged 61 years.—21. At Calcutta, Anne Matilda, the beloved wife of Mr. James Chopin, aged 19 years, 3 months and 18 days.—22. At Calcutta, Joseph, the infant son of Mr. F. D'Silva, aged 3 years and 11 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 22. The English Ship *Lord Hungerford*, W. H. Gott, from London 21st October, the Cape 20th December and Madras 16th March.—The English Schooner *Joseph Moseley*, J. Spence, from Rangoon 5th March.—The French Ship *Perle*, L. Lamiston, from Bourbon 14th January.—The Spanish Brig *Consuelo*, R. Blanes, from Manila 1st, and Singapore 16th February.

—23. The Steamer *Hindostan*, R. Moreby, from Suez 20th February, and Madras 19th March.—The American Ship *Medien*, N. French, from New York 3d November, and the Cape of Good Hope 18th January.—The English Ship *Montrose*, C. Souby, from London 19th October.

—24. The French Ship *Valentine*, C. Defoy, from Bourbon 10th January.—The Spanish Schooner *Maria*, A. Carulla, from Singapore 22d February.—The American Ship *Isaac Hicks*, H. G. Briggs, from Salem 10th November.—The English Brig *Buccanor*, Rhodes, from Akyab 16th March.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Lord Hungerford* from London.—Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Frances, Miss Pitts, Messrs. Murray and Gregg, Cadets, and Mr. C. G. Berry. From the Cape.—Mrs. Palmer. From Madras.—Mr. Newell, and Mr. Barnes, clerk in Customs-house, Bombay, and three H. C. recruits.

Per *Joseph Moseley*.—Messrs. C. J. Arratoon, P. Arkel, Isaac J. T. Mines, J. Mackerton, C. Andrew, and E. Joseph, Armenian Merchants.

Per *Consuelo* from Manila.—Drs. Francisco La Cruz and Balazar Gungalan, Students.

Per *Medien* from the Cape of Good Hope.—Miss Helen J. Robertson.

Per *Montrose* from London.—John Robbins, Seaman, a Native of Calcutta.

Per *Valentine*.—Fortune Mannel and Felix de Tourville.

Per *Isaac Hicks* from Canada.—Edward D. Hall, 'advt.

Per *Maria* from Buenos.—A. M. De Freitas, J. L. De Freitas, and C. J. Ozorio. From Singapore.—T. A. De Souza.

Per *Hindostan* from Suez.—Major Christie, H. M. 3d Buffs, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Macdonald, 2d B. C., Mr. Short, B. C., Mr. Leach, Mr. H. G. Astell, B. C. S., Mrs. Astell, Rev. J. Coley, Mr. Cusack, B. C. S., Mr. Worley, H. M. 3d L. D., Mr. Beauchamp, B. C. S., Miss Howell, Mr. Anson, B. C. S., Mrs. Anson, Mr. Stainforth, B. C. S., Mrs. Stainforth, Mr. L'apostol, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Fraser, B. C. S., Mr. Palmer, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Dearman, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Birley, Mr. Laing, Cadet, Mr. Power, B. C. S., Mr. Carter, Mr. Montrose, B. C. S., Mr. Maples, B. C. S., Mr. Davidson, B. C. S., Mr. Smith, Mrs. Colquhoun, Mr. F. B. Fraser, Mr. Hone, Mr. Carls, Dr. Harrison, Company's Service, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. C. T. Tyler, B. C. S., Mr. Robinson, Major Smyth, H. M. 16th Lancers, Mr. Deperet, Lieut. 1st class, H. M. 10th Regt., Mrs. Taylor, Rev. A. Smiley, Mrs. Stanley, Capt. Nicolay, Lieut. Mitchell, Mr. Withers, Mrs. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Ashbourne, Mr. W. Drummond, Mr. A. De Souza, Mr. G. G. Nicoll, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. J. M. Cheek, Mr. 8th Sam, Capt. Stead, Major McKinlay, Mr. T. A. Giff, Rev. F. S. Conclison, Mr. C. T. Le Bas, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lepage, Mr. Beller, Major Smyth's servant, Mrs. Taylor's ditto female, Elizabeth White, and 11 Natives.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Hannah* for Liverpool.—Mrs. Proudfoot and Miss Shelly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	SELL.	BUY.
Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper,	10 0 11 0	
Stock { Transfer Loan of 1836-36 }	10 0 11 0	
Eng. { Interest payable in Eng. }		
Bombay 5 per cent.	1 0 1 1 0	
Second 5 do.	0 12 1 4	
Old Suez Rs. 4 per cent Loan Note. Dist.	0 7 0 0	
New " 4 do.	7 0 7 0	
New Company's 5 per cent.	2 0 0 3 3	

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank .. (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	2550 0 0
Union Bank .. (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)	10 0 0
Agra Bank .. (Co.'s Rs. 800)	0 0 1 1 0

* Excludes of interest from the 1st January, 1843, of the rate of last declared dividend as per Clause 24 of the Deed of Partnership.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam Ship Hindostan, Capt. Robert Murray, I. N., Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez on Friday, 14th April. 6th July and 14th October, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aken. Rates of Passage for the entire route including expense of transit through Egypt vary from 1430 to 2330 Rs. Parcels will be received at the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the Hindostan until the 12th April, after which day they cannot be received on any account.
J. R. ENGLEDEU,
Supt. and Agent.

15th February, 1843.

MEMOIRALS OF AFGHANISTAN.

BY J. H. STOCQUELIER.
ON the 15th of April, 1843, will be published, in one volume, the whole of the dispatches, narratives, state papers, &c. connected with the expedition to, and occupation of, Afghanistan, between the 1st of October, 1839, and the 1st October, 1842. These documents, arranged in chronological order, will be connected by a brief and succinct narrative of the operations in Afghanistan and Scinde, commencing with the assembly of the Army of this India at Ferozapore, and terminating with the evacuation of the former state after the restoration of the prisoners. The object of this work is to present, at one view, the whole of the occurrences which have distinguished a most eventful period of British Indian History, and thus to facilitate the references of the student, the politician, and the soldier. The work will be illustrated with sketches of remarkable places, striking incidents, portraits, costumes, &c. &c.
PRICE 20 RUPEES.

Amongst the documents contained in this work will be found Lord Auckland's Proclamation, the despatches of Sir John Keane, General Wiltshire, General Sale, Sir Willoughby Cotton, General Pollock, General Nott, &c.; the narratives of Captain Outram's pursuit of Dost Mahomed; of Captain Gray's escape; of the destruction of the Goorkha Battalion; of Captain Ferri's escape from Pesh Boiak; of the disaster which befell Skinner's horse in the Bolan Pass; of Major Brown's defence of Kahum; of the defence of Kyelat-I-Ghilzie; of the rise and progress of the insurrection at Cabul; of the retreat from Cabul to Jelalabad, &c.; Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation, &c. &c. Applications for the work are to be addressed to the Editor of the *Englishman*.

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FOR SALE.

OLONG in canisters, at 7-4 and 5 Rs.
Hyson, at Co.'s Rs. 5-4, 4-12, 4 and 3-8 per seer.
Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.
Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.
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Pouchong per 10-entty box 16 Rs., per 8-entty box 12 Rs., per seer 4-8.
Flowery Pekoe, per 10-entty box 16 Rs. per seer 5-4 and 3-8.
Pouchong, ditto 16 Rs., ditto 3-8, 2-12 and 2-8.
Handsomely painted silk covered Boxes containing Sou-chong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 22 Rs. per Box, or 5 Rs. per seer.

COFFEE.
Genuine fresh picked Mocha, at 1 Rupee per seer.
CURIOSITIES.
Consisting of Chessmen, Nankin Stone China-Ware, Ivory Wafer Stamps, &c.

All packages leaving the Warehouse will be carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any description.
All applications are requested to be made to Mr. Richard Harris, who is authorized to effect Sales and receive payment for the same.

TERMS—CASH.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN, DECEASED.
TWENTYMAN AND CO.
Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.
CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for Cash only.
CLOCKS and WATCHES—by McCabe and other makers.
SILVER PLATE—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.
JEWELLERY—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.
SUNDRIES—Junk Stands of every description, gold and silver Snuff Boxes, Pen and Pencil Holders, &c. &c.
PLATED-WARE—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candlesticks, &c. &c.
Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.
Calcutta, 1st November, 1842.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the original sealed bags, always on Sale on Commission, by **CLARK and SONS**, Boryngalla, at the lowest rates.

STOCK MARKET.—Company's Paper in the 4 and 5 per cent. loans—SHARES in the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank—BILLS on H. M.'s Treasury at 30 day's sight—Navy Bills—Colonial Bank Bills on the Directors in London—Bills under Letters of Credit—and other good Commercial Bills of Exchange, at the rate of the day.
J. W. ROBERTS.
No. 16, Writers' Buildings.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE MESSES OF HER MAJESTY'S AND THE HON. COMPANY'S REGIMENTS AND RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

MESSRS. TULLOH AND COMPANY HAVE COMPLETED MOST EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRST HOUSES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RECEIVING REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

Sent out to them regularly and they are always prepared to execute commissions with expedition and every article is guaranteed to arrive at the most distant Stations in India in the best condition.

Messrs. of Regiments and others taking their regular supplies, allowed a liberal credit.

FIRST RATE WINES, CHAMPAGNE,
Of the best vintages.
A SMALL QUANTITY SENT OUT OCCASIONALLY IN PINTS.

FIRST GROWTH CLARETS.
Destourneul. St. Estephe.
Chateau Lafitte. St. Julien.
Chateau Margaux. Grand La Rose.

SUPERIOR BROWN, GOLDEN AND PALE SHERRIES,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, QUARTS AND PINTS.

DIRECT COMMISSIONMENTS OF SUPERB OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA.
Thus securing regular supplies of the choicest Wines of a quality rarely met with in India.

OLD PORT.
RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY, HERMITAGE, BUCCELLAS, HOCK, SAUTERNE AND BALSAC.

SPIRITS OF EVERY KIND.
GENUINE LIQUEURS.
Maraschino. Noyseau, red and white.
Dutch Liqueur. Parfait Amour, and
Curcoa. Cherry Brandy.

FRESH PALE ALE,
From **BASS, Truman, Hambury and Co. Meakin, Saunders, Tennant and ALLSOPP.**

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PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c.
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Salmon, Oysters, Turtle soup, Stewed and Roasted Meats, Hare, Fennel Haddocks, Salmon, Trout, Venison, and all Articles of this description.

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Of the most fashionable patterns.

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CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY,
From the first Houses in London.
JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE.
In patent jars, which are found to preserve the flavour of the fruit in a very superior manner to the common jar.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TART FRUITS.
GROCERY.
Genoa Macaroni. Pearl Sago.
Purana. Barley.
Vermicelli. Sago Currants.
Tapioca. Raisins.
Oatmeal. Cocoa and Chocolate.

PATENT MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.

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FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFGHANISTAN.
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have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER.
Of October's brewing from *Bass and Alsopp*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London and country bottled Porter.

FRESH CLARETS.
Destourneul, Grand La Rose, Haut Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands.

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From Burdon and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham, Wardell, Black, and others; Pale and Brown, in wood and bottle.

A PORT.
Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London houses.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,
MADIRA, CIRCEAL, MALMSEY, HOCK, SAUTERNE, BURGUNDY, and LISBON, LIQUEURS and STROUPS, Of all descriptions.

DUNBLAT and CASTILLON'S MILD FRENCH BRANDY, OLD ENGLISH BRANDY, HOLLAND'S GIN, GRAHAM'S GENEVA, OLD TOM, JAMAICA RUM, GLENLIVET and BRACCA WHISKY, CHERRY BRANDY, CURACOA, RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

WARRANTED FRESH OILMAN'S STORES,
GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, TART FRUITS, HERMETICALLY CLOSED PROVISIONS, FRESH PINK, BERRLEY, and CHEDDER CHEESE, PLUMP YORK HAMS, AND STREAKY BACON.

WARRANTED FINEST CHOP HYSON, PEKOE, and POUCHONG TEAS, DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR, PATENT STEARINE CANDLES.

GENUINE 34 and 5 a Manilla Segars.
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NICHOLL AND WILKIE.
Calcutta, 1st Dec. 1842.

intercourse of the Chinese and the English. The latter feared about the country in search of game up to the very walls of Ningpo in perfect security. The feelings of the people, patriotic as well as plebeian, in the neighbourhood of Canton, are however characterised by a deadly hostility. At the head of the anti-British party are the gentry and the men of Letters. They have formed themselves into a "Society of spirit and loyalty," the object of which is to exterminate the English. They have placed their services at the disposal of the Commissioner, and entreated his permission to exhibit their loyalty by our destruction. The Commissioner thus alludes to this circumstance in his Proclamation of the 25th January:

"The High Commissioner, has further heard a rumor, that the Gentry and Scholars of the country around Canton, acting still under the name of raising a patriot band of soldiers, to avenge this quarrel, have formed a 'Society of Spirit and Loyalty.' And sundry of these gentry and scholars, have recently presented themselves before the High Commissioner, to make a surrender of their services for purposes of war. These things are done, indeed, under the momentary impulse of a burst of loyalty and patriotism. But they are in direct opposition to the sacred purpose of our August Sovereign, tenderly to cherish men from afar, and well-entreat those who yield him obedience, and not less opposed to His gracious pleasure, that hostilities should cease and commerce be renewed."

It is difficult to account for the growth of such a feeling among those who have had the longest experience of our character, and have reaped the largest profits from our commerce, while those in the north who know us only as the conquerors who have humbled the Celestial dynasty, welcome our residence among them with joy. The natural effect of this feeling at Canton will be to build up the prosperity of Hong Kong on the ruins of the old imperial port.

The opium trade in the North appears to have received the strongest impulse from the success of our arms, and the establishment of our authority in Chusan and Amoy. It was selling at very high prices; eight vessels laden with it were lying near Chusan, and the inhabitants of the Coast seem to have had a spell of Opium, such as they have never enjoyed before. We hear nothing of any attempt of the Chinese preventive service to seize the forbidden drug. The fear of breaking with us, has apparently paralyzed the officers of the Empire. The subject will be brought forward shrewdly at the ensuing conference between Bishop and Sir Henry Pottinger; and the latter will urge the propriety of legalizing the trade, and making it contribute to the Imperial treasury. This would doubtless be the wisest course the Emperor could pursue,—only it is hard for an eastern potentate, and hardly still for one of the Tartar Dynasty, to be obliged to sign his own words. The Chinese Government cannot physically prevent the introduction of a drug, through so long a line of coast, for which the people have so irremediable a longing. If the trade continues to be regarded as contraband, it must sooner or later lead to another rupture with us. The Emperor on this occasion would find it his wisest policy to bend to circumstances, and to fix a duty on an article which no power, Chinese or foreign, can keep out of the Empire.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF PROTESTANTISM.—To gratify the wishes expressed by many of our readers, we have searched the papers brought

by the last Mail, for facts relative to the progress of Protestantism during the last month or two, and now present them with the result of our researches.

The Roman Catholics have to boast of one more convert to their creed, from among those who have advanced half way towards them. The Rev. Bernard Smith, Rector of Leadenham in Lincolnshire, has given up a living worth 700*l.* a year, and as the Roman Catholic papers state, "has been received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. He has generously sacrificed the emoluments of his rectory, in the hope of exchanging them for an eternal inheritance." This completes the number of converts to *Ten*, viz.

1. Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
2. Rev. Bernard Smith, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
3. Edward Douglas, Esq., B. A. Gentleman Communion of Christ Church.
4. Peter le Page Remond, Esq., Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford.
5. Johnson Grant, Esq., Communion of St. John's College, Oxford.
6. Rev. Mr. Wakerbath.
7. A Tradesman of Oxford.
8. A boy at Shrewsbury School.
9. Miss Gladstone.
10. Miss Young.

This list of actual accessions, however, gives but an inadequate idea of the progress of these opinions in the bosom of the Protestant Church.

The inevitable tendency of these doctrines is to a union with Rome. Those who have relinquished the fundamental doctrines of Protestantism, and have begun to regard with complacency the doctrines of the Romish creed, will soon find that there is no halting between two opinions. The great organ of the Tractarian party, the *British Critic*, in an article recently published in the fifty-ninth number of that work has the following ominous expression:—"We cannot stand where we are; we must go backwards or forwards; and it will surely be the latter;" and the increasing anxiety of the Oxford school to repudiate whatever distinguishes Protestantism from Romanism, shews but too plainly that they cannot stand still, and are advancing at a rapid pace to Rome. It was said to have been the chief object of Number 90 to prevent a large defection from the Protestant Church of England, by shewing how much of Roman Catholic doctrine might be professed by those who still continued to receive Protestant pay; but it is much to be doubted whether the Church of England does not gain much more by the open departure of such men as Sibthorp and Smith, than by the continuance in its ranks of those who are spreading the poison of their doctrines unchecked through the land, and endeavouring more especially to distill it into the minds of youth. It is said that an Italian priest, who recently visited Oxford, expressed his strong satisfaction at the progress which Romanism was making at that seat of learning. Indeed the Catholics who have for some time past established an additional weekly service for the conversion of England to Popery, consider the present movement in the light of "an answer to prayer." We believe nothing could be more foreign to their wishes than that Dr. Pusey and Mr. Newman should quit the advantageous position they now occupy, in which they so admirably subvert the cause of Romanism, to officiate with Mr. Sibthorp at St. Chad's Cathedral in Birmingham.

This movement towards Rome does not appear to have met with any efficient check from

the Bishops; and it will soon become too strong for the Bishops to check. It is true, that some of them have denounced Tractarian doctrine in their charges with great seal and alacrity, but the effect of these censures has been neutralized by the mild and faint admonitions of other Bishops. There is not a single member of the Bench who has had the courage, as far as we have heard, to step in favour of the reformed doctrine; to take up his stand upon Protestant ground, and boldly suspend the Minister who is endeavouring to lead his flock towards Rome. On the contrary, where the Bishops have acted, it appears to have been on the wrong side of the question. At some private meeting of the Clergy in the diocese of Exeter, the Rev. Mr. Babb said, that such was his opinion of the Puseyite doctrines preached by a certain clergyman, who appears to have been the Rev. Mr. Lenney, that he should feel it his duty if he knew any of his flock attend the ministry of that gentleman, to warn them of its dangerous tendency. This led to a correspondence, which was handed up to the Right Reverend Dr. Phillips; and Mr. Lenney was appointed a canon of Exeter Cathedral; and Mr. Babb deprived of his license to preach. On the other hand, the assertion of a Protestant clergyman on Christmas-day to his flock that "the body of Christ had been as absolutely upon the altar table of the communion as it appeared to the shepherds," passed without the slightest rebuke from the Diocesan.

"It would be impossible in the small space we can allot to the subject to give any thing like an adequate report of the various circumstances which indicate the strength and tendency of the present movement. All other differences in the Church of England seem to be lost in the abounding strife of the two parties into which it is divided, viz. of those who are anxious to efface every emblem of Protestantism, and to assimilate the Church in its doctrine and ritual to Rome, and those who contend for the Reformation. The question of preaching in a surplice or in an ascensional gown, in itself a matter of indifference, has been brought into the arena, because the gown is supposed to be the badge of the Reformation. The Bishop of London tried to steer a middle course between the Scylla and Charybdis of black and white vestments, and gave permission to wear the surplice one part of the day, and the gown the other. The surplice has carried the day, and the Tractarians have triumphed. The Sermons delivered by the London Clergy have now all the advantage of that superior union which a white garment can impart to them, and the garb of Protestantism is seen chiefly on the back of the unfortunate curate who has no "pastoral relation," with the people. The Rector or Vicar preaches in the surplice, the poor curate in his gown. Again, the crusade against pews has grown chiefly out of the fact that pews date from the Reformation. Away then with them from the Churches. The good Bishop of Norwich has given his sanction to the anti-Puseyite movement, as it has been facetiously termed, from the best of motives, because he thinks they serve to diminish the number of sittings in the Church. But the attack on pews is a Tractarian movement. The same objection is started against galleries. A gallery is intended solely for the accommodation of those who come to listen to a sermon. It is therefore a nuisance in a Church, and an assimilation is a Choir. The wishes of the party well summed up by its organ, the *British*

Critic, are—

On the following words. It is probable that some of the Puritans may not yet be prepared to go the whole length of the Cities, but judging from the ratio of their past progress, there is little reason to doubt that a very short period will be sufficient to carry them, perhaps ahead of this journal.

"We repeat, then, that we would rather see, on entering a church, nothing but the altar and its ornaments; the ministering priests and deacons; the pulpit, and whatever else is necessary; the raised floor and the worshippers or hearers thereon. There is a power and a tenderness in that floor, which is lost if it be hidden. It teaches deep humility, unyielding constancy, unswerving patience, changeless perpetuity. The worshipper should throw himself upon it, *Harpos in* as if it were the floor beneath the footstool of his heavenly Father, by contact with which he every time derives new strength and power. There is a virtue, by the same rule that there is a natural law, in falling down on the very ground—the very lowest place that can be got at—when in the act of confession and supplication. Hence it is that galleries are absurd and impossible as places of devotion."

Numerous are the incidents continually presented to view, which, however trifling in themselves, serve to indicate the course of the current. Thus, we find it stated that the Roman Catholic lawyers have delivered it as their opinion, that a man may by law hold a Protestant living, while he professes the doctrines of Romanism.—At a parish in Essex, where the incumbent is said to be "a silly specimen of the Newman School," some of his parishioners resented to a neighbouring parish for the Sacrament. The clergyman was forbidden by his Bishop to administer it.—The "Churchman's Almanac" has been enlarged with a view to accustom the mind to the Romish ritual.—At a meeting of the clergy in the Archbishopric of Ely to petition her Majesty against the annexation of the see of Ample to that of Bangor, six of the Clergymen moved that the term Protestant and Reformed, as applied to the Church of England, should be omitted. Even the Tracts for the Times allow that the Church of England is Reformed, and only deny her the claim of being Protestant.

We have already trespassed more perhaps than we ought to have done on the patience of our readers; and we would only ask their attention for one moment more to the following extract from the *Edinburgh Review* received by the *Hindostan*, which describes the effect of the movement on the University of Oxford.

"The influence of the principles thus excited on the moral character is bad enough; but on intellectual progress it is disastrous. The fruits of the recent fashion of decrying mere scientific pursuits, or more literary studies as unworthy, frivolous, or dangerous, are terribly apparent in the present condition of Oxford. Here, at least, we shall scarcely meet with a contradiction. The gradual destruction of the lecture-rooms, in which knowledge not absolutely connected with University discipline, is imparted, is notorious. The utter absence of all spirit for investigation of every sort, except in polemic theology and one or two inferior pursuits of taste, in the subject, even there, of general lamentation. Natural philosophy, indeed, while regarded by all, is also justly disesteemed by many, from similar reasons to that which the late King of Naples was wont to give for refusing grants of money to the Herculaneum excavations; namely, that something might be discovered thereby which would overturn the Christian religion, and thus his Majesty would never get education. Historical

study seems altogether at an end, except in the single province of ecclesiastical antiquities; indeed, as we have seen it is ingeniously remarked by a writer of the Oxford school, all history is dangerous, and ought to be rewritten on Church principles. Nay, the very special studies of antiquaries are no longer pursued with the spirit and zeal of former times; classical scholarship is declining. We saw it stated the other day, in a journal favourable to the present 'movement,' that the art of prose Latin compositions is absolutely lost at Oxford. To borrow again the forcible language of Dr. Arnold, 'The two great parties of the Christian world have each their own standard of truth, by which they try all things—Scripture on the one hand; the voice of the Church on the other. To both, therefore, the pure intellectual movement is not only unwelcome, but they dislike it. It will question what they will not allow to be questioned; it may arrive at conclusions which they would regard as impious. And, therefore, in an age (we mean,) of religious 'movement,' particularly, the spirit of intellectual movement soon finds itself proscribed rather than countenanced.'

"Thus much, at least, is matter of general observation, that while the loss is certain, the gain in higher respects is worse than questionable; that such much has been lost, along with knowledge itself, of the habits of mind which attend an ardent pursuit of knowledge—of manly candour, of extended sympathies, of that generous frank enthusiasm, so graceful in the young; that a captious, close, exclusive spirit, is apt to grow on the mind, under the discipline and associations now prevailing—producing in vigorous natures a concentrated heart, instead of an expansive warmth; this is complained of, we know not how justly, but seems to follow as a not unnatural consequence. For this, and much more, Oxford has to thank the peculiar exertions of the ablest and most active among the present teachers, and the success which has attended them."

THIS NINGPO BELL AND THE NEW CATHEDRAL.—The following correspondence is published in the *Intelligencer*.

To the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, &c. &c. &c.
MY LORD,—I have brought from Ningpo in China, a most handsome Iron Bell for our New Cathedral of Calcutta, of which I beg your acceptance.
It has a very fine tone and is valuable from its antiquity, and as a specimen of large casting is fine, so well for the beauty.

The Archbishop, Mr. Doolittle, has kindly taken charge of it until your arrival, and delivers it much.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your very faithful servant,
(Sd.) W. WARDEN,
Canon, &c. &c. &c. R. M. House, Fort Street, Calcutta, Feb. 21st 1848.
No. 43, Park Street, Chancery.

EXPLY TO THE ABOVE.
Calcutta, Feb. 18, 1848.
DEAR SIR,—I have received with the greatest pleasure the account of the Bell which you have brought from Ningpo, and which you are so good as to present to me for the New Cathedral. I trust it is a token that the Mission, Doctrine, and Labors, of the true Religion will ultimately spread forth the voice of the Gospel, sustained by the fine toned Bell you have given me, from Calcutta, India, and thus return to its spiritual birth, the beautiful one it has bestowed upon the Christian Cathedral of the East.

I am,
Dear Sir, with much gratitude,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) D. GALEY.

We venture to offer one or two considerations against the employment of this Bell in the service of the Cathedral Church of Calcutta. In the first place, Capt. Warden's right to make such an offering is very questionable. He was engaged in a warlike expedition, under the authority of the crown of England, and the right to all prize property captured in such an expedition is vested exclusively in the Crown. Whatever may fall into the hands of the victors, ought by right to be made over to the Prince Agent and disposed of according as his Majesty may direct in his Royal Warrant.

This bell Captain Warden has no more substantive title than Sir John Kean had to Hyder Khan's sword, which he was obliged to resign, and which the officers of the Bombay Service subsequently purchased and presented to him. The act of presenting this article of plunder establishes the fact, that Capt. Warden, was at the time forgetful of his obligations, and the acceptance of it would look like a recognition by the highest authority of an irregular act in a public servant.

In the next place, supposing this objection removed, still the circumstances under which the Bell was acquired render its employment in a Christian Church a matter of questionable propriety. It was obtained in a war which has more of an aggressive than of a defensive character. It was acquired amidst the havoc we made among the peaceable inhabitants of Ningpo, who had never done us any injury. The venerable Bishop, always enthusiastic upon every thing connected with his beloved Cathedral,—as he styles the edifice in a letter we have quoted elsewhere—expresses a hope that the Bell when placed in St. Paul's will sound to Ningpo and announce the blessed tidings of the Gospel. If the sound should ever reach that city, it can only serve to awaken in the minds of its heathen inhabitants the remembrance of an invasion, which brought desolation among them; and for any advantage it may do the cause of Christianity, its tongue had far better remain far ever silent. It will convey no sweet accents of Christian charity to the ears of those whose male relatives were swept away by our troops, and whose female connections were struggled to avoid, as they erroneously supposed, the violence of our soldiery. If the Bell had been presented by those who had spared Heathenism and embraced the Christian faith, there would have been much propriety in attaching it to a Christian edifice. As a trophy of Christianity it would form an appropriate appendage for the belfry; as a trophy of war, its more appropriate place, in our humble apprehension, is the Museum.

EDUCATION AT THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—We have been favoured with an analysis of the last Report of the Board of Education at Bombay, by a Correspondent who takes a deep interest in the progress of instruction among the Natives of this country, and placed it among our correspondence. Bombay is the only Presidency at which Schools which may be strictly denominated Vernacular have been established at the public expense. The experiment has succeeded in a considerable degree; but there is large room for improvement in every department of labour. The number of books provided for the use of the Schools, considering both the period they have been established—sixteen years—and the facilities which exist for making translations, by the well educated natives of Bombay, appears to be very scanty. The superintendence bestowed upon the Schools, though much improved of late, by no means corresponds with their importance. Hence except in two or three instances, they appear to be in a languid state, and, generally speaking, have not produced those large results which might have been expected, and which, with more attention, might reasonably be calculated on. The comparatively small interest manifested in these Schools by the public Officers, has a natural tendency to discourage the people themselves, and to render them indifferent to the im-

improvement of their children. The want of direct and visible connection between proficiency in the School room and success in the public service, is also an obstacle to the progress of these schools, and this the Report pointedly alludes to. The tender plant of education needs this fostering care while yet young; when it has attained greater maturity, as in our own land, no such direct patronage from the state will be necessary; the tree will need no watering. It is very much to be desired that the Vernacular system of education which has been adopted under the Bombay Presidency should be carried to greater perfection. The organization and machinery are already in existence, they only need improvement. In this respect Bombay is far in advance of Bengal where Government has not adopted a school which can strictly be called Vernacular. To Bombay therefore we must look to furnish a model for indigenous instruction throughout the country.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

— The *Star* has obtained a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 30th January, which indignantly repels the charges made by the English papers of the barbaric committed on the bodies of those who were wrecked from the *Caquero*. The Editor acknowledges that the conduct of the wreckers was very objectionable; but affirms that there is not the slightest foundation for the charge that any of the bodies with a spark of life in them was stripped and cast back into the sea. A very circumstantial detail is given of the clothing in which the bodies were found. These statements, which appear worthy of all confidence, must tend to relieve the agonized feelings of those who in this heavy burthen have been led to think that the hand of man has been more fatal to their friends than even the tempest?

— The Landholder's Society is determined to prove that it is awake. It seems to have derived some strength from the refreshing sleep of two months which it has enjoyed. A numerous meeting was held on the 28th of March. During its state of somnolence, the Sale law has come into operation and has proved, on unvaried testimony, a signal blessing to the country. The Landholder's Society are anxious to destroy what Lord Castlereagh would have called one of the "fundamental features" of the Act. They wish special notice to be given to the parties of the sale of estates for arrears. Why? Is information or delay? For information it cannot be. All delay for interest and penalty have been abolished. Every man knows to a penny how he is to pay, and to a minute when he is to pay it; why then should he incur the penalty?

— The Court of Directors, as we learn from the *Register*, have sanctioned the erection of an Immense Hospital for natives on the plan contemplated by Lord Auckland.

— The last Mail has brought many assurances, conveyed in different letters, that the Marquis of Tweeddale is not to succeed Lord Ellenborough as Governor General. It is said that the Duke has been struggling hard for his friend; but that he is not likely to succeed. Sir Charles Metcalfe is confidently spoken of as Lord Ellenborough's successor; but unless his Lordship should receive information of his having lost the confidence of his friends in the Ministry, he may remain till the year 1867, after which Sir Charles would be too old for the office.

— Among other notions of brother Jonathan is that of adorning the City of Palaces with American furniture. A large investment has been just sent out; and is said by those who have seen it to be elegant, if not magnificent, especially the rocking chairs.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

— The papers of this day are to a remarkable

degree barren of all local intelligence. The *Age* / *Observer* gives us a long account of the investiture of the two Generals with the order of the Bath; but this we had before. The only additional circumstance in the narrative is the fact that a flag of Akbar Khan's, which a trooper of the 1st Cavalry had taken, was presented to Lord Ellenborough, who called for his Commanding officer, Major Crommelin, and sending for the trooper delivered the flag to him after a short speech.

— The *Star* takes occasion, from a reference to the Cabot relief fund, to allude to the donation of 5000 Rs. which Lord Auckland sent to it from England, in a manner so unostentatious, that it was discovered in this country only by accident. (Our contemporary then refers to the remarkable circumstance that our present Governor General has invariably refused his assistance, publicly at least, to all our public charities. The monthly donation of 500 Rs. to the District Charitable Society, which originated with Lord William Bentinck and was kept up by Sir Charles Metcalfe and Lord Auckland, has been discontinued since Lord Ellenborough assumed the Governor-Generalship. We have no doubt that his Lordship's charities are as great as they are unostentatious, and that they are dictated on the Christian principle of not allowing the left hand to know what the right hand does; but a Governor General is placed in a peculiar position; his charities serve as a stimulus to others; and ought not therefore to be concealed under a bushel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

— The *Delhi Gazette* last received, gives information from Hyderabad to the 11th of March, when an attack had been made on Sir Charles Napier's position. Coal had been sent on from Bombay by the Steamers which had been unable to move for want of fuel, the passengers having carried off all the wood which had been collected on the banks of the river. It is said to be the General's intention to move against Meerpoor in the direction of Unrotra, where the Baluchos had assembled an army—as soon as he received re-inforcements. The ruffian who so barbarously murdered Capt. Ennis had been hung without ceremony. Every act of similar atrocity will meet with cordial and instant punishment under Sir Charles' administration and the lives of British officers and soldiers will thus be preserved.

— The arrival of the hot, dry, parching season has as usual, been marked in Calcutta by almost daily fire. The act passed some two or three years ago against the construction of houses with combustible materials, has been constantly evaded with perfect impunity; and the town will therefore, we may expect, be burnt down once every five years. The establishment of fire engines is evidently insufficient, and those belonging to the town will not be able to extinguish fire beyond the boundary; this is said to have been ordained by way of retaliation!

— The *Bombay Times* has a long article on the subject of Soinde, which were it shorter we should be able to publish. Our contemporary tells us, that the devotion of the people to the cause of the country is so great, that six hundred men belonging to a single tribe were brought to the battle of Monsoon on the 17th of February, of whom only twelve, all more or less wounded, survived the action. He also informs us that we cannot now recede; that repugnance must stop short of restitution, and that we must retain the territory to prevent worse befalling us; but that we must be prepared to pay the sum of three millions Sterling, during the next ten years for the restitution of Soinde; that the expense will be seventy lakhs of Rupees a year, while the revenue is only forty lakhs; so that the annual deficit will be thirty lakhs. But does he actually suggest how much the Presidency of Bombay will gain, by the restoration of its Civil Service, the increase of its army and that monopoly of the trade which its merchants will enjoy? He seems to hover between the injustice and cost of the acquisition; and the

benefit it will confer on his own Presidency. On the whole, his complacency appears to be prejudiced by a trifling, over his hatred of territorial aggrandizement. The soil, says he, is rich alluvium, and if the advantages of nature were seconded by human skill, the resources of the country would be inexhaustible. This may be expected to be the case when it is united to a Presidency, which contains so much spirit and enterprise, and then the account will probably stand thus. Rupees, seventy lakhs; losses, one crore; clear annual surplus, thirty lakhs; clear surplus in ten years, three millions sterling. Bombay alone will gain by her new occupation.—We must retain it; we cannot recede; we must give up the idea not only of restitution, but of repugnance.

— The number of letters and covers received from England by the last overland mail, appears to exceed that of all former mails; the letters amounted to 20,420; the papers to 27,087; in all 56,507. More than three hundred thousand English newspapers subscribed for in India in the course of a twelvemonth!

— The Bombay community has done itself honour, by taking steps for raising a subscription to present a sword to Major Outram, is chamber and power as regards.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3.

— The *Bombay Gentlemen's Gazette* is almost certain that the whole of the prize money obtained at Hyderabad will be given to the army. Now of this nothing certain can by any manner of means be known in this country. Every thing depends upon her Majesty's pleasure, or rather upon the pleasure of her Majesty's advisers. If the prize money be not of great amount, doubtless there will be no objection to its being distributed among the officers of the army.

— Lord Ellenborough has paid a visit to the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court and is intended to visit other public offices. Lord William Bentinck never allowed his intention to visit the public offices to transpire; and he afforded the officers no opportunity of putting the "house in order."

— The *Register* has given us a statement of the papers received daily from Bombay after the arrival of the last Steamer.

Covers of Covers of Letters, Newspapers, &c.

The Expresses sent in about 11 o'clock on the 26th ult.	and brought.....	261	16	367
The ones which arrived on the 26th, and brought.....	2728	280	404	
26th ditto.....	2758	282	293	
26th ditto.....	2828	448	197	
26th ditto.....	2828	148	1144	1287
26th ditto.....	2828	11	1498	1287
26th ditto.....	2148	1184	288	2088
Total.....	2810	2088	13,280	

Now, if these papers and letters had been sent by the *Hindustan* they would all have been delivered on the 24th of March. We should then have had to pay in all about 1000 Rs. for our letters and 300 Rs. for our newspapers. For the privilege of receiving them through Bombay, during our successive days, we paid 5000 Rs. for our letters and 300 Rs. for our newspapers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

— The following mysterious announcement appears in the *Calcutta Star* of this morning. "We hear that an affair which has lately excited some attention, has been noticed by Government, and that an official concerned has been called on to explain."

— Intelligence has been received from China to the 25th, for which we refer to our editorial remarks in extracts. The news will bring on the account of the execution of a party of the 94th Regiment at Manila. The example may have been necessary, but the arrangements were more worthy of savages than of a people

to in the Eastern languages, have, therefore, from time to time obtained him such appointments as come within the range of Officers of the Royal Service. He was accordingly appointed to the Staff of the 1st Division, and was, through the whole of the war he was appointed Adjutant of the King's Depot at Chinnai; and on the abolition of that short-lived establishment, rejoined the 10th, from which he was from time to time detached to act as an Interpreter at various courts, until the deficiency of the regiment becoming vacant in 1841, he was nominated to fill that office, which he held to the period of his retirement in 1850. During the first Afghan campaign he served on the Staff of Sir W. Cotton, and resumed with that Officer to the British provinces when it was considered over. His Military career, however, quickened by a promulgation of "more stirring times," which his knowledge of Afghan affairs rendered him led him to anticipate, soon turned him back again towards Calcutta. Accordingly he accompanied Brigadier Shabul's brigade, in command of a detachment of recruits, and was soon after appointed to the Staff of General Elphinstone, Sir W. Cotton's successor. He accompanied the detachment being sent out "to clear the road between Cabul and Jellalabad," in October, 1841. Capt. Havlock remained, performing his duties as Adjutant. The services rendered, during the many days of almost unintermitted fighting which marked the progress of the little hand to Jellalabad, have been acknowledged by the British Government despatches describing the operations; and similar acknowledgments were subsequently put forth relative to his services during the siege. On the 7th April, 1842, Capt. Havlock dominated the end of the columns of attack in the memorable engagement with Akbar Khan before Jellalabad. With reference to his conduct on that occasion, Sir Robert Sale's despatch speaks thus:—"The able and judicious manner in which Capt. Havlock moved the force under his command, which acted on a line so distant as to render the measures independent of any immediate control, demands my particular and separate commendation."

On the organization of General Pollock's Army Corps, Havlock was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, and in the various affairs with the enemy to the westward of Jellalabad has been invariably brought to notice. At the capture of Kabul, as illustrious an affair as this has been witnessed on the late campaign, he was the senior present of his department.

He has twice appeared before the public in the character of an author, having published accounts of the Durand and first Afghan campaigns. We do not advert to this as comprising any Military merit, although we must confess it to be a desirable even in an Officer. His last work on Afghanistan is highly creditable to him, evincing, as it does, considerable professional knowledge. We have been induced to enter into these details by a desire to bring more prominently to notice the superior claims of this thorough soldier and excellent man, whose various services have, as yet met with no higher reward than has been conferred on men from fourteen to fifteen years (his junior) of indefinitely less, and comparatively ephemeral merits. Although but a Regimental Adjutant, we think a "Military Gazette" Commentary would not have been more than might have been awarded a man whose services "on the glorious 7th of April, in command of a detachment of recruits have been acknowledged as eminent."

—*Norfolk and Military Gazette, Jan. 21.—Extracted from the Englishman.*

Hyderabad, 11th March, 1843.—The wounded officers left in under charge of Dr. Campbell of Her Majesty's 23d Foot, for Bombay on the 7th instant in two steamers with a major and his wounded soldiers and sepahs. We shall be happy to hear of their safe arrival in Bombay. We are also looking out anxiously for Sir Charles' description of the battle of the Governor-General. The Service has really lost some most distinguished officers; the zeal and bravery of Major Fossdale, late commanding the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, were much to be felt with a whole section or more of his sepahs. Captain Foster, of the 10th Bengal Cavalry, and his brother-in-law, Captain Jackson, the Adjutant, fell almost at the same time. The former had been ordered to charge through the bed of the river, and from upon the opposite bank, while the latter, with twenty or thirty troops was dislodging a body of men upon the left. The brave Cookson's head was cleft to the brain by a heavy bullet, and a detachment of the 10th Cavalry Major Jackson was cut to pieces after he fell, in

front I never saw any thing to equal the desperation with which the Beloches fought. How Sir Charles escaped is really wonderful, as he was in the hottest of the fire with bullets pouring around him. Had he not led on the men at the critical moment, and ordered the Cavalry to charge, the battle must have been a different one. The Artillery were very much cramped, and only four guns could be brought up; but their execution was unexceptionable as the heaps of dead near them clearly proved. The neighbourhood of our camp is quiet."—*Dell's Gazette, March 25.*

DEATH OF THE REV. J. A. MILLER.—We much regret to announce the death of Saturday last, after a painful illness, of the Rev. J. A. Miller, of the *Church Missionary Society*. The deceased was son-in-law to the excellent Instrumental and was thirty-five years of age. Had he laboured for several years in Tinnevely, and been instrumental in doing much good. He rejoined the *Church Missionary Society* some time after the death of Mr. Blenheim, but his health was so about proceeding to England on sick certificate, when it became evident that he could not survive many days, and through his passage and that of his wife had actually been taken on board the *Duke of Argyle*, he preferred to die in Madras. His death was peace. His remains were followed to the grave Sunday morning by a number of his ministerial brethren and other friends. He will long be affectionately remembered for his Christian spirit, his patience under suffering, and his labours near the *Church Missionary Society*.—*Madras Record, March 21.*

CHINA.

PROCLAMATIONS.—Eleop, Imperial High Commissioner, General of the Garrison of Canton, lately a Minister, &c., &c., and entitled to wear the "Red Girdle,"—is empowered and urgently impresses these clear Commands.

Whereas, two years have elapsed since the English first took up arms, it has now pleased our August Sovereign, in order to show that Heaven's aid, and with a universal benevolence that knows no exclusion, leniently to treat them, and to grant them a renewal of their former Communion, that he has graciously ordered that the people from the grief and suffering into which they have been cast, and the said English have, in the great number of their arms, yielded to this gentle treatment, followed the influences of Civilization, and ceased from strife.

The High Commissioner has come, in obedience to the Imperial Commands, to see that they may, in concert with the Governor General, Ke King, and the Governor, Liang-Ping-chang, consider and devise regulations for the levying of soldiers, and make all the other arrangements for peace. From henceforward, then, the Sea Coast will enjoy rest, and this frontier will have quiet after all its trials. Our gentry and our people are bound to joy and rejoice herein, and under the impulses of gratitude to sing, as they move, the praises of the Imperial benevolence. Towards the English they should set aside their past enmity, and so remove all root of future quarrel. For it is for this, that we have received, and will obey the Imperial Commands, it is not merely their object, that we should bend and give way to foreigners from afar.

But from what cause was it, that in the first week of December last, a quarrel was commenced from which ensued strife and bloodshed, when some of the foreign residences were set on fire and consumed, and in their mutual animosity, lives were on both sides taken! It would seem that, from a continuance of war and calamities, during these years past, the feeling of enmity and indignation had become so deepened,—that foolish people under the ideas of taking vengeance became the tools of lawless men, who feigned excuse to rob and plunder; that while there was not entire absence of cause given on the part of the foreigners, the animosity that exists on our part, and the animosity that calls for punishment. And the local officers have therefore been instructed, to apprehend with severity those lawless incendiaries and plunderers, who they may duly receive the punishment that the law commands.

The High Commissioner has further heard a rumor, that the gentry and scholars of the country around Canton, acting under the influence of a patriotic land of soldiers, to avenge this outrage, have formed a "Society of Spirit and Loyalty." And many of these gentry and scholars have recently presented themselves before the High Commissioner, to make a surrender of their services for purposes of war. These things are done, indeed, under the momentary impulse of a desire for loyalty and patriotism, but they are in direct opposition to the moral purpose of exceedingly indignant! But on consideration, this

of our August Sovereign, tenderly to cherish men from afar, and well-treat those who yield him obedience,—and not less exposed to his great pleasure that lawless should cease and conscience be renewed.

The people of Canton are by nature unyielding and great lovers of peace, and when impelled by a sense of justice; they rigidly adhere to their pledged word, and where that is concerned are scrupulous of his drive; they frequently not will consent to be wronged, and in a moment have recourse to violent measures. Such dispositions are often the source of much good; but they are also the cause of much evil. For example, when the putative rebels, which the gentry, had inventing tor-ise landed together, lately, with the populace, and burned some of the Foreign factories,—the people engaged in this strife were of different characters and prompted by different motives; but they neither knew to exercise due care, before committing the deed, nor did they look forward to the consequences that might follow from it. All such popular acts, more of violence, are of this description.

Therefore, in addition to the clear command which the High Commissioner, verbally gave to the gentry and the scholars who signified before him, it behooves him, further, lest there should still be some of the war, in ignorance, of these principles, to issue this public and distinct proclamation for their due warning and admonition.

While we profess to be guided by the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, we yet must know that we cannot but obey the Imperial Commands, and may on no account give cause for a renewal of hostilities. It is no doubt the part of loyalty to ward off insult from our shores; but to go to opposition to the Imperial Will, and in the straight line of one's own inclinations, cannot be deemed loyalty. Determinately part of patriotism; but to give cause for war and strife, is very much opposed to patriotism. Yet gentry and scholars, having read the sacred books, must understand reason. Do ye therefore take these commands, and improve the scene upon all good people; and show them that, if they set fire to houses and rob and plunder, they are not what they profess to be—"Righteous Men"; but they are thieves and vagabonds, and must proper will be to deter from such like acts, by making them their severe example. It has now been arranged by Treaty with England, that henceforth English foreigners shall not insult or injure our people;—and at the same time so long as English foreigners, live quietly and attend to their business, and do not offend, we will protect and molest them. Thus then, those from within and those from without, being at peace together, both parties may enjoy the benefit of living in perfect harmony, and the Sacred Emperor, has himself, so happily brought about.

The High Commissioner indulges the hope, that his people will not frustrate his good intentions, to guard against a recurrence of strife, and to give a full and complete security to all. Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A MORE SOBERAL PROCLAMATION.
TAKSWANG, 22 day, 12 month, 22 day.
(25th January, 1843).
[True Translation.]

J. ROX. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.
(Signed) R. THOMAS,
Aidant, Translator and Interpreter.

The Grand Council hereby send this secret communication to the High Commissioner Eleop. On the 23rd day of the 11th moon of the 22nd Year of Tianswang (24th December 1842) we received the Imperial Commands to the following effect:

Keying has memorialized us, stating that Peking has appointed to him of a wanton massacre (of British subjects) at Fuzowon for the object of unduly obtaining Military merit, their false representations, and the fact that the British troops for Peace being now settled, it is not worth while for this one particular to risk the overturning of all previous arrangements. Eleop after his arrival at Canton, must immediately and previously explain to him, that the Ch'ien-lai Dynasty has for its principle in governing all foreigners without it is paid, to look upon them with the same feeling of universal benevolence, and that the previous massacre on her own children, and that shipwrecked foreigners, no matter what country they belong to, are treated with compassion and kindness, as by law required. He must also explain to him, that the moralized, handing up a complaint that the Commander of Fuzowon had wantonly massacred people, to gain Military merit, through false representations, the Grand Council have previously sent him in direct opposition to the moral purpose of exceedingly indignant! But on consideration, this

is only a one-sided statement of the case, and His Majesty therefore readily permits to sentence. The Emperor has already issued an Imperial Edict, commanding Eling, Governor General of Fukien and Chekiang, to cross immediately over to Formosa, there to make secret enquiries and take the steps that may appear necessary, such as if the foreigners when Takungah previously killed were indeed people in distress, it will not be difficult to get proof of the fact direct from each of the investigation, that the Great Emperor rules with the utmost impartiality and justice, and will assuredly have Takungah (if innocent) sent to the prisoner to Peking, and punished with rigorous severity; further, that the Rules and Regulations for carrying on Commercial intercourse from now the most important thing to be deliberated upon, and settled, and all doubts and suspicions must previously be dismissed so that everything may be arranged satisfactorily." Eling, in his person, sustains a most important trust; he has had long and intimate acquaintance with affairs of the frontiers and he must be able to look up and emboss our own Imperial feelings and arrange all this business with the greatest care and respect. Let this Edict be forwarded at the rate of 800 li per day, for Eling's information. Respect this. We of the Grand Council therefore, in respectful obedience to the Imperial Will, now send on the same.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) A. Ross,
Interpreter.

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, now addresses the Imperial High Commissioners, Eling, Sec. of the Governor General Keking, Sec., and the Governor Liang Foucheang, Sec., for the purpose of making a most important communication.

The Plenipotentiary having had an English translation made of the Imperial Edict, under date the 24th of December 1891, which was transmitted by the Grand Council on that day to the High Commissioners Eling, Sec., the Plenipotentiary is highly gratified to find from that document, that it has pleased His Imperial Majesty to issue His Gracious Commands that Eling, Governor General of Fukien and Chekiang, shall proceed to Formosa, to institute secret inquiries into the charges which the Plenipotentiary had made against the Chinese on the subject of the having, by false representations brought forward, with a view view to personal aggrandizement, obtained orders for putting to death certain distressed and innocent subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, who had been cast away on the Coast of Formosa, and the Plenipotentiary accordingly, begs to humbly request that the High Commissioners for his convincing proof of His Imperial Majesty's strict sense of justice, as well as against disposition to preserve and strengthen the Peace which has been happily established.

The Plenipotentiary by no means would presume to question, the indefeasible and perfectly acknowledged attribute of His Imperial Majesty; to intimate his high pleasure to all Officers of the Chinese Empire, in any language and form that may seem to His Imperial Majesty to be most fitting and expedient, but, looking to the fact, that the Edict in question, was specially communicated to the Plenipotentiary—who received it with all due respect—and further, that it will become the Plenipotentiary's duty to respectfully submit, through Her Majesty's Minister, the plenipotentiary of the Edict for the satisfaction and information of the Plenipotentiary's own most Gracious Sovereign, the Plenipotentiary thinks it right to record, with reference to the expression in the Edict which says "that the Celestial Dynasty has for its principle in governing all foreigners without its pale" that His Royal Highness Prince of Wales, acknowledged the Emperor of England acknowledged the Emperor of Germany, God, and that the Dignity, the Power, and the universal Benevolence, of Her Majesty, are known to be second to none, and are only equalled by Her Majesty's Royal favour and studious anxiety, to fulfil Her good promises and engagements.

The Plenipotentiary requests that a copy of this communication may be sent to the Grand Council, and also to His Excellency King, Governor General, Sec.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Dated at Hongkong,
2nd February, 1892.

1019

We are glad to report the arrival of the first Cargo of tea, ex Omega from China. It is impossible to exaggerate the advantages which may be derived from the temporary use of this tea for our own use. It is to be desired that arrangements

may be made, by mutual association, as at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, to build an Ice House and have an abundant supply as a stipulated price. We are told this Cargo was for the private use of the partners of a leading firm, which has taken a deep interest in our Island, since its very first settlement, and the whole of whose mercantile establishment, we hope to see here in the course of a couple of months.—*Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette.*

EXECUTION OF THE REBELS IN MARILLA.
At Yuenchi we received the following Flight, no. of the 5th instant, which private advices inform us of the execution of the rebels of the 3d regiment of the law.

On the 5th of February, upwards of 60 of the rebels were sentenced to die the death of traitors; forty-one were executed on the 5th and the others on the 11th instant, each day at 7 a.m. The spectacle was most imposing and awful.

The criminals, the day previous to their execution, were imprisoned in barracks in the neighbourhood of the artillery ground, accompanied by their confederates, their executioners were placed as guards over them. At about half past 6, each morning, they were unshackled, having only their arms tied, and were marched between two files of soldiers (their executioners) to the ground on which a large force was already stationed, consisting of about 3000 troops, forming three sides of a square. As the numerous procession approached, an officer proclaimed aloud to the troops, that whoever should ask for the pardon of any of the criminals should be shot.

The remainder of the regiment to which the criminals belonged, formed the bottom of the square, and behind them a strong body of cavalry was posted, before whom their comrades were placed in rows, the executioners were placed on the ground on which a large force was already stationed, consisting of about 3000 troops, forming three sides of a square. As the numerous procession approached, an officer proclaimed aloud to the troops, that whoever should ask for the pardon of any of the criminals should be shot.

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masses of white ants, mould, &c. I send you some data connected with the progress of Education, extracted from the Report of the Bombay Board of Education for 1891; hoping it may direct the attention of your readers to what lies at the basis of all national regeneration—education. There exists at present much agitation of the public mind in connection with the measures for India, but all schemes will prove abortive except coupled with national education in English for the few, and in the vernaculars for the many.

The *Elphinstone Normal Institution* numbers nearly 700 pupils studying English; of whom one-half pay a fee of one Rupee monthly. Botany has been introduced as a branch of study in the higher classes, as also the elements of Moral Philosophy. The greatest eagerness is shown to acquire a knowledge of the English language. The *Forbes School Department* in connection with it, contains 725 boys; instruction is imparted in the Marathi, Gujarathi and Oordia languages. One great drawback to the spread of general education among the poorer classes of the Mohammedan population, is caused by the necessity which exists of devoting the early school years of the children to the requirement of ritual forms. The *Poonah English School* contains 119 pupils; History, Political Economy, &c. are studied. History is studied chiefly by manual instruction. One of the pupils has translated a Geography from English into the Marathi which is printed for the use of the Government and Marathi schools. The principles of talismans acted on in Wood's Edinburgh Social Science are being adopted. The pupils produce a letter as an exercise in composition every Monday. At *Tannah in Salsette*, is an English school composed of 77 boys. The *Chapelle* of the station takes an active interest in it.

Captain Candy, the Superintendent of Schools in the Decatur, reply to a request of the Government, states respecting the English Government schools that 1. There should be a vernacular school in every village; an English one in every Zillah, and a College for every Province. 2. An intense desire for the acquisition of English exists among numbers of natives; in one town they employed a Professor as their teacher. 3. That no scholar should be admitted into an English school who has not acquired a general knowledge of his native tongue. This would secure to the English schools a class of scholars with minds trained and exercised and who therefore would enter on their new study with favourable circumstances, while it would stimulate the boys in the vernacular schools to acquire the knowledge which will qualify them for admission into the English school. The Government has acceded to this suggestion. 4. That a good education should be made one of the grounds of qualification for Government employ. With the heads of departments to give annually two or three students of the junior grade to the scholars and distinguished for attainments and good conduct, the influence on the schools would be great. The *Poonah Sanskrit College* has been placed under European superintendence which has considerably improved the Institution. At the recommendation of Sir R. Grant the students are being instructed in the vernacular languages. The European system of medicine and astronomy have been introduced in the vernacular instruction. The senior students are taught English.

Government District Vernacular Schools, have been established in Guzerat and the Malabar country; since a Government Inspector has been appointed over them, an improved tone has been given to their operations. The teachers are very ignorant, and consequently little useful knowledge is acquired by the pupils. The number of students amounts to 106. The rule of Government reporting them is, "that schools shall be established only on a petition of the inhabitants of towns, the population of which is estimated at not less than 5000." *Widow Schools* were established under the sanction of Government in 1890, by

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—The advance of Statistics has made little progress in India. We stand greatly in need of connection with Indian customs, rites, population, education, &c. Many treaties on these subjects exist, but they are too often made up of Government archives and assigned to the teacher

A *Letter of Truth*, should send his letter to the *Outlook Herald*. We are anxious to stand clear of any such controversy.

The letter of S. D. would not be acceptable to me to take to the party it refers to, and we therefore keep it back.

Yours truly,

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excuse for refusal to pay. And, in fact, the mutual cooperation between people and soldiers was at its height.

El Patriots of the 27th ult. declares, that according to a report furnished by the Board of Engineers at Barcelona, it appears that only eight houses were totally destroyed in that city at the period of its being bombarded, and 100 more or less injured.—*Pat.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERED BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR

OF BENGAL.
20th March, 1943.

Mr. G. Martin, Magistrate of Purneah, for one month, under Section XI. of the Rules of 26th January 1946, making over charge of his office to Mr. H. M. Hald, who will conduct the duties of the same, in addition to his own, un-

J. THOMASON,

of India, with the Gov. Genl.

5th Company.

6th	Do.
7th	Do.

Nov. 2 Weeks, and 25 Days.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 492. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH. 1843.

[Price 2 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 10 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

APPROVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the latest safe data for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for despatch from Bombay, by the *May Steamer*, will be Wednesday, the 10th proximo.

W. A. MOORE,

GENERAL POST OFFICE, } Deputy Post Master.
The 24th March, 1843. }

THE UNION BANK AND THE MAJESTY.

Mr. P. O'Hanlon has followed up his attack on Mr. Gordon, the Secretary of the Union Bank, by another letter, which has just appeared in the papers. The two points on which the attack rests are the loss sustained by Mr. O'Hanlon's son of Rs. 4431-3-11 by the failure of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. ten years ago, and the mismanagement of the affairs of the Bank. Some allowance must be made for the warmth of his paternal feelings, but still the charge of breach of trust brought against the only member of the defunct firm now in India, in reference to this transaction, appears to be entirely groundless.

Capt. Fagan, it is said, sold a house for Capt. O'Hanlon and remitted the proceeds to Mackintosh and Co. to be held on his account. The Agents carried to his credit, and soon after failed. If it had been proved that Captain Fagan had directed this sum to be invested in public securities, or that Capt. O'Hanlon had made any such communication to the firm, the transaction would have assumed a serious aspect; but it appears to have been a simple matter of account. The sum ought not to have remained a day in the house without being entered in the books to the credit of some account. Mr. O'Hanlon writes, that when "perfectly aware of their impending bankruptcy, they got possession of so much of his property and converted it to their own use."

Yet in another part of the letter Mr. O'Hanlon says, that it was remitted to them from Nuseerabad, without their asking for it, and that they were told to hold it on account of his son. They obeyed their instructions. The son did not call for it before the bankruptcy, and he suffered in common with the rest of the creditors from not having got his money out in time—yet ten years after, Mr. O'Hanlon writes perpetually to Mr. Gordon, will you pay, or will you not. He says at the close of his letter that a competent legal authority will decide whether this "conversion and appropriation" were just. If he intends by this to say that the question is to be brought into Court, it appears inconsistent with the rules of equity to publish an expert statement calculated, though not intended, to bias the minds of the Judges.

But the more important part of the Magistrate's letter refers to the management of the Union Bank, from which he is very anxious to expel the Secretary. The absence of all caution in the dealings of the Bank with Gilmore and Co. is generally acknowledged and as generally lamented. The Bank has suffered severely for its loose way of doing business. Yet it is some little palliation of that carelessness that till the failure of that firm it had never suffered from the confidence which was reposed in the integrity and honour of the merchants it assisted. Both cultivators and traders? We cannot see the fairness of selecting the Secretary for the scape goat

trust. Both of them forgot that a bank is on such an occasion, or making him answerable but a large pawnbroking establishment and ought to regulate its accommodation on the same sureties of the Directors, and the indulgence of and safe principles which guide the pawnbroker. The Bank of Bengal got out of the scrape first; not the *consequence* to demand the name of the mainly, we believe, because of the admixture of Government Directors in its Committee. The in whom the capital of this Bank is now rest—Union Bank Direction was composed entirely of ed.

those who wished to borrow, and a reform of the system became more difficult, Mr. Gordon's predecessor stated that if he were to urge on his masters to refuse advances on that which was in his power to do so, it would give mutual force—if he had said mortal offence, he would have been nearer the mark. The blame of the losses rests more with the Directors than with the Secretary, and more with the Proprietors than the Directors; for it was a well-known fact that the funds of the Bank were shared among a few houses, to such an extent and upon such security, as no individual proprietor, would have sanctioned if he had enjoyed the disposal of his own money. It was known that this pernicious system of credit must continue unchecked as long as the Directors were chosen from what may be called the House List; yet, year after year, did the proprietors run the same round of election, without ever attempting to get out of the circle.

Mr. Gordon may be fonder of speculation than Mr. O'Hanlon; or than is altogether safe, at the present, perhaps even at any time. But the real question is whether the present position of the Bank has arisen from the speculative turn of the Secretary; and there is nothing in the disclosures which have been made to support such an idea. On the contrary, it appears that the embezzlements of the Bank Bank have grown out of the advances which have been made to merchants and cultivators upon the pledge of indigo factories, sugar mills, and the like. They have arisen from its having locked up its capital, for the most part, in those agricultural speculations which swept the old houses into the gulph of bankruptcy, notwithstanding the larger share of profit which they reaped to themselves. Has this devotion of capital arisen from the preponderance of Mr. Gordon's influence, or that of the Directors in the management of the Bank? It is generally understood ed that the Secretary has been overruled by his masters, not the Directors by the Secretary; and we think there is little reason to doubt that if he and returned it. After this Captain Ward's right to dispose of it according to his own wishes became undoubted. But the gallant Captain must excuse the freedom of our observing that while we so suddenly commended his piety in the hands of Assignees. Mr. O'Hanlon says, thinking of the new Cathedral on such an occasion, we wish he had consulted one of the

meeting of proprietors the appropriation of forty lakhs of our capital by a few cultivators and traders. This was unavailing to induce caution or reserve. The sum advanced in this way has been nearly doubled." And with whom does the blame rest, but with those proprietors, who, notwithstanding Mr. O'Hanlon's denunciation continued listlessly to permit the capital to ooze out till it was entirely absorbed by a few cultivators and traders? We cannot see the fairness of selecting the Secretary for the scape goat

Mr. O'Hanlon seems to think that to expel Mr. Gordon from the Secretaryship would be the salvation of the Bank. We doubt whether his removal would improve its prospects. The factious Abbot asked the *Assemblée Nationale* of Paris during the French Revolution, whether his being hung up at the guillotine-post, would enable them to see any better. And we may ask with equal confidence whether the ejection of Mr. Gordon would impose any cheque on the dangerous system into which the Bank has fallen. We believe it is owing in a great measure to Mr. Gordon's influence that matters are no worse. They may not go right under a successor. By whom is that success to be chosen? By the same majority of proprietors who have perpetuated the election of Directors in certain firms to which Mr. O'Hanlon, not without justice, attributes much of its present embarrassments. Will a successor thus chosen be less under the influence of the Directors; less disposed to yield to their wishes in disposing of the funds of the Bank, to suit the convenience of a section of the mercantile community? It is not in the nature of things that it should be so. Mr. Gordon has the benefit of experience, and he is backed by the public voice; and though he has received every provocation to retire, we hope he will continue at his post till he has relieved the Bank from its perilous connections, and restored its credit.

THE NINGPO BELL.—We publish below an explanation which Capt. Warden has sent to a contemporary relative to the Bell, which he presented to the Bishop for the Cathedral, from among the spoils of Ningpo. It entirely exonerates him from all blame in having made a private appropriation of this article of plunder. It appears that the city was not given up to private plunder, as the *Englishman* supposed. The Bell came into Capt. Warden's possession, and he made it over as in duty bound to the prize Agent, who considered it of no value to him. After this Captain Warden's right to dispose of it according to his own wishes became undoubted. But the gallant Captain must excuse the freedom of our observing that while we so suddenly commended his piety in the hands of Assignees. Mr. O'Hanlon says, thinking of the new Cathedral on such an occasion, we wish he had consulted one of the Chaplains sent with the expedition, as to the propriety of the gift. We think they would have saved him from the anomaly of presenting to God what had been rejected by men. They would have directed him to the canon of Scripture, in which he would have read, "Whatsoever hath a blemish, that shall thou not offer, for it shall not be acceptable for you."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.
Sir,—Having last yesterday seen in your paper, the remarks of the *Friend of India*, upon my presenting a Bell to the Bishop, for the New

Cathedral of Calcutta, I beg to offer a few remarks in reply thereto, for his satisfaction.

The *Friend of India* observes, "I had no right to this Bill, it being the property of the Crown, or the Privy Council, and ought to have been made over to the Privy Agents." In all this, the *Friend of India* is quite correct. The Bill in question, was made over to the Privy Agents, and by them rejected, not being of sufficient value, as it was iron, to repay them for the expense of remitting it.

Consequently, as they rejected it and would have nothing to do with it, and as I wrote it, kept it, and brought it round to Calcutta, for the purpose to which I have since applied it, and I consider I had an undoubted right so to do, and I hope after this explanation, the *Friend of India* will think so too.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,
W. WARDEN, Q.C.S.

April 6, 1848.

THE LANDHOLDERS'S SOCIETY.—The *Herkara* of Saturday last says, that from the manner in which we have epitomized the proceedings of the Landholder's Society, he might be led to believe that the reconstitution of that long dormant body had caused us some uneasiness. We see no cause for uneasiness, and are not aware of having used any expression, from which such a feeling might be inferred. In common with the rest of the community we have been amused with the singularity of its present movements, and have thought it not unworthy of comment.

The Society was established with the view of affording Government the assistance of its influence and advice in the administration of the country. After having got up a renaissance on the subject of the Resumptions, and offered some comments on the New Sale Law, it faded its arms and went to sleep. Those who are not versed in the national character may be astonished that a Society with so high and animating an object before it, should have thus continued in a state of suspended animation for so long a period as two entire years. Those again who remember the large claims which it advanced to public confidence, as the guardian of public rights and interests, will naturally be surprised that it should have failed to afford to Government any aid whatever in the construction of those various important acts which have been discussed or passed during this period, regarding the protection of immovable and immovable property against wrongful possession in cases of succession—the collection and payment of debts due to deceased persons—the provision of measures connected with public health and convenience—the emigration of labourers to the Mauritius—the Registration of deeds and the abolition of slavery; the besides many minor arrangements which have been made for the improved administration of justice. All these measures have been discussed, with more or less eagerness, by all classes of society; the Landholder's Society alone has been silent. It is well for India that its improvement has not been dependent in the smallest degree on its exertions.

This total neglect of those public interests for the protection of which the Association was ostensibly established, is strongly contrasted with law, which is rigid punctuality. We have now the bustling activity which marks its present movement. It appears to have arisen from its members and held its first meeting at its new offices on the 22d of March. In the brief space of three weeks it has made arrangements for establishing a system of Registry throughout the country; it has taken up questions connected with the Sale law—the resumption of Allodial lands, and of lands under 50 biggas—the remission of fines on remittances to the General Treasury; and has extended its efforts to the settlement recently

concluded in the North West Provinces. These grave and important subjects have been brought forward and discussed, and memorials have been drawn up to Government with rapidity which almost surprises the mind. They require large observation, much experience, and deep thought, yet they appear to be disposed of at a railroad pace. The Society seems resolved to make up for lost time at all hazards; to establish the fact of its existence by the extent and variety of the subjects it overhauls, without any particular reference to the utility of its interference. In its anxiety to do something which shall keep it before the public, it has even travelled to the Western Provinces, where its members have no interests whatever at stake.

Is it surmountable that we should entertain some doubts of the permanent utility of a body subject to such extremes of sloth and labour; that we should feel a presentiment that the present paroxysm is too violent to last, and that it will in all probability be succeeded, in the natural course of things, by another fit of comatolency, during the continuance of which the Government will be left to carry on the administration of the country from its own resources, without advice or counsel from the Landholders? It must be perfectly obvious that

Mr. George Thompson is the moving cause of the activity which the Society now exhibits; and there is reason to apprehend that when he is no longer here to animate it with his own spirit, it will fall back into a state of torpidity. Our opinion of the utility of such an association remains without alteration. Although it represents but one interest, that of the landholder, and its representations must therefore be received with some allowance for human infirmity, yet it comprises many men of great local experience and knowledge, and some men of superior liberality of thought, and may therefore exert a salutary influence over measures which are designed for the welfare of the country. But to make that influence beneficial, it must be steadily and permanently exercised. The Society must not mistake the paroxysms of feverish excitement for healthful energy.

With respect to the proposal regarding the Notice of Sale which the Landholder's Society is anxious to obtain, and our remarks on which appear to the *Herkara* to indicate that we have followed the example of that body and fallen asleep also, we offer the following explanation. Our contemporary says that the Society pays for the enactment of the Third Section of the original draft of the Law, and that if we had referred to the section specified we should have avoided the mistake into which we have fallen. On reference to the third section however we found that it had been enacted, and stood as Section III. of the Law. We therefore concluded that it was some other notice which the landholders desired; and we naturally suspected that it had reference to some intimation to the de-

facting, which might impair the principle of the notice they require, is that specification of estates in arrears which it was originally intended to affix in the public officers and at the Cutchery of the de-falter; and which for reasons which appeared good and sufficient to Government, was omitted in the Act subsequently passed. As we may shortly expect the Landholder's memorial on the subject, we shall not attempt to anti-

mate its arguments. The three objects which Government proposed in the enactment of the new law, were, that the revenue should be punctually paid; that the sale of estates, with all the numerous inconveniences which the poor system suffered from every change of masters, should be diminished; and that estates when put up to sale should realize their full value. How far the law has answered those objects; if not, how far the suggestions of the Landholders are likely to secure their accomplishment, we shall be able to judge when the document is before us.

The *Herkara* says, we are equally wide of the mark in saying that the Landholder's Society has resolved to memorialize the Government in favour of a permanent settlement in the North West Provinces previously to obtaining all the necessary information. "The resolution runs thus:—'Resolved,—That the Secretary be directed to take the necessary measures for obtaining information respecting the settlements already made in the North Western Provinces and Cutch, and to draw up a memorandum on the subject, to be hereafter submitted to the Committee, with a view to the preparation of a memorial in favour of the permanent settlement of those portions of the British possessions in India.'

We may be mistaken in our opinion, but we understood this resolution to mean that the Landholder's Society had made up its mind to memorialize Government in favour of a permanent settlement; and that the Secretary was directed to procure information for the support of the memorial. If the resolution had stated that the information was intended to enable the Society to judge of the propriety or impropriety of proposing Government that the settlement might be made perpetual, we should not have fallen into this error, if indeed we are in error. Let the *Herkara* assure us that the question of the perpetual settlement is yet an open one with the Landholder's Society, and we will at once retract our remarks; but in this case we must trust that body to be a little more explicit in its phraseology. The insupportable objections we entertain to any permanent and unalterable settlement, in a country where every thing is subject to alterations, we shall be prepared to urge as soon as the Memorial is ready.

Finally, we beg to offer the Landholder's Society not only a "kindly notice" of their inaction in the cause of Registration, but the tribute of our humble commendation. Only we regret that their inaction was not offered at an earlier stage of the business, and that it comes after the question has been disposed of. It will not probably be brought forward again till Lord Ellenborough's late views on his political principles have matured the complicated details of such a measure. We fear that it is in vain to expect that his Lordship will be able to command such leisure, during his administration. The address of the Society on this subject, however valuable, would have been more to the point if it bore fewer tokens of haste. But we rejoice to find the landholders more than they expected the most forcible opposition to a measure which, so far as it intended to secure exactness and diminish its expense, is so diametrically opposed to the general character. We cannot hope, that after such a question has been under consideration for nearly two years, and has been laid on the shelf, it opens under the disadvantage of being opposed by so many hundred miles from the Govern-

General. But whenever the subject comes round again, their commentaries will be found valuable, and their co-operation still more so.

THE BENGAL BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of Native and other gentlemen, including Mr. Speede, at the Fouldrass Bala-khans, Mr. George Thompson proposed the establishment of a British India Society, upon the model, we believe of that which he had assisted in forming in England. The following are the rules of the proposed Association.

I.—That in the deliberate and solemn judgment of this Meeting, the circumstances of the British Indian Empire and the relations subsisting between that empire and the Government and people of Great Britain, impose upon every individual member of the community, the duty of doing all in his power to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to advance the general prosperity of this country.

II.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that, in addition to individual efforts, it is expedient and necessary that a Society should be formed in Calcutta, upon a basis that shall admit of the friendly co-operation of all persons anxious to promote the good of India, and the improvement, efficiency and stability of the British Government, without respect of Caste, Creed, Place of Birth, or Rank in Society.

III.—That a Society be now formed and designated *The Bengal British India Society*, the object of which shall be, the collection and dissemination of information, relating to the actual condition of the people of British India, and the Laws, Institutions and Resources of the country; and to employ such other means of a reasonable and lawful character, as may appear calculated to secure the welfare, extend the just rights, and advance the interests of all classes of our fellow subjects.

IV.—That the Society shall adopt and recommend such measures only, as are consistent with pure loyalty to the person and government of the reigning Sovereign of the said dominions, and the due observance of the laws and Regulations of this country; and shall discontinue every effort to subvert legal authority, or disturb the peace and well-being of the country.

V.—That all persons of adult age, and not at the time receiving instruction in any public institution, contributing to the funds of the Society, and consistently subscribing to the above fundamental Resolutions shall be eligible to Membership.

VI.—That the following gentlemen be a Committee to prepare an Address to the public, in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, together with a list of officers, and such Rules and Regulations as may appear to be necessary for the management of the affairs of the Society, and that they submit the same to a general meeting of Members, to be held in this place on Thursday Evening the 1st instant.

The object which is here proposed to the Native of India, is worthy of all praise; and any Society which shall employ itself steadily in the collection of information relative to the actual state of the people and the laws, institutions and resources of the country, will deserve the gratitude both of the community and the Government. One great obstacle to a wise and beneficial administration in India, is our comparative ignorance of the habits and feelings of the people, and of the influence of the institutions which have been introduced by the Government; and if in proportion as this ignorance continues, must we continue to legislate at hazard. Government has neglected no opportunity which presented itself of obtaining correct data of the condition of the people, or of the result of its own measures. All the information within its reach has been carefully collected, and even when it has told decidedly against the wisdom of its arrangements, has been fearlessly published to the world. The educated Natives are in a much more advantageous position for collecting and communicating this information than any other class in the community. It is in this department of labour that the

can become the most valuable auxiliaries of Government; and it is to be hoped that the impulse which Mr. George Thompson has communicated, will survive his departure. These representations will be received with deference by the ruling authorities in proportion to the correctness with which they are drawn up, and the sound judgment they exhibit.

We think he might have left out of his address, the ungracious remark that "a portion at least of the public press will aid the Society." Why should not the whole press aid the Society in such an undertaking? Every symptom of improvement in Native Society was hailed with joy, and every attempt at national amelioration was warmly encouraged, without exception, by the public journals in Calcutta, till the present agitation began and the Mookerjee Bala-khans and the Old Hindoos began to abuse the public authorities, and to use language which every man of right feeling felt to be unjust. The change in the sentiments of the Press was the natural and inevitable consequence of the change which had been so suddenly produced in the feelings, and views of the natives. The papers which had been steadily remonstrating with Government on public abuses, and using every argument which appeared likely to secure reform, felt it a matter of duty to suspend this peaceful agitation of grievances, and to rally round a Government so ungenerously, so unjustly assailed. In the objects which the new Society proposes to itself, we are certain the co-operation of the press of India will be unanimous.

We hope the Meeting to be held on the 20th, will modify the 4th Resolution, and leave out altogether the talk about "pure loyalty to the person and government of the reigning sovereign." The loyalty of the Native community in Calcutta has never been doubted; and it would be unwise to give colour to the suspicion that any change had been wrought in its feelings or sentiments which rendered the affirmation of its loyalty necessary. When India was threatened with an invasion from across the Indus, and the Persian newspapers in Calcutta were calling on the Natives to rise and expell us, such an expression of loyalty to the British Government would have been most appropriate. But there is no political crisis now impending; peace smiles upon us; there is no agitation but at the Fouldrass Bala-khans; and surely this is not of so serious a character as to render it necessary to come forward with an assurance of loyalty to the British Crown.

THE NEW SACRIFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—We have received a letter signed *Rufus* on the summary dismissal of the officers employed in the Saugur and Nerubudda Territories, which we feel it improper to publish. The writer deals in innuendoes; he applies disparaging epithets to the Governor General; he imputes improper motives for the appointments which have been made. To publish the letter would do Lord Ellenborough no good; and ourselves no injury. We carry the idea of editorial responsibility a little further than our contemporary of the *Harbinger*, though we impeach not his judgment as to the extent of freedom which he allows his correspondents to indulge in. We have invariably endeavoured to act upon the maxim of not permitting any correspondent to make this journal the channel of personal observations which we should shrink from placing in our editorial columns. The publication of sentiments which may appear to us erroneous, we do not object to, because nothing serves more effectually to elicit truth

(than the free discussion of opinions; but we cannot sanction the publication of epithets of abuse when the Governor General is the subject of them, any more than we can consent to disseminate a charge against the (Villains of systematically encouraging corruption in their Native officers from interested motives. Such sentiments as these: "May the tongue and heart burnings be his inflicted on the many, follow him!" "He has sought popularity in loudly crying out on benevolent intentions;" (an expression evidently second hand, a mere imitation of the Satirist, when he says that Lord Ellenborough has imitated Sampson, not only in the matter of the Gates, but in slaying his enemies with the jaw bone of an ass?)—Does the Mahout expect to find all submit their necks as he would wish?—may or may not express public opinion; but we consider the publication of them objectionable, and must transfer the responsibility to others.

On one section in the letter, we are diametrically at issue with our correspondent. "I say and so say all around me that it is a disgusting instance of the exercise of power to push on his own friends, or his friend's friends." Never was our correspondent more entirely mistaken. Lord Ellenborough has not, we believe, in a single instance pushed on his own friends, or his friend's friends. He has, on the contrary, regarded the solicitation of his friends as any thing but a recommendation of a candidate. It is a mere act of justice to his Lordship to state that the vast patronage which which he is invested—the greatest entrusted to any subject—has been distributed on the purest and most disinterested principles. This is the great redeeming point in the present administration. Never has any Governor General so signally disappointed his friends and even his relatives at home, as Lord Ellenborough. In his hand the patronage of India has been lost to all Ministerial purposes. He has invariably sought out merit and rewarded it. He may have been sometimes mistaken in the objects of his support; and the rewards he has bestowed have not been in keeping with the habits and aptitude of the individual; but the principle visible in all his appointments has been such as to command general admiration.

The error of the administration lies in the marked disfavour manifested towards those who distinguished themselves under Lord Auckland's administration. It is impossible to mistake his Lordship's feelings with regard to the men who served their country with zeal under his predecessor. We have sought for some palliation of these feelings in the individual character of the men, but the general prescription which has pursued them, resembles too much the prescriptions of Seylla, for its character to be mistaken. We deeply regret this prejudice; for there is nothing so fatal to the reputation of a mind. He may commit great errors and yet be safe with posterity, but mankind seldom forgive and never forget their want of generosity which attempts a blind faith. The dismissal of the Saugur functionaries is so serious and whole-some a manner, and the appearance of having been done in a just, and a Governor General must be above such a feeling, if he would retain public respect. In whatever point of view we regard this sweeping ejection, objections rise up thick against it. It is unjust to the officers who have been ejected. They had applied themselves successfully to the discharge of their duties, and had been rewarded with Interpreterships and Advancements in their

respective corps. Browne, Doolan, Banks, Hamilton, Duncan, Herbert, Hayes, Boland had all resigned those appointments to accept of situations in the political line, and they are now dismissed without ceremony, and remanded to their regimental pay, with a slur on their characters. They are in a worse position than as though they had not qualified themselves for public employment; for they return to their corps to regimental duty, and regimental pay, with a slur on their characters.

They cannot all have been guilty of having caused the outbreak. If an example had been made of the most culpable, their fate might have been noted as a warning to others. But the indiscriminate dismissal of the whole body, can produce no other effect than to repress the zeal and ardor of all by showing them that there is no certain reward for distinguished exertions, and that caprice may in a moment blot the prospects of the most deserving. His Lordship, it is said, wished to remodel the Agency.

But would it not have been better to have allowed it to remain as it was, than to have adopted a measure which destroys the character of Government for calmness, wisdom and justice? After all, it is much to be doubted whether the appointment of new men, unacquainted with the language, habits and feelings of the people, to work the new plan, will not neutralize the effects of any wisdom which may have been exercised in constructing it. The employment of men who have not passed an examination, is moreover unjust to the rest of the service if it is to be regarded as an exception to the rule, and very unwise if it is to become the rule. The value of our administration in the East depends mainly upon the degree in which our functionaries acquire the language of the people. The principle of connecting proficiency in the languages with promotion in the service, cannot be too rigidly enforced; and whatever tends to impair it, must be detrimental to the character, and fatal to the utility of our Government.

THE LOTTERIES.—The State Lottery has been suspended pending a reference to the Court of Directors; and the small fry of the minor lotteries have disappeared. But we are sorry to perceive that the evil is likely to be perpetuated by private speculators. The papers of the week announce the Establishment of a *Private Lottery Company*, with a Capital of One lakh of Rupees, though upon what principles we are not informed. The Third Lottery of this Company is also announced. It comprises 3000 Tickets at 50 Rupees each; or 150,000 Rs. while the sum to be given away in prizes is stated at Rs. 144,510, leaving a clear profit to the speculators of only 5490 Rs. or about three and a half per cent.; the very moderation of which is calculated to create some misgivings. It seems incredible that any individuals should embark in an expensive scheme, which offered so inadequate a return. But let that pass. The example which has thus been set, is we fear too likely to become contagious in a city in which habits of gambling have been so long encouraged; and we may expect that lotteries will spring up rapidly in every direction, each vying with its rival in plausibility and attraction.

Thus the evils which grew out of the most of the great State Lottery will be perpetuated, and perhaps extended, and the cause of public morals will have gained nothing by its abolition.

It is necessary to apply a legislative check to the establishment of such lotteries, and indeed of all lotteries. As soon therefore as the

action of the Court of Directors shall have been received to the permanent discontinuance of the Government Lottery, we hope to see the draft of an Act, forbidding their establishment by private individuals. We trust the favourable decision of the Court will be received before Mr. Bird quits the Government in October next, that he may be enabled to consummate the good work he has begun, and deliver society entirely from the evil of Lotteries.

EDUCATION IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

—We have the pleasure of publishing a valuable *Memoirandum on the Education of the Agra Presidency* drawn up at home by a gentleman in the Civil Service, who has devoted all the energies of his mind to the promotion of Education in India, and whose intimate acquaintance with the habits and feelings of the people in the North West Provinces, gives a peculiar value to his suggestions.

It is an undeniable fact that the attempt to impart the blessings of education to the districts in Upper Hindoostan through the medium of English, have not been attended with those gratifying results which are visible in and around the metropolis. The scale of attainments which the students reach before they quit the scene of instruction in the West is far inferior to that attained by the successful youths in the Mughal, and Hindoo Colleges, and the General Assembly's Institution. In the interior of the country the English Schools are in a still more languid and inefficient state. This is easily accounted for. In the metropolis of our power, and the great mart of our commerce, the feelings and the interests of Native society are closely identified with a knowledge of English.

A native youth in Calcutta who has not a good English tongue and pen, is held in little or no estimation. English is become so common that the acquisition of it is easy, and ignorance of it disreputable. It is not so even at Agra and Delhi. In those cities there are not perhaps more than two hundred individuals in the military excepted—who are in the habit of using it; and every European and East Indian is acquainted with the vernacular tongue. The obstacles to the acquisition of a familiar knowledge of English are as great in those cities, as the facilities are great in Calcutta. Neither is English necessary to the prospects of the students. It leads to no situation worth more than a Hindoo Rupee a month. Those who have devoted the period of youth to the acquisition of it, have obtained no peculiar distinction in society; and the subordinate position they occupy is rather a discouragement than a stimulus to others. Hence it becomes a matter of duty to modify the system of instruction, and to endeavour to impart useful knowledge through vernacular channels, reserving the study of English for the few who have leisure and zeal for the study of it. When a nation is at our disposal that important period of life in which habits are to be formed, and information to be acquired which shall give the tone, for good or evil, to his future life, this confidence ought to be considered as crossing a corresponding obligation on our part to give him the most substantial benefits in our power. To allow that period to be frittered away in a vain attempt to acquire a foreign language which he cannot sufficiently master to turn to any account, when he might, through his own tongue, acquire a

superiority, can scarcely be considered as any other light than a violation of trust. Now it is certain that nine-tenths of the youths who attend our English Schools in the North-West, will carry away nothing but a smattering of English, which they will forget in a twelvemonth, and which if they could retain, would stand them in no stead when they come on the theatre of life. It is certain that with suitable vernacular books, they would be able to acquire during that same period solid and important knowledge, the influence of which would continue with them through life. Our system of education should therefore be remodelled, and our attention bestowed primarily, but not exclusively, on indigenous tuition.

But Schools without constant and vigilant superintendence are never of much use. The masters and scholars must feel that they are subject to a system of supervision, and that neglect of duty will not pass unnoticed and unreproved, or will remain without encouragement. If the state of the Schools in the North West Provinces presents matter for painful remark, let us remember that the fault lies at our own door, and may be remedied. What would be the condition of the Native Courts in the interior if they were left to themselves, as the Schools have been left;—if the control over their proceedings was equally distant, occasional and feeble? The same system of control which has rendered the Courts efficient, would render the Schools efficient also. In this country, far more than in England, faithful and periodical superintendence must be the soul of every system of education; and if we cannot thus breathe a living soul into it, the inanimate body had better be removed out of our sight.

It is physically impossible that any system of education in the North West Provinces can be adequately superintended by any functionary in Calcutta, however admirable his qualifications for the task may be. It would be deemed a mockery to place a School at Bangalore under the control of a Secretary of Public Instruction at Calcutta. Is it not equally preposterous to subject to his supervision a School as remote as that of Hurdly or Sangor? If it be intended that the Schools in the North West shall exist merely to stop the mouths of those who cavil at our Government for the neglect of popular education, the present system will answer the purpose; if it be desired that they should become instrumental in elevating the national mind, a separate Educational Secretary for the Agra Presidency is indispensable. He should be encumbered with no other duties; his undivided energies should be devoted to this single object. The expense of such an office need create no alarm. Almost every Governor General contrives to throw a ray on public objects which suit his own fancy, as much money as would keep half a dozen such Secretaries. The Secretary of Public Instruction for the North West should be stationed in the most central position, probably at Allahabad. The four months of winter should be devoted to circuit duties; every school should be personally visited, if possible, twice in the year, that the Secretary may be enabled to ascertain its progress; to ensure efficiency; to encourage zeal, and practically to teach the people, high and low, that Government attaches as much importance to its educational as to its legal institutions. During the rest of the year he might be usefully employed in constant correspondence with the Masters, in preparing School books, in procuring

translations, and in devising means for imparting the stimulus of motives to the Schools under him. This he will be able to effect by keeping before the various public officers the names of the most successful scholars, and labouring to secure their admission to public offices. The Schools would thus become the nurseries of the Service; the Service, the stimulus of the Schools. Such a system steadily pursued, would give a new and elevated direction to the feelings and hopes of Native society, and produce a degree of intellectual and administrative improvement of which we can now form but a faint idea.

With these Preliminary observations, we now introduce the Memorandum to the notice of our Readers. It refers to a three-fold division of Schools. The first embraces the indigenous vernacular Schools, which with a little encouragement and the aid of a few books, might be rendered efficient to a considerable degree at little expense. The second class refers to the District Schools of which many already exist. The plan proposes to enlarge the scale of instruction; to impart to the pupils through the medium of their native tongue as large a portion as possible of European morals and general information so as to fit them to become virtuous, well informed and useful members of Government; and to give an English education to those who are likely from their character and circumstances to profit by it. It is proposed to adopt in reference to these Schools the plan which has been found so successful at Bombay, of allowing no youth to apply to English before he is grounded in his own language. The third part of the system embraces the establishment of a Normal School to complete the education of youths destined for the service of the state in the four departments of Civil and Criminal Law, Medicine, Civil Engineering and Terrorism. But the great point on which the efficiency of this scheme and indeed of any scheme depends, is the establishment of an adequate agency in the North West Provinces, for the inspection and control of the Seminaries and Schools. And if Government could obtain the services of an individual on its own establishment who should unite with the requisite mental qualifications, an enthusiasm in the cause of national education, it would be to dictate equally of wisdom and benevolence to entrust the system to his care, and to constitute him the Minister of Public Instruction. Lord Ellenborough has the Government of Agra in his own hands. He has pledged himself to devise means for the improvement of the country. He is more independent of the Court of Directors, and more absolute than any Governor General since Lord Wellesley. He has a contempt for money when any scheme of probable utility strikes his fancy. Will he give the North West Provinces an Education Minister?

To the Editor of the Friend of India.
MEMORANDUM ON THE EDUCATION OF THE AGRA PROVINCE.

It appears evident that the Education of the N. W. Provinces cannot be efficiently superintended even by the ablest Authorities stationed in Calcutta. The manners, feelings, and languages of the people are quite different from those of Bengal; and the distances of the schools renders their inspection and examination physically impossible. The truth of this position is confirmed by the conclusions now proposed by the Calcutta Committee of Education, and sanctioned by Government, for remedying the proved inefficiency of the present system; namely, that Mr. Thomas, member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue,

should superintend the Agra and Delhi colleges; Captain Marshall, G. G.'s Agent, that at Benares; and the Masters of the larger schools overlook those of the smaller ones.

These distinguished officers will no doubt gladly discharge the extra-official duties imposed upon them; but would it not be better to appoint one active and zealous Superintendent of Education, with head-quarters at Agra or Allahabad? Unfettered by a Committee, a Secretaryship to Government, or any other duties, nothing should be allowed to interfere with his educational labours. It should be his duty to make an annual circuit, and personally examine every Zillah school during the cold weather, furnishing a full report to Government immediately on his return. During the hot weather and rains, he might be usefully occupied in superintending the preparation and printing of a complete series of school-books in English, with counterpart versions in all the vernacular dialects of Hindustan; in overlooking a Central Normal College to be established at its head-quarters; and in acting as a general centre of communication and information to the translators and other friends of Education throughout the country. In these labours he should be aided by Assistants selected from the most deserving Schoolmasters.

The Schools might be divided into Three Classes.

1. THE INDIGENEOUS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, conducted by native teachers on their own account. These might be assisted with small grants of books, maps, &c. under the general supervision of the Masters of Zillah Schools, and money payments given by the Superintendent at the annual examinations to such as distinguished themselves by the superior proficiency and number of their pupils. An immense field of primary education would thus be brought under the influence and direction of Government at a small expense; and abundant sources open for supplying the Zillah schools with a class of boys, already, in some measure, acquainted with their own language, and the elements of European knowledge.

The course of Education at these schools would at first be limited to the arts of Reading and Writing the vernacular; Arithmetic; Weights and Measures; Book-keeping; and the elements of History, Geography, and Natural History; but the character and proficiency of both teachers and pupils might be expected rapidly to improve under a system of encouragement and vigilant inspection.

2. ZILLAH SCHOOLS, under English Masters, assisted by Native Teachers. Into these schools no boy unable to read and write in the vernacular, should be admitted. The main object should be, to diffuse among the pupils, through the medium of their native tongue, as large a portion as possible of European morals and general information so as to fit them to become virtuous, well-informed, and useful servants of Government, and worthy leaders of the march of improvement among their fellow countrymen.

Where, from the talents and character of any boy, and the pecuniary resources of his family, there may appear a reasonable probability of his remaining at school long enough to acquire a thorough knowledge of English, the Master should give him instruction in that language, and carry his educational course as high as possible, through that medium; but the acquisition of a mere smattering of English, as a substitute for all other useful knowledge, should be discontinued.

It should be the aim of the Master to attract to the school as many boys as possible of the higher ranks of native society, the sons of Zemindars, Barbers, Officers of Government, &c. &c., who would be able to remain longer at school, and from their rank and wealth, be more likely to make good use of their knowledge after leaving it.

The Education given in these schools might

A thorough knowledge of the Hindustani and English languages;
Arithmetic—Geometry—Linear Drawing—Mechanics—Measurement, and Surveying.
Geography—Astronomy—History.
Natural History—Physiology—The Chemistry of daily life—and a general knowledge of the conditions of Health in the human frame.
The Elements of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, with reference to Gardening, Planting, Agriculture, and Medicine.
Civil Engineering.
Political Economy.
Regulations, Law, and Principles of Jurisprudence.
Principles and Practices of the Art of Tuition.

Each School should have a good garden, and the boys be encouraged to work in it by the example of the Master, who would thus be enabled to impart such useful practical information, and cherish a fondness for agricultural pursuits, so necessary in a country where the Revenue is raised almost entirely from the land.

When the Master is a married man, and his wife competent, a girls' school should be established, if possible, under her superintendence.

The Schoolmasters should be formed into a regular service, with Superannuation, Widow, and Orphan Funds. This would be a bond of union and discipline; and prevent Masters rashly throwing up their employments.

3rd. A CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE, at Agra or Allahabad, for completing the education of the most promising youths, destined for the service of Government in the four departments of

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW,
MEDICINE,
CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A certain number of Scholarships in these four departments, the number in each department varying according to the exigencies of the service, might be offered annually by Government to be competed for by the whole of the Zillah Schools. The selection to be made by the College Council, on written answers to sets of questions framed with reference to the different departments, Medicine, or Miscellaneous, as shown by the School Registers, to be a sufficient ground of Rejection; industry and good principle, as well as more elevations, being necessary for a Government Officer. The Masters of these Schools which turned out the greatest number of successful candidates, to be presented and rewarded, as these examinations would form a good test of the relative state and proficiency of the different schools.

On the selection of the Students to fill the scholarships of the different departments, their education would thereafter assume a more strictly professional shape. Examinations would be held annually; and qualified students receive Diplomas of proficiency and character, which would entitle them to vacant situations in their respective departments.

Scholarships to be limited to three years, and liable to be forfeited by idleness or misconduct.

Young men desirous of qualifying themselves for any department of Government employ, to be allowed to attend lectures at the College, and be eligible for diplomas.

The College Council to consist of the Superintendent as Visitor, the Principal, and all the Head Teachers. These might be selected from the best Schoolmasters; also a zealous and intelligent Medical Officer, with an experienced Normal Teacher, and a Civil Engineer, from Britain.

Besides lecture rooms and sleeping accommodations for two hundred scholarship students, the College should have Lithograph and Printing Presses, for the preparation of a uniform series of school books, English and Vernacular—a large

Thursday last, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the principal gentry, European and native, and ladies of the island, at half past five, by the Right Rev. the Metropolitan, assisted by the Right Rev. the Diocesan, the Captain Goodfellow, civil architect. There were present on the occasion the Hon. Sir George Arthur, Governor; H. E. Sir Thomas Munro, the Hon. Mr. Anderson; the Hon. Mr. Reid; the Ven. Archdeacon Jeffreys; the Rev. Messrs. Fletcher and Pratt; Major-General Vallance; Mr. Willoughby; Colonel Moore, Captain Jamieson, &c. &c. The Metropolitan was seated on the eastward of the site of the stone on the right; on the left was the Diocesan; and in the centre the Hon. the Governor; behind them were H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the Hon. Mr. Anderson; on the north side were the Hon. Mr. Reid, Sir James Macleod, the Ven. the Archdeacon. The Diocesan commenced the ceremony by reciting the 127th Psalm. The Metropolitan then offered up a solemn and appropriate prayer. The Diocesan next read the inscription on the silver plate, of which the following is a copy:—

In the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty
QUEEN VICTORIA;
and under the Government of
THE HON^{BLE} SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. B.,
Governor of Bombay,

THE FULFILLMENT OF THE
"THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,"
TO BE erected on this spot at the joint expense of
THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY
AND
OF THE Friends of the late

RIGHT HON^{BLE} SIR ROBERT GRANT,
G. C. B.,
Governor of the Presidency,
Who died at Daponee, 28th July, 1838,
IN MEMORY OF THE
MERIT CHRISTIAN VIRTUES AND THE JUST AND
ENLIGHTENED ADMINISTRATION
OF THE

DISTINGUISHED PERSON,
WAS SAID, WITH SOLEMN PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY GOD,
BY
DANIEL, BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND METROPOLITAN
OF INDIA,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 30th, 1843,
IN THE PRESENCE OF THE HON^{BLE} LORD AND OTHER
CHIEF PERSONAGES
OF THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

The Metropolitan then placed the plate in its depository, after which the stone was lowered down and settled in its proper place; and in a prayer in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, desired that the good man, and kind, the college commonly called, and to be known by the name of the "Grant Medical College." He next read a feeling, eloquent, and generous address, in which he enquired, in the strongest and most affectionate terms, the memory of his late lamented friend, Sir Robert Grant, to whose virtues he directed, in the warmest terms, his particular attention, dwelling on them in beautiful and feeling language. At the conclusion of his speech, and on resuming his chair, his Lordship was universally applauded. Mr. Willoughby rose and returned thanks, on the part of the committee of the Grant Testimonial, in a most and excellent speech, to his Lordship for his kindness in honouring them with his presence, and performing the interesting ceremony that evening witnessed, and requesting, in the name of the committee, that his Lordship would kindly permit his address to be printed. The Metropolitan, in acknowledging, in most courteous terms, the honour done him, stated that he thought the speech of his Lordship to be published, but stated, if they desired it, it was at their service. He then courteously saluted the company, and retired.—*Communicated.*—*The Daily Times, April 1, 1843.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NORA MISIONARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in sending you the following particulars concerning our local Institution the Agri Missionary Society, in the hope that a short account of it will prove interesting to many readers of your valuable journal.

The third Annual General Meeting took place in the Union Chapel—a very neat and recently erected building situated in the civil lines of this station, on the evening of Thursday the 10th instant; Captain J. H. Mackenzie, of the Artillery, presiding. The place was well filled and the kind-

ness of the meeting was gone through in a manner that left an aspiration in every bosom for "peace on earth and good will to men" especially to the benighted heathen whose spiritual interests it had assembled to promote.

The Report, read on the occasion, of the transactions of the Society for the past year was more than usually interesting. It stated that the Society had embraced, in comparison with the preceding year, a more extensive field of usefulness, which had been productive not only of much general good but of much spiritual benefit to individuals; this was particularly manifest in the villages where the reception of the Gospel had been most encouraging and hopeful of future success.

The Report stated that the Society had eight native Christians attached to the Mission,—six of whom were employed as preachers, one was an inquirer and candidate for Missionary work and an aged Christian was a pious and true distributor. The labours of the agents in connection with the Mission Chapel were of an encouraging nature. Week-day and Sunday preaching had been regularly attended to on these occasions, both in the Chapel and near a Platform erected for the convenience of travellers; the attendance had ranged from 40 to 60 persons,—two prayer meetings had been kept up during the month and the weekly lectures for the spiritual improvement of the Agents had also been delivered with the greatest regularity.

Of itinerant labours the Report was full of interesting particulars; the Missionaries had been sent two and two within a circuit of 60 miles, they had preached and distributed the Holy Scriptures in about 112 new villages 8 cities and 14 Melas and it was given as the united opinion of the Missionaries that there is manifest and decided improvement on past years both in the manner and extent with which the villagers welcome them and listen to Gospel truths; they were looked up on as Melas as Teachers and were sought out to come and preach to an assembled and inquisitive audience,—they had in particular instances been affectionately treated, sheltered and their wants supplied by respectable Zemindars and in the Cities of Bhamptore and Mattia especially where formerly they used to be hoisted their labours were followed with peculiar marks of encouragement and success.

The Report dwelt at length—as the expressed opinion of the Missionaries,—on the necessity of a more liberal support to inquirers and converts who are deterred from leaving all they have been accustomed to hold dear and sacred and embracing Christianity,—from the fear of being left destitute;—and suggested that if a village were acquired or rented it would afford an acceptable asylum to many an anxious inquirer who would openly become a Christian, but who cannot, under present circumstances, get over the difficulty of his future maintenance if once out of his home and occupations.

The Report further made respectful mention of the Rev. H. Williams who had been obliged to leave this scene of his usefulness to seek repose in his shattered constitution by a sea voyage to his native land. The Committee, with their wonted diligence, availed themselves of Mr. Williams' valuable assistance to endeavour if health and time permitted to awaken an interest in Britain in behalf of the Society, and if it should please God to make him successful the Society will then be placed in a better position to supply the want of an efficient superintendent as also to establish what is exceedingly desirable an institution for the training up of pious East Indian and native converts for the work of the ministry with the view of supplying in some measure the present urgent want of an efficient *active* Ministry.

This interesting Institution has not yet succeeded in its endeavours to obtain the Services of a European Superintendent which are much required, and which the Committee have made considerable exertions to procure; but from all that is

seen and heard it is this general impression that this Society, composed by a union of Christians of all denominations, to promote the best interests of the heathen around us, has met with a considerable measure of the divine blessing. It has overcome its first difficulties, it is progressing in its efforts of disinterested benevolence and it is gradually but certainly gaining the favour, support, and co-operation of the prayers of an increasing number of far and near, who believe that there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female, but that all are one in Jesus Christ. Referring you for further particulars to the Report which has been ordered to be printed and circulated,

I have the honour to remain,
Yours faithfully,

Agri, 20th March, 1843.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON, while addressing his recently-published charge to the quærens—whether a clergyman when preaching should wear a surplice or gown, recommends it as "most consonant with the tradition of the church, that he should wear a surplice when preaching after the morning service, and gown when the sermon is in the evening." His lordship's sentiments on this, as on some other points, would appear to have undergone an alteration from black to white; for in the year 1824, while Bishop of Chichester, his language to the clergy of the diocese was—"Gentlemen, it is most consonant with the tradition of the church that you should, while preaching array yourselves in black." Indeed his Lordship seems to have signified the divisions in the Church by the mass he suggested to lead them, for the congregation adopted the adoption of the white surplice as the signal of having embraced the peculiar views of what is called the Catholic Church, while the black gown is the colour of the preacher of the Protestant Church of England. It is said that the Bishop of London is now, and is very unhappy at the lament and dissension which has resulted from his late London. He had suggested the adoption of the white surplice as the signal of having embraced the peculiar views of what is called the Catholic Church, while the black gown is the colour of the preacher of the Protestant Church of England. It is said that the Bishop of London is now, and is very unhappy at the lament and dissension which has resulted from his late London.

CANTON IN SCOTLAND.—A funeral sermon has been returned to the memorial of the No-Unionism Convention lately held in Edinburgh, conveyed in a letter from Sir J. Graham to the Moderator of the General Assembly, which embodies the decision of Government. We give the following extract:—

A church established by law cannot quarrel with the courts of law and equity relate its respect for its authority of Parliament.

The statute law is but the voice of the legislature, the final declaration of its will. The civil court is the expositor of its intentions, the instrument whereby its purpose is effected. If the status of Anns were repealed to-morrow and another law substituted in its place, disputed questions would arise, and the new statute in its turn like every other statute, though based on which the establishment of the Church of Scotland rests, could only be enforced by the jurisdiction and decrees of these civil tribunals which are the subjects of jealousy to the Assembly, and whose judgments are resented as encroachments on spiritual power.

And further, with regard to alterations of the existing law to be proposed by Parliament. The No-Unionism Government must observe, that the demand of the Assembly is not a declaration of the law, which might remove doubts, and difficulties in the spirit of concord and good-will, but a subversion of the existing law, and a total abolition of patronage.

Mr. M'Jenny's arguments have evoked no dissatisfaction to prevent the abolition of the civil authority even by express enactment, and to secure to the church in the matter of collation all the judicial power which it can reasonably claim.

The wish of Government to head these unhappy divisions, and to close this unseemly spectacle of a church in connection with the state openly violating the law, remains unabated and sincere.

We are convinced that the civil authority established by law in Scotland has produced the best practical effect on the moral and religious character of the people. It has well fulfilled its duty, and it is to its important purposes for which it was founded; and any shock which might endanger this great national establishment would be regarded by Mr. M'Jenny's arguments as a fearful calamity.

But in resisting the abolition of patronage, Mr. M'Jenny's servants believe that they are maintaining a right which is conducive to the welfare and stability of the church itself.

bring his infant child into the state church to be sprinkled, was at first panicked in the payment of a heavy fine, which was intended to compel him to obey the regulations. As he did not of his own accord pay the money exacted of him, he was fined still further, and his furniture, even to chairs and beds, was seized and taken from him. These measures having failed to shake the firmness of the better-minded wife, the magistrate then threatened to take the child from him by force, and to perform upon it themselves the rite of church baptism. The next step was the seizure of this threat, a guardian was appointed to the child and the parents. At length, on last Monday, the plan was carried fully into effect. The guardian, taking advantage of the absence of the wife, came into the house with a band of police officers and soldiers, and demanded the child of the mother. Upon her refusal to surrender it, the infant was torn from her by force and immediately dragged away in order to have the act of church baptism, so called, performed upon it, before the father could return to prevent it. To prevent the recurrence of such scenes, the brethren propose to petition the Government for a relaxation of the laws in their behalf. Their prospects of success in this application are not, however, for the present, at least, the most encouraging.—*Feb.*

MARTYRDOM OF TWO HON. NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—Again the noble martyrs of the Lord Jesus have been made to flow in the midst of the heathen. The district of Voinango is now stained with the blood of two devoted disciples to the little flock which has been gathered into the hospitable province of the chief Obidiah; though, of course, the murderous orders were issued, as formerly, from that "city of violence" which is rapidly filling up the mountains of the interior. The narrative of the event received from the disinterested Christians only yesterday, is briefly this.—Obidiah had heard that some king or kings of Ambongo would receive the Christians, but no messenger having arrived from that part, and he, not knowing whether one or all were favourably disposed, determined to send two trusty Christians to ascertain what prospect of success existed, and to make themselves acquainted with the road. He selected for the purpose Estahina and Balaubaba, and sent them on their way, accompanied by the wife of the latter and a little slave girl, probably intended to tell suspicion in case of their being observed by the Queen's people passing over the boundaries of the Balaubaba country, where a guard is stationed to prevent all persons attempting to pass into the enemy's country. They crossed the frontier in safety, and arrived at the house of a friend, to whom they showed their copies of the Scriptures. He was anxious to tell suspicion to a neighbouring king, called Ilwanatindila, was desirous to hear and know the word of God; and "Come," said he, "sit ye all up together and see him personally." They agreed to the proposal, and having written to Obidiah and Balaubaba, and another Voinango Christian, to inform them of the arrangement, they proceeded on their journey, leaving at the house of their friend the woman and little girl to wait their return. During their absence, the woman and her young companion became alarmed, and fled to invade the territory of the Queen—their own land. They reached the boundary, but, in repassing, they were apprehended by the guardian or land-warden, and being slowly questioned by him, the women, as it afterwards appeared, confessed all they knew respecting the places of Obidiah and Balaubaba, and the visit of two men to Ilwanatindila, and wrote immediately to the Queen and officers at Ambongo on the subject. At the same time, the two men returned from their visit, and finding that the woman had fled, they instantly set off in pursuit of her, fearing she would be caught and inform against them. They fell into the hands of the land-warden, who was, no doubt, looking out for them. They were taken up to the village as prisoners, and subsequently sent to the Queen for judgment. There they were subjected to similar tortures and questions to urge them to implore others, and the former martyrs had to undergo such as "Who sent me on this errand, and what was your design?" "We went," said they, "of our own free will, not being constrained by any one; and our design was to try and soften by instruction in the word of God, the hearts of those robber-chiefs, who were daily stealing our cattle, and commit violence against our country (Voinango). That was why we took these men." Again they were asked, "Who are the usual number of people who were to follow you?" and did you not intend to take up arms against the Queen?" They replied, "As to our design, we do not deny that we proposed to go for judgment on the paying people; we did so, as she looks fond upon us testily; but as to taking up arms against Balaubaba, we never intended that." We demand the name by which they were called, and the names of the Queen were ever entertained by us." They were condemned to death, and ordered to be executed in their own country, even upon the scaffold, a of the other on the scaffold, in the market-place. These days fall, I

believe, upon the 19th and 20th of June last. To a messenger of the Christians who took them food during the interval, they on one occasion whispered an affectionate farewell to all the Christians; saying, "Let them not fear that we shall disclose their names; we shall do them no harm; but say farewell. If we do not meet them again on earth, we shall meet in the future life." With undiminished fortitude they kept this noble promise to the last; and seem to have been ever cheerful in death. Obidiah speaks of them as having come to the place of execution with their companions. Their heads were cut off after execution, stuck on poles, and left to bleach in the scorching sun of Imberia, as an intended warning to the people, but really serving as an additional evidence of the unshaken courage of the Queen, and the sustaining power of that grace which kept our departed friends faithful unto death.—(From a letter from Mr. Baker of the Mauritius).—*Feb.*

NICHOLAS'S COURT.

STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On Monday the committee under whose auspices the city equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by the late Sir F. Chantrey (completed since his death by Mr. Watson) is intended to be erected, were summoned to inspect the full-sized model in the studio in Belgrave place, the figure of his Grace, in clay, having been placed on horseback in order to judge of the general effect previous to being cast in bronze. The horse has already been. Sir F. Laurie, Dr. Croly, Mr. Rainbow (the secretary), Mr. Barclay, jun., Mr. Chadwick, and several other members, attended and expressed themselves well pleased with the design, and after their departure, we believe, the Lord Mayor (as office a good judge of a horse) and some other members were present, the latter opening a Commercial hall in the city, where, they were similarly gratified by the appearance of the group. The Duke is seated in a very erect military position—his breast advanced, his left hand holding the bridle, and his right holding the "martial" reins, resting easily on his thigh and the saddle. The likeness is forcible, and the head uncovered. The costume is very simple—the whole neither man, from the waist to the toe, is clothed in one unbroken paludament, whilst a short cloak over the shoulders, and is skillfully draped over the whole back, and partially down each side. The head of the horse is full of spirit, and the legs are all standing on all four legs, and not in action. The entire height is rather more than 15 feet; and the execution of Sir Francis was, as we might expect, the result of Lady Chantrey, as agreed upon by Sir F. Laurie devoted (as the site near the Mansion-house, dependent on the building of the Royal Exchange, would be cleared for its reception by the Duke of Wellington, he paid their request to Lady Chantrey, and having received of refreshments with her, retired.—*Literary Gazette.*

CITY ACTIVITIES.—Amongst the most important works now in progress in the City, connected with its improvement, is that of the extension of the sewerage through Lud-lane, connected with the main leading sewer in Finner's street. The excavations, which are from eighteen to twenty feet deep, have during the last week exhibited some interesting features relative to the early history of the City. Some few coins, principally of Antoninus, and a few interesting fragments of Roman and Saxon pottery, with household utensils, have been found; but the chief objects of interest have been the discovery of some vestiges of the foundation walls of some old Roman buildings. The most extensive of these was found last week open to the street, and Mr. Chapman of the Strand-Works, where the excavations arrived at a wall composed of flints, about eighteen feet below the surface, which we between five and six feet in thickness, and through which they had some difficulty in passing. A certain guess line of wall was also found in the excavations for laying the foundation for the extensive warehouses of the City, and some other buildings, and others have been found in other excavations in the neighbourhood, which lead to the idea that on this spot there formerly stood a castle or other extensive building. A wall was also found in the excavations and another wall running in a parallel line below it, between this and Coney-street, about twelve feet apart. At the lower depth was a fine stratum of gravel, and the upper portion of the Lud-lane, which was in a state of decay, and in some places had fallen into the street. Above this was found the site of the foundation of the old London destroyed by the fire of London, the rubbish of which, without the aid of carts, was removed from the site of the modern buildings. Opposite to the church walls in Coney-street, at the depth of about eighteen feet, there was found a large quantity of human bones, several of which were identified as a place of deposit, which must have been covered with the time of the Romans.—*Feb.*

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—A Poetical friend of ours, says the Boston Transcript, had a paper folder with the following line from Gray marked on

it.—"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way." On looking at the quotation, it occurred to him that it might be expressed in various ways, without destroying the rhyme or altering the sense. In a short time he produced the following alternative readings. We doubt whether another line can be found, the words being so aptly adapted to so many variations, and still retain the original sense.

The weary ploughman plods his homeward way. The weary ploughman homeward plods his way. The ploughman, weary, homeward plods his way. Weary the ploughman plods his homeward way. Weary the ploughman homeward plods his way. Homeward the ploughman plods his way. Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way. Homeward the ploughman, weary, plods his way. The homeward ploughman weary plods his way. The homeward ploughman plods his weary way. *Feb.*

MILITARY LIBRARIES.—Since the establishment of Military Libraries, the amount paid by soldiers as penny monthly subscriptions exceeds 5000.—*Id.*

"OLD MORTALITY."—The only occupation of the old man was wandering about the country, visiting the tombs of his ancestors, travelling from one church-yard to another, musing on his old white pony, till he was found dead one day by the road side. His family experienced a singular variety of fortune. One of his sons, who had been settled at Baltimore, where he made a large fortune, had a son, who married an American lady, and the latter, out-riding her husband, became Marquis of Wellington. His daughter was married to Jerome Bonaparte, and after her separation from his wedded Monsieur Serrier, the French consul at Baltimore. What was Old Mortality here said, as he scored among the neglected grave-stones in Scotland, had he foreseen that the widow of his grandson was to become an English Marchioness, sister-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, and his grand-daughter Countess of Westphalia, and sister-in-law of Napoleon I.—*Lancet's Courier.*

LABOUR MARKET, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM.—Wages for labour were 35s. to 40s. per week; for bed hands, 16s. to 18s. per week of 17 days—18 to 20 sh a day.

BAVER MARKETS.—Wages mostly by piece-work—good hands in full work of last summer, 9,000 per day of 10 hours. About one-fourth of the trade was employed.

CARPENTERS.—Wages from best employment, 4s. to 5s. per day of 10 hours. Last summer, 9,000 per day were out of work, and men offered employment at 5s. 6d. and 3s. per day; doors were knocked together for 2s. which were worth 4s. 6d.

CART WHEELS.—Wages mostly by piece-work—a good hand in full work can earn from 5s. to 6s. 6d. per day of 11 hours. Demand for labour, fair. In this trade there are always as many men as there are men.

COFFER-PLATE ENGRAVERS.—Wages by piece-work—varying from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day. One-fifth of the trade unemployed.

DYEING AND SCOURING.—Wages 4s. to 5s. per day—Johs. 4s. to 5s. per day. Summer is their season, but during the last one not more than half of the unemployed, though for many years previous the demand has pressed upon the hands.

ENGINEERS.—Wages 30s. to 50s. per week. Seasonal wages. **GENTLING'S SHOEMAKERS.** General Trade—Wages, by piece-work; a good hand can earn 2s. 6d. to 4s. per day. Employment very bad. An unusually large number of men unemployed.

LADIES' SHOEMAKERS. General Trade.—Wages by piece-work; a good hand can earn 1s. 2d. to 3s. per day; average earnings, when employed, 15s. per week. Employment bad; few masters employing in such this winter.

PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.—Wages generally 4s. to 6s. 6d. per day of 10 hours—in a few shops, 5s. Work much better than last winter.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS.—Wages, at inferior shops, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day; at best shops, 4s. to 7s. per day.

SHOE MAKERS.—Wages, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per day of 10 hours; others, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per day. Employment better than for many years previous.

TAILORS.—Wages, by piece-work; at the best shops, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per day; on trousers and vests, 3s. to 3s. 6d. Employment this winter better than last, but very bad. From 9,000 to 10,000 men earning less than 10s. per week. Many others are at work at shillings down to 10d. per day. Employment has been growing worse and worse in this trade for several years, and now about one-third are out of work.

TRADE MARKS.—Wages at the best shops, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day of 10 hours; for night work, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. Employment.—*Strait.*

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.—FRESH COTTON-WEAVING.—GABRIEL, Dec. 9, 1842.—We pass whole night in

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 483. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, APRIL 20th, 1843.

[Price 3 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 30 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S SUCCESS VICTORY OVER THE BELUCHES.—On Friday morning intelligence was received through the *Bombay Times* and *Courier Express*, that Sir Charles Napier had again engaged and discomfited a large army of Beluchese, within six miles of Hyderabad. The battle was severely contested for three hours. The position of the enemy was admirably chosen, and their works were so strong, that in the opinion of those capable of forming a comparison, they could scarcely have been rendered stronger by European engineers. The Beluchese fought with desperate valor, and sustained a loss of 6000 killed and two thousand wounded. Our loss was by no means trifling. Two officers and 37 men were killed, and eleven officers and 217 men wounded. Though all the troops engaged on this occasion, distinguished themselves by their valour, the brunt of the action, and the larger proportion of the casualties, fell on Her Majesty's 23d Regiment. Sir Charles Napier increased his own reputation—if that was possible—by the admirable disposition of his forces, and his undaunted gallantry. As on the former occasion, he exposed his own person in the thickest of the action, almost beyond the rules of Military prudence. The result has been a complete victory, and the capture of all the guns and standards of the enemy. They have fled in the direction of Meerpoor, against which town it was said to be the General's intention to advance by forced marches, in the hope of capturing that noted of enemies before the garrison could be fully prepared for resistance.

This second engagement places our position in Scinde in a new and yet very agreeable point of view. Never have we yet encountered so formidable or persevering a foe on the plains of India. In all other wars within the Indies, as one grand decisive victory has, almost without exception, decided the campaign, and extinguished opposition. In all our recent engagements with the wild and warlike tribes beyond the Indies, they have been found to trust chiefly to their local advantages, to their mountain fastnesses and defiles. In Scinde, however, the Beluchese have met us upon open ground and fought pitched battles with a degree of courage and obstinacy which could scarcely have been exceeded by European troops. So far from being disheartened by the first signal defeat in which they lost 3000 men and their whole park of artillery, they have assembled another army nearly as numerous, and brought a fresh army of guns against us. Instead of waiting for us to attack them in their strong holds, they have boldly advanced against us almost to the verge of our entrenchments, and assailed us in a position in which we enjoyed every advantage. With a recklessness of danger never yet exhibited by natives of India they have assembled an army, flushed with victory and strengthened by reinforcements, after having been previously defeated by half its number. Though the Government of the Amoyers has been misrepresented, and not without justice, as the most galling despotism in India, they have succeeded in attaching to their rule a race of soldiers, who appear ready to shed the last drop of blood in their cause.

It is natural to infer from these circumstances that the retention of Scinde will be no easy task; that it must be long before the country settles down into tranquillity under a Government, which will necessarily deprive the Beluchese chieftain of his authority, and the soldier of his profession. A spirit of the most determined hostility to us is combined with great military resources and courage, in those whom our administration will reduce to insignificance and want. A large force must therefore be maintained in Scinde; an untrusting vigilance must mark our administration, for the least reverse sustained, even by a small detachment would bring down a swarm of determined warriors into the field. We have how however gone too far to recede. For good or for evil, we must retain the country. Scinde is an integral part of India within the Indies, and the general feelings of our own subjects and allies will be far more affected by the current of events in that country, than it was by our discomfiture in Afghanistan. Our positions must be strengthened along the banks of the Indus, at all hazards; a large army must be maintained, and an uninterrupted communication kept up between Hyderabad and Bombay by means of steam. These arrangements will involve a large expenditure—though not to the extent the *Bombay Times* predicates; but this expenditure must be borne in spite of the Finance Committees.

Viewing the success which has attended the British arms under Sir Charles Napier, in connection with the melancholy narrative of our discomfiture and disgrace given in Captain Eyre's volume, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that if he had commanded the troops at Cabul when the outbreak occurred, his course would have been brief enough. He would at once have adopted the most energetic measures, and strangled the insurrection in its cradle. There would have been no loss of moments, far less of days; no temporizing with the crisis; no ill-devised, faint hearted plans of resistance. He would not have allowed mistletoe to overcome the natural courage of the soldiers, till it ended in the entire demoralization, in a military sense, of that force. He would have inspired them with confidence in his arrangements, and breathed into them his own soul of fire. Had it fallen to the lot of Napier at that hour of emergency to exclaim, "44th, Advance,"—as in the battle of Hyderabad, he called out to the 22d—the winter of 1841 would not have furnished the most gloomy record in our Indian annals.

ENGLISH PLEADERS IN THE SUPREME COURT.—Some year or two ago an application was made to the Sudder Court for leave to employ a barrister of the Supreme Court in the management of a suit; but it was refused except on the condition that he should plead in Oordoo, which which he was known to be unacquainted. The ground of objection to English pleadings, urged at the time, was just. It was said that to admit of pleadings on one side which the advocates of the opposite party could not comprehend, would be anomalous; that to give one party the advantage of pleadings in the lan-

guage of the Judge, which his opponent was too poor to secure, would be unfair; and that it would compromise the character of the Court for impartiality. It was evident that no decision passed under such circumstances could command the confidence of suitors; that if the Judge decided in favour of the party, who employed an English advocate to plead in English, he would be supposed to lean to his own countrymen; if he decided against the party who employed this advantage, it would in all probability be attributed to *ad hoc*—a word for which our own language furnishes no adequate term;—and it would have been surmised that the Judges had taken this mode of showing their anxiety to exclude English pleaders from the bar.

It is now stated, that a wealthy native has petitioned the Court for permission to employ Mr. Prinsep, one of the Barristers of the Supreme Court and the Company's Standing Counsel, to plead his cause in English. The Court has taken a favourable view of the petition, and is said to have recommended that the Barristers of the Queen's Court shall be considered pleaders in their own Court; and of course that they shall be at liberty to employ their own language in pleading for their clients. There are many considerations in favour of this innovation, and but one apparently opposed to it. It must be evident that a sailor who employs a well trained English advocate, must enjoy a great advantage over an opponent who may employ an ordinary native pleader. To render such an arrangement just, therefore, it will be necessary to provide that it shall be admitted only in cases in which the opposite party may agree to it. This he will not do, when he is too poor to purchase the same benefit of advocacy. English Barristers will thus be engaged only in those large cases in which both parties are sufficiently rich to obtain their assistance. A wealthy native will in no case be permitted to employ a European advocate to crush his indigent opponent. The remuneration given for this legal advice will, we suppose, exceed in almost every instance the established rate of fees; but the party cast will, according to the rules of the Court, be called upon to pay no fees in excess of that scale.

Many advantages appear likely to spring from the admission of the Barristers of the Supreme Court to the bar of the Sudder. The personal benefit to the Barristers themselves of opening a new scene of professional exertion, at a time when business in the Supreme Court is dull, will not be among the least satisfactory results of the arrangement. It is upon the interests of the country, however, that the benefit of this change will tell most decisively. The confidence of the public in the Sudder Court will be augmented by the introduction of men possessed of much intelligence and independence of character, as English Barristers. Their legal acumen will tend to facilitate the administration of justice. The judges may be expected to derive as much advantage as the suitors from the employment of an superior class of advocates; and the arrangement will give a new and improved character to the proceedings of this Court. It will also tend to facilitate and hasten the very desirable amelioration of the law.

operation of the two Courts, the Supreme Court and the Sudder.

The operation of this rule is likely to be equally beneficial in reference to the subordinate Courts throughout the country. No suits are now admitted into the Sudder Court, but in as great numbers from those tribunals. It will be no small advantage to the cause of justice in the interior that their decisions should be subjected to the keen and fearless scrutiny of men possessed of such high legal attainments, as the Baristers of the Supreme Court. In their hands the merits of the decrees passed in the Courts below, will receive perhaps a closer investigation than the Judges, with their multifarious engagements, could bestow on them. Whatever irregularities may have been committed, will be detected and exposed. We can scarcely fancy a more effective check on abuses in the subordinate Courts than the submission of their decisions to the examination of an accomplished English Barister. As soon as this plan begins to work, a more urgent necessity will be created for improving the construction of these Courts, and raising the character of its Judges. Government will be constrained moreover, to reconstitute the Covenanted Judicial service, and to establish means for training up men to a knowledge of the Civil Law. The unfortunate Judges, who, without having done a day's duty in a Civil Court, perhaps without having opened a book on Civil Law for eight or ten years, is suddenly called up from a Criminal or a Fiscal Court, to preside over the legal arrangements of a large district, and to hear appeals from men far better versed than himself in the rules and practice of the law, finds himself even at present in a position by no means enviable. How much more awkward will that position be rendered, when his crude decisions, which have excited the surprise of his subordinates, come to be dissected by the practised hand of an English lawyer.

THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.—The *Hurkar* thinks an expensive and hyperbical in its remark that the Landholder's Society had turned out of its own goodness to advocate a permanent settlement in the Western Provinces. He considers it inconsistent that we should ensure that body for taking this settlement question in hand, while at the same time we blame it for having neglected to bestow its advice on Government when the abolition of slavery was on the tapis. The settlement in the West however is a matter in which the Landholder's Society of Bengal can have only a constructive interest. The question of slavery larvels in personal interests. The number of slaves in the Bengal division of this Presidency is stated to be a hundred thousand; and they are held in bondage in many instances by the individuals whom this Society claims to represent. The emancipation of so large a body from slavery, was certainly an omission on which we should naturally have expected to see the Landholder's Society at the post it had chosen.

The subject of the settlement in the North West Provinces is not very accurately represented in the *Hurkar*. He speaks of those provinces as being unsettled, and affirms that a settlement had been promised to them "through a long series of years by successive Governors General." The fact is that the country has been, though not permanently so. The ablest servants of Government have employed far more than eight years in investigating the condition of the land, its rising boundaries of cultivation, and determining the right of proprietorship. Up

on these investigations a settlement has been concluded, in every instance for twenty, and in some, for thirty years. The settlement added little to the revenues of Government, but is generally understood to have given satisfaction to the people, to have diminished the evils of litigation, and to have imparted a fresh impulse to agricultural improvement. At any rate, there is no monument of our Government since we took possession of the country, more deserving of public approbation, whether we regard purity of motive or extent of labour, than the settlement usually called Mr. Bird's Settlement of the Western Provinces. Neither did, successive Governors General promise a permanent settlement through a long series of years. Such a settlement was prematurely and unduly promised by the present Lord Cowley, then Mr. Henry Wellesley, who had been sent to take charge of the administration of the country by his brother, the Governor General, when it first came into our possession. That promise was subsequently renewed subject to the confirmation of the Court of Directors. The Directors refused to confirm it, and ordered settlements to be made for limited periods, whereby agriculture was discouraged and the people impoverished. The determination of the Court of Directors to sanction no settlement of an unalienable nature, and for an indefinite period, has been a sufficient reason with every Governor General since the days of Lord Wellesley, for abstaining from any such unconditional promise.

The *Hurkar* thinks it rather strange that the disinterestedness of the Society's efforts—in thus taking the Western Settlement under its fostering wing—"should be considered a feature in its character worthy of censure." We are aware that some of our readers will be disposed to smile at the "disinterestedness" of this tour in the Western Provinces, into Lord Ellenborough's own country; but we are anxious to treat the motives of others with the same respect which we claim for our own. We do not censure either this charitable tour, or its motives; only we think it injudicious. If the representations which the Mookjee Baboo and the Old Hindoo have given of the size of our Government, at all approach the truth, there are grievances enough in Bengal to occupy the Society till the next Charter—when the European and Native functionaries are expected to change places, and the administration to be made over to the alumni of the Hindoo College. The memorials of the Landholder's Society moreover will naturally carry more weight with Government, when they refer to grievances under which the memosilates themselves labour, and of which they can speak from personal experience. They are more likely to obtain redress, when they can show that the shoe pinches them and their connections, than that it pinches their countrymen a thousand miles off. In common with the *Hurkar* we wish that the Society should be "pragmatic and effective," "began secure this and it must not undertake too much at once; it must confine the sphere of its exertions to the province of Bengal, even at the risk of precluding limits to its disinterestedness. The Western Provinces are scarcely more its neighbours, by geographical position, than the Presidency of Madras. Madras still groans under a far greater grievance than could be found in these Provinces. The settlement they have obtained is a good one, and the yield of its currency sufficient to encourage agricultural enterprise. At Madras the heavy "onus" of the inland duties still con-

tinues to repress the national energies and to retard improvement. Now, though it would be very disparaging in the Landholder's Society to lavish information with a view to political gain for their abolition, it would be doing but wise. It would give its members occasion to hold up its proceedings to disproof, by presenting it as a Universal Grievance, by which, whose object was not so much the relief of its own members from evils that were acknowledged, and felt as a general blotting with the affairs of India. We temper the Society on "disinterested" advice to drop the Settlement question. It will only serve to weaken their influence in matters connected with their countrymen's interests. The Settlement will not be touched upon their representations, neither will Government be commoved for not allowing it to be bidden. It has been the result of long, patient and enlightened efforts. Apparently, it is well. It would be unstatesmanlike to disturb the landed tenures of twenty millions of men; at least until sufficient time has elapsed for testing the result of arrangements which have been made by the highest talent and zeal which Government could command.

THE BELL AND THE GATE.—The *Hurkar* takes us to task for objecting to the employment of the Ningpo Bell in the new Cathedral, and as the March mail has not yet arrived, we take advantage of the moment to offer a final remark on this interesting subject. If our contemporary will peruse our article, he will find that we have not objected to its being suspended in the belfry of the edifice, on the score of its being a Heathen bell, adorned with heathen hieroglyphics, and heretofore used in heathen worship. We ventured to question the propriety of its being employed in a Christian Church, on the ground that it was an article of plunder, captured in a war of aggression upon an innocent people; and that it had been already offered to the Prince Committee, and refused, as of little worth. We object to the association of Christianity with war in any other shape than to mitigate its evil. In our apprehension there are many and not a few objections to the suspension even of those trophies of victory which have been honourably gained on the field of battle in edifice consecrated to a religion whose weapons are spiritual and not carnal. They may find a more appropriate destination in the Armory, the Museum, and the royal Palace. But there is a still higher objection to the acceptance of any article which should give even the bitterest enemies of Christian truth a handle for saying that a Christian Church had become the receptacle of stolen goods.

The *Hurkar* has thrown out a hint to Lord Ellenborough to bestow the Somerset Gates on the new Cathedral in Calcutta, to form the base of the pulpit. The idea is quite original; and demands serious consideration. We have carefully weighed all the arguments which we carefully might be adduced and for against such a termination of their inauspicious journey; but we must confess that in our humble judgment it does not appear to be altogether feasible. The objections which are likely to be raised both by the Bishop and the Governor General, will be fatal to the scheme. "The objections of the Bishop would be of course by a religious—those of Lord Ellenborough, of a political character. It is true that in the opinion of a large portion of European artists which have been denounced by aggressive with idolatry and false religion, and the con-

anted to the use of the Christian Church. Thus the Egyptian obelisk, notwithstanding its Pagan and heathen associations, now forms the chief ornament in the square of St. Peter's at Rome. The Baldachin which adorns the high altar at the base of which burn the hundred lamps around the tomb of the Apostle, was torn from a temple dedicated to Heathen rites; and even the Chair of St. Peter is said to be but a relic of Mahomedanism, of which the inscription is concealed; though the tradition rests upon uncertain authority. The Bishop of Calcutta however will not consider the practice of Romanism a model for Protestants, or seek to distinguish St. Peter's in Calcutta by trophies similar to those which adorn St. Peter's in Rome.

But Lord Ellenborough must also be committed on the occasion; and though his Lordship may have personal as well as hereditary partiality for Calcutta, yet the Gates have been already decided for the restored Temple of Somnath, and given to the Hindoo chiefs of Rajwara and Sirhind, and cannot be reclaimed. That which has been given away, cannot, according to the Hindoo legends, be given again. So thoroughly has this idea gained possession of the popular mind, that it is considered the strongest argument against the marriage of a widow, who having been once given away in marriage cannot become the object of a second gift. Lord Ellenborough will not disregard, in this instance, the force of popular prejudice, or mark his own efforts to gain popularity in the Hindoo community. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to think that the proposal of our contemporary, to turn the Gates of Somnath into a pulpit for the Cathedral, while the Ningbo bell adorns the belfry, is not likely to be carried. The objections alike of the giver and the receiver are too serious to be overcome even by the force of his reasoning. The upshot will probably be, that Mr. Meara will be shocked to find his sweet-toned Christian bells, in such pagan company; that the old crumbling Sandal wood gates, if they do not go down to the sea as at Somnath, will remain in the Devan-see Ann at Agre, and that Bishop Wilson will procure a more substantial and elegant pulpit than any which could be manufactured out of them.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—The Act for the abolition of Slavery passed Council on the 7th of April, the anniversary of the day on which the steps of Jellalabad were raised by its illustrious garrison; and every slave from Cape Comorin to the Himalays, among one eighth of the human race, has been legally set free. That which two years ago appeared hopeless, owing to the want of moral courage in those who ruled the empire, has been accomplished without noise or parade, but finally and effectually. America can no longer taunt us with hypocrisy in taking credit to ourselves for emancipating a million of slaves in the West Indies while we continued to hold another million, as it was said, in slavery in the East. Fully and honourably have we redeemed the pledge we offered to the Christian world ten years since, of making personal freedom co-extensive with the British dominions. We may now at length enjoy without qualification, the gratifying boast that wherever the British standard waves, it waves over freedom; and that slaves can no more breathe in our colonies, than they can breathe in our native land. We are now exulting over our successes in Afghanistan, in China, in Siam. Six times during the last

twelve months have victories the most signal been announced by royal ministers. Almost every mail has brought out fresh rewards for the heroes who have maintained the military reputation of that country. Yet amidst all these trophies, the great victory we have gained in the cause of humanity over our own prejudices and lukewarmness, is perhaps—if our heroes will forgive the expression—a greater and more lasting object of national exultation. But it would be ungracious to institute any comparison between those noble exertions which have contributed to defend and consolidate the empire, and those less dazzling efforts which have restored liberty to the slave. Rather let us make it a matter of mutual congratulation that while some have been engaged in maintaining the honour of their country in the field, others have been no less diligently striving in the cabinet to secure for the subjects of this empire, that blessing of personal freedom which is at length identified with our political institutions; and thus the period at which we stood highest in the estimation of Asia, was that in which we declared universal freedom to every slave in India.

When the draft of this Act was first published, one of our contemporaries urged the necessity of completing the work, by attaching penalties to a breach of the law of emancipation. His reasoning on the subject was sound, and his suggestion highly judicious. Without penalties for infringing the act, its benevolent provisions may become a dead letter. Still, considering the circumstances under which the Act was framed, and the strong repugnance which was so recently manifested in high quarters to the immediate and unconditional extinction of slavery, it may have been a matter of prudence to confine the first act of legislation on this subject to a simple declaration that personal slavery should no longer exist legally in India. To have attempted more might have aroused opposition to the measure, not only on the part of the natives, but still more, among our own influential countrymen which would have been fatal to success. A great point has been gained by the decisive blow which has thus been inflicted on the institution of slavery. Some time must elapse before slavery itself will become entirely extinct in a country in which it has existed from time immemorial, and has been legalized by two successive dynasties of conquerors. To hasten this consummation it will be necessary to carry out the intentions of the legislature, by more stringent regulations, and to punish with severe penalties those who may attempt to evade them. That these regulations will not be withheld, as the necessity for them becomes more and more apparent, it would be unreasonable to doubt. When we compare the national agitation and the united efforts which were found necessary to effect the abolition of West India slavery, with the comparative absence of any pressure from without, in reference to its abolition in the east, the present measure has all the grace of a spontaneous movement in the cause of humanity. We may therefore look with greater confidence for the enactment of whatever laws may yet be necessary to complete the good work.

WEEKLY EPILOGUE OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

—The reports of intelligence received from Simde both by way of Delhi and Bombay only serve to increase our anxiety for Sir Charles Napier and his brave army. The same goes which was played by the British when our ar-

my was advancing to Candahar has been played now. They have intercepted our posts. The *Del-Mir Grande* last received says, that there has been no communication between Upper and Lower Simde for fifteen days. There is no addition as yet to the intelligence brought by the *Sandermat* steamer to Bombay. It is certain that a battle has been fought in which we have been victorious, but the some of it is as yet unknown. Only the report of General Napier's death appears to be contradicted on good grounds. Letters are said to have been received from him after the battle; and one of these letters was in the hands of the commander of the *Nimrod*.

—A requisition, with a large number of very respectable Native signatures, with a small sprinkling of European names, has been presented to the Sheriff of Calcutta, requesting him to convene a meeting at the Tavern Hall on Tuesday next, with the view of forwarding to Mr. John Sallie an expression of the approbation and gratitude of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta for his efforts given them the benefit of the 87th Clause of the present Charter, and to adopt a petition to the Court of Proprietors on the same subject.

—Mr. J. W. Alexander, the official Assignee of the Insolvent Court, has obtained two years leave of absence to visit England, leaving Mr. O'Dowd as his substitute. This, as the *Star* observes, the first instance in which an officer of the Supreme Court has been permitted to visit England without vacating his appointment. The officers of the Company's establishment, invariably lose office by going beyond the Cape. The voyage to England may now be performed in less time than a trip to the Cape, and it is possible that the Company's servants may be allowed to hold office while at home; but in this case it is far from improbable that their allowances will be subjected to a further reduction. It is partly in consideration of the long exile to which the members of the Civil Service were subjected, that their allowances were fixed at so high a scale; and there is reason to apprehend that the difficulties for visiting England have been thus multiplied, the handsome salaries may be curtailed.

—The last despatch from Burmah states, that the King has turned his attention to the growth of tea, and that he claims to himself a monopoly of the export. This royal competitor however will do little injury to the prospects of the Assam Tea Company. It is from the reduction in the price of tea which must necessarily result from the export of the article from the ports of the district in which it is grown in China, that the most formidable obstacles to the rising manufacture of Assam tea is to be expected.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

—Good Friday. The passengers of the *Hindosteen* were ordered to be punctually on board, two hours after midnight this morning; but an advertisement published yesterday, announced that in consequence of some injury which a part of the machinery had sustained, the departure of the vessel was postponed to to-morrow morning. The poorly disposed passengers had thus an opportunity of hearing the Archbishop's last lecture. It has been rumored that the Directors of the Oriental and Peninsular Company have it in contemplation to appoint a chaplain to each of their vessels.

—The *Hindosteen* steamer takes home Capt. David Lister Richardson, who has for several years filled the office of Principal of the Hindoo College, with much credit to himself and advantage to the pupils. We regret to hear that the cause of his departure is ill health. The students who have benefited by his labours, have addressed a very appropriate letter to him, and requested his acceptance of a small token of their esteem. We are happy to perceive this return of kindly feeling towards one who has laboured so sedulously for their good. For some time after his longest but

intelligible interference to prevent meetings at the College in which the Government was assembled, he was exposed to a storm of abuse; but his departure for England appears to have created a revulsion of feeling in his favour. We hope he will find his health completely restored by the voyage.

—The papers of this morning give us no further intelligence from Scinde.

—A groom, who had been paid up his wages by Dr. Woodford and dismissed, brought an action against him in the Court of Requests for subsequent wages, which were not due. The case broke down under the evidence of the plaintiff's witness. Dr. W. expressed his surprise at the man's ingratitude, and the Commissioner delivered these words from the bench: "You must be a new convert, otherwise you would not be surprised at the ingratitude of native servants. Never expect gratitude from them. If it were possible that you could feed them with diamonds, still they would be ungrateful."

—The Mail dispatched from Bombay on the 1st of April, took 42,253 covers; viz. 22,000 letters and 10,253 covers. The Calcutta regular dark of the 23d was in time for it.

—A meeting has been held at Agra, at which it was resolved to establish an Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the North West Provinces. The motions which were made on the occasion will be found in another column.

—The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* has afforded amusement to his brother Editors at this Presidency by the following remarks:

"To plant our foot firmly in the Mofussil is one of our main and most choice objects. Only let the Mofussil become our forum, and we will sweep all India. We will bring wonderful things to light. Therefore let the gentlemen in the Mofussil respect the *Gentleman's Gazette*. In Bombay, we have as large a circulation as the *Bombay Times*." Surely this is not language to attract five thousand subscribers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

—Early yesterday morning intelligence reached Calcutta of a glorious victory achieved by Sir Charles Napier after a severe struggle of three hours over an army of 22,000 Baluchas. For particulars, see our extracts.

—The Bombay papers state, that the *Scinde Steamers*, in her next trip will bring up the treasure found at Hyderabad, together with the Amers,—to be separated from that treasure for ever.

—The community of Bombay has split on the subject of a monument to preserve the memory of those who fell in Afghanistan and Scinde. The original proposal was for the erection of a monument. It was afterwards proposed to erect a Church at Colaba, and the Bishop of Calcutta, who happened to be there at the time of the meeting, gave his vote for the Church and subscribed largely to it. Those who originally intended to erect a monument, being outvoted, have convened a meeting for the purpose of carrying out their design, viz. that of erecting, in some conspicuous part of the Island of Bombay, on the Esplanade, if possible, a pillar, obelisk, or other monument of a similar character. A committee has been appointed to carry the resolution into effect; and it is not improbable that Bombay may have both the obelisk and the Church.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

—We have placed among our selections the plan proposed to the meeting of rate payers by Mr. Remfrey. There is little reason however to expect that they will be carried, or if carried, that the plan will maintain its ground. The meeting has none of the stamina necessary for a Municipal Committee, still less for one which has a new system to organize. The report of the meeting published in the journals winds up with saying: "Here various resolutions and amendments were proposed, discussed and abandoned, and so it would be merely waste of time and trouble to say more about them." To this we say, "ditto."

—A correspondent of the *Anglo-Hindu States*, in a letter published in this day's paper, that private individuals are now carrying out the production of Tea at about 50 per cent. less than the Company. We learn from the same source, that the Committee have adapted the London plan of paying its members for every attendance as a meeting, Sixteen Rupees. We hope this sum will come from the fines of absent members.

—The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court opened yesterday. There were only eleven cases on the Calendar, of which four had stood over from the last Sessions. There was but one Native on the Grand Jury, and the address of Sir Henry Stow was brief.

—The Bombay papers last received, give a very interesting account of the capture of Kerbelah, by the Pasha of Bagdad, which will be read with much interest. The defilement of the tomb of Abbas has roused the fanatic inhabitants of Persia to vengeance. The Shah of Persia is said to be making preparations for invading the Pashalik of Bagdad, and proclaiming war the Sultana Port. It is suspected that the religious difference which separates the Sheeah Persians from the Soneeh Turks, if it were to break out, give rise to the most revolting cruelties.

—We have copied an article from the *Harbuz* in reply to the remarks of the *Bombay Times* on the performance of the *Hindustan Steamer*. Our Calcutta contemporary denounces by its comments to the ascertained speed of this noble vessel, that supposing the Bombay Steamer to be of the same power, still we should in fair weather, receive all our letters and newspapers by the steamer at once and at a lower price, at the same time as which we receive the Express from Bombay, and that during the season in which the Bombay express is ten days on the route, the *Hindustan*, and her sister ships will bring our letters sooner than the express.

—The Star has furnished his readers with a very valuable Tabular Statement respecting the number of Coolies despatched to the Mauritius between the 24th of December 1842 and the 11th of April 1843, of which the following is an abstract:

The number of vessels employed	has been,	21
The aggregate tonnage .. .. .	.. .. .	11,808
The Number of Male Coolies, .. .. .	.. .. .	3,037
" " of Females, .. .. .	.. .. .	478
" " of Children, .. .. .	.. .. .	138

The emigrants have been sent in the following proportions by the Houses in Calcutta.

Mr. C. Jourdain, .. .. .	.. .. .	1178
Messrs. Saunders, May, Sarkies and Co., .. .. .	.. .. .	881
Mr. C. Avington, .. .. .	.. .. .	681
Messrs. Gillanders and Co., .. .. .	.. .. .	623
Messrs. Langlands and Co., .. .. .	.. .. .	472
Messrs. Adams, Scott and Co., .. .. .	.. .. .	547
Messrs. Smith, Ewing and Co., .. .. .	.. .. .	535
Mr. A. Gairdner, .. .. .	.. .. .	102

SUNDAY, APRIL 18.

—5135 shares of Opium were sold yesterday at the Exchange and realized 37,760,400 Rs. If each chest stands Government in 300 Rupees, the profits on this sale amount to more than 20 lakhs of Rupees.

—A meeting of the rate payers in Calcutta was held on Saturday last. The object was to frame rules for taking over the municipal administration of the town from Government in conformity with an act passed two years ago. Several meetings had been previously held at which nothing was done. The present meeting was equally barren of any result. The affair has from the beginning been almost exclusively in the hands of natives, and the European part of the community has kept aloof. Mr. Remfrey, of the house of Hamilton and Co. is the only European who appears to have taken any interest in the matter.

—The *Bombay Times* reviewed this morning, holds out a dissent here that Col. Stoddard and Capt. Conolly may yet be bring. A Jew at Lo-

ndon has heard from a brother of his at Balkh, that a Greek interpreter and slave, who had been for months confined in the same well with them, were taken out and executed, and that the prisoners were made to believe that they were Col. Stoddard and Capt. Conolly. The mind would surely embrace the slightest hope that our unfortunate countrymen were yet alive; but intelligence of their death has been received from so many quarters, and from sources so independent of each other, that we cannot indulge any hope of their existence.

—The Star has, in his number of this morning, exposed in full and severe terms the injustice which has been inflicted on Major Mackenzie, who was Assistant to the Political Agent at Loodianah long before the expedition to Afghanistan. His name is associated with the earliest efforts to open the navigation of the Indus. He has rendered important services to the state in his political capacity at Peshawar—but he was one of Lord Auckland's political, and he is now remembered in his corps, while another officer, brave it is true, but of recent fame, has been appointed Assistant to Mr. Clerk.

—At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, of which a report is given elsewhere, a prospectus of Floricultural Society was put read. It appears in the *Harbuz* of this day. From all we can gather, it comes out under the auspices of Mr. Speede.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

—An Extra Delhi Gazette received yesterday evening, informs us that intelligence of Sir Charles Napier's victory had at length reached the station and Agra. The only addition we require to our intelligence is that the Amers previously to attacking the General, sent an Envoy to ask him to retire, taking six axes of the plunder of Hyderabad and leaving the other ten axes for him. It appears that the message was delivered just as the evening gun was fired, and Sir Charles is said to have exclaimed, "Take that as my reply."

Singular Meteoric Appearance.—A letter from Sibangar, dated April 7, says, "A very singular meteoric appearance was observed here a few evenings since. It occurred a little before 6 o'clock on the evening of the 8th. A very brilliant light suddenly illuminated the whole atmosphere, as on looking up, a large cluster of falling stars were seen rapidly descending towards the earth in an oblique direction. These disappeared in a few seconds, and about a minute afterwards a loud report was heard resembling that of a cannon, resulting doubtless from the explosion of the luminous mass. The report was heard also at Jaipur. Last evening at half past 8, we had several very severe shocks of an earthquake. The vibrations lasted for about five minutes. Another slight shock was felt at a quarter past one o'clock this morning."

—The Comet was not seen here until the 7th of March on account of cloudy weather. We were not able to discover the nucleus.

—Every thing is quiet on the frontier now—the Singphoo disturbances are considered to be at an end, and the parties sent into the hills have returned."

—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

Baboo Raseehunder Mitter,	to Sept. 1843,	10 11
Capt. A. McKean,	to Feb. 1844,	5 0
Rev. C. Blumhardt,	to Feb. 1844,	10 0
Major Paterson,	to March 1843,	5 0
E. Shearlin, Esq.,	to Dec. 1843,	20 0
Lieut. G. F. Salmon,	to March 1844,	20 0
T. C. Pennington, Esq.,	ditto,	20 0
Dr. Woolly,	ditto,	20 0

The following sums have been received at Madras, by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. from January to March, 1843.

The Book Society of the 40th Regt.		
M. N. L.	to Dec. 1842,	50 0

G. S. Scott, Esq.	... to July, 1843,	10
J. C. Beaman, Esq.	... to Dec. 1843,	36
Dr. J. Jamieson,	... to Nov. 1843,	20
Prof. J. Macdonnell,	... to Dec. 1843,	24
Capt. G. Vallancey,	... to Dec. 1843,	20
Rev. J. Hay,	... ditto,	10
L. M. Cockburn, Esq.	... ditto,	20
Mrs. M. Beuchard,	... June, 1843,	20
Isaac C. McMillan,	... to June, 1843,	48
James C. McMillan,	... to Dec. 1843,	20
W. H. Ray, Esq.	... ..	20
Major A. Clarke,	... to Dec. 1843,	20
W. Knox, Esq.	... to Nov. 1843,	20
Major B. Baid,	... to Dec. 1843,	20
B. M. Blair, Esq.	... ..	20
Capt. H. Warren,	... to Dec. 1843,	24
His Highness the Raja of		
... ..	... to Feb. 1843,	20
The Madras Boat Club, for Jan.		
... ..	... Feb. 1843,	4
B. S. Chinnam, Esq.	... to June, 1843,	10
M. A. Hydip,	... to Jan. 1844,	20
C. J. Campbell,	... to Sept. 1843,	20
R. Clarke, Esq.	... ditto,	20
H. Freer, Esq.	... to Feb. 1844,	20
G. Stevens, Esq.	... to March 1843,	10
D. Ross, Esq.	... to Dec. 1843,	20
James C. McMillan,	... to May, 1843,	20
Major General T. King,	... to March 1844,	20
G. S. Taylor, Esq.	... to Feb. 1843,	24
Major P. Thomson,	... to Dec. 1843,	20

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY NEAR HYDRABAD.

Times Office, 41 St. Mark St., April 6.

The **Irish steamer**, which came late harbouring at the morning tide, was captured by the **British** gunboats, and was taken by Sir Charles Napier over the Belonchoe on the 24th of March, the first remnant of which crushed us on the last instant. The General has been ordered to take the whole of his army, 6,000 men strong with eight guns, and to march upon the mountains by Sher Mahomed of Moorpoore. He has sent his forces, 20,000 strong, after a severe action, to the mountains, where they have completely dispersed. The whole of his force, 11 in number, are now gathered together with several of their standards. Sher Mahomed has camped into the desert with a body of horse. From this it is supposed he will speedily return to the mountains, and will be again surrounded by the irregular Horse. We have no time to give details. Our loss amounts to 30 killed, and 228 wounded. The brunt of the battle was borne by the 7th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd

Killed.—Lieut. Smith, 1st Troop B. H. Artillery; and Captain Garrett, 9th Bengal Cavalry.
Wounded.—Lieut. Pawna, Bomba. H. A.; and Lieut. Taii, Poona Horse, slightly.
Lieuts. Chute, Coote, Greenan, Evans, Barnes, and Pennefather, H. M. 22d Regt.
Lieuts. Wilkinson, (slightly), and Barr, (severely).—21st N. I.
Lieut. McMurrie, H. M. 22d, Staff, severely.
We unjoin the extra just issued by our contemporary the *Courier*, recorded as we were going to press:—

CORRIGER OFFICE, 1½ P. M.
We have just received intelligence from Hyderabad, which we hasten to lay before our readers—we have no time for comment.

Four miles from Hyderabad, 25th March.
The report that the enemy were coming to meet us proved correct, for after the arrival of the 8th

g. and 3d Cavalry on the 23d instant, we marched on the following day, and after we had passed the Town of Hyderabad about 2 miles, our guns were heard opening upon our advanced guard, and in an hour from that time we were all drawn up in front of the enemy.

men and a battery and then we advanced in Echelon of Battalions in line, H. M. 22d first, then H. M. 21st N. I., 12th, 8th, and 1st Grenadiers last of all. The 8th and Grenadiers were well engaged, and the brunt of the action lay in their hands, and the right of the Enemy's position was downed, and the remaining from it. The Cavalry turned the position in beautiful style on their right, whilst we advanced in front. They did not stand very long in the Nallah and Village, but we lost an awful number of men, for we received orders not to fire until we came close to the Nallah; when however we opened our fire and charged, they began to bolt excepting a few who gallantly charged us and were killed in our ranks.

We have lost 214 killed and wounded but

not very honorable to ascertain cordially the aims of the enemy's loss. In our Nakhla, we counted no less than 231 dead bodies, and the dead all dying are scattered all over the country. It is very sad to see many have disappeared, but we are not so foolish as to think that we have killed them all. We expect to meet some slight opposition there, but it will not be long as the Belouches are discouraged.

Fort Maitland, 23rd March.

We have had another fight about six miles from this and gained a victory. The enemy have been pierced and the Army going to turn him and destroy the place, after which they are to turn him. Our loss has been heavy again, especially H. 22nd Regt., the left wing of which was much cut to pieces. I have not yet received the right wing of H. 22nd Regt.'s position, but I have not lost much, particularly as I left the Camp as soon as the lie of the war was over. Captain Garbutt of the 10th Buffs was killed, and several of the 10th Buffs and artillery were killed, and several of the 10th Buffs were dangerously wounded. *—London Times Extra.*

[FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.]

We issued an extra early in the day, containing
 Extracts from two letters which we had received,
 when a communication has been made to us from
 a highly informed quarter, which induced our sus-
 cepting the Editor of the Extra, which you hope has
 been the means of clearing up the matter, and
 this must be our apology, that we have no time
 pursuing an error, when discovered. Our infor-
 mation was derived from a person who had been
 acquainted with the late General, and who had
 acquainted Grenadiers, who were stated by him
 to be the cause of the late General's death. We
 are very much obliged to you for the information
 which you have given us, and we are very much
 obliged to you to have been engaged in all. We
 believe the fact to be, that the late Grenadiers
 were the cause of the late General's death, and
 the General in consequence of the movement
 the enemy, saw reason to change his plan on the
 1st of June, and the first necessarily led to the
 same last, and the last. It is very much to
 be regretted however in the action, and their com-
 mander and their Commander's has been much
 more than necessary, and the great great
 satisfaction as many of our friends in the
 Regt. will readily believe.

"Yesterday the 24th we gained a splendid victory. We marched from Hyderabad yesterday morning and had not advanced more than two miles and a half before the enemy were discovered 11 mile in advance of us, drawn up in a tremendously strong position, we advanced to within 200, or 1300 yards, when the troops were drawn up in order of battle as follows, the enemy fired round shot at us all the time.

Left.	Right.
Poona Horse, 9th Bengal Cavalry, H. M.	21st, 12th, N. I., & P.
22nd, Hutt's Battery, 2nd Light Inf.	Battery, 8th N. I.
Hewitson's, 24th N. I.	Granadier, Horse Artillery 3rd Bomb Coy., Scinde Horse

The above was our 1st position, and when formed up W. and myself and B. rode forward and examined the enemy's position which we saw was very strong especially in their right which rested on a village and dry bed of the river.

We three galloped along their whole line about the distance of 300 yards and received the fire of their guns and matchlocks by which we found out their strength. We made the report to Sir CHARLES, and immediately he advanced about 400 yards when he halted and ordered the Horse Artillery to move from the right of the Grenadiers to the left of II. M. 22nd and about 9 o'clock, after having sustained the enemy fire for two hours our guns opened and made the enemy very soon abandon their guns, the line then advanced to the assault and a devil of a fight took place which lasted for two hours and then we had

strategies was going on the whole of the avillente. We took up their position and fired grape and shot into the village and drove the enemy out with considerable slaughter. While in our second position the enemy's horse troops proper retreated and our 3rd Cavalry charged splendidly over mud and rain, and cut up great many of the Scindian horse and killed the same. When we had captured the whole of the enemy's position and advanced beyond the village the Poonia Horse and 9th Bengal Cavalry were ordered to charge. We, and six went with them and followed them in the mullas for upwards of two miles slaying a great many, the 9th Bengal Cavalry followed us when the Poonia Horse had cleared the way. I believe they got an Officer

[illegible]

We are now pitched on the field of battle, this morning I went to look in the Nullahs and the dead lying in heaps as we left; thus they lay exactly as they were all burning, cannot fancy a more horrible sight. At a clock yesterday afternoon we got our loads off the worst part of all took three hours of the day. The 2nd killed 21 and last night two more of their wounds and several more mortally wounded. Two officers killed on the field, Garrett, of 6th Cavalry and Smith, II. A. Several of wounded, among those Burr and Peanish severely. It is terrible work for troops at such places, and requires a great general guidance in troops. I don't think English could possibly do it better than we have done or portion of your trust attributed to their right.

Altogether the general is justly proud of the results of the battle, but of course much regrets the loss of the poor unfortunate but gallant 22 who certainly sustained the brunt of the battle. Notand Belboch was spared, the soldiers shot & bayoneted them in such a manner as is well witnessed. The General's Dispatch goes this ad-

The enemy are said to have dispersed and Amir SHAH MANOHAR fled to Meerpoor, we march after him to-morrow, in order of battle, and shall be at him three days hence, if he does not go before. He hangs the Bellicehes up by the eyes which makes them so desperate.—*—*
by Courier Extra.

“My Dear Sir,—Letters in from Hyderabad, today and yesterday mention that Sir Charles Vakeel gained another pitched battle over the Amoy. From what I can learn, the Amoy of *Mei-yang* quietly sent a Vakeel to Sir Charles to say that he would repair to the Residency at Hyderabad and receive a British Resident there, provided Sir Charles's Force was withdrawn to Sukkur; Vakeel made his proposal just before the evening gun fired, and Sir Charles's reply was “I will consider the Answer by THAT,” pointing to the gun.

A fight accordingly took place near Hyderabad and we are said to have lost 300 in killed and wounded, three Officers killed, one of them Lieut-Colonel, the enemy are said to have lost 1,700 dead on the field. Bravo-simo! this reopened the communication with Sukkur.

The names of the officers killed are mentioned with the exception of the Lieut.-Colonel. The enemy said to have been 17,000 strong. The four eighteen pounders, and two heavy siege howitzers for Scinde, arrived at the station this morning."—*Dellis Gazette Eschmordina* April 11.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT AGRA.
At a Meeting held at the Metcalfe Testimon
on the 2d of April, 1843.

1st.—Proposed that a Society to be called the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the North Western Provinces be established at Ayodhya to which all persons in the North Western Provinces be solicited to become Subscribers.

2nd.—That the Right Honourable Governor General be requested to become Patron of the Society.

3rd.—That a President, Vice-Presidents and Committee be appointed, and the following gentlemen be requested to act as such.

I wish you heartily and affectionately fare-
well—*Col. Star. April 14.* ✓

[illegible]

any of those *efforts which aim at the real happiness* of the people. To see any number, however small, of the native community coming forward in such a cause would be indeed refreshing. We speak of the native community, because should they survive in the master the Government might be induced to make some concessions in their consolidations; but should they not attempt anything, or unite in any effort, if begun by others, to effect the abolition of the cruelties of the *Charak*, then at all events and under any circumstances, we call upon our Christian friends to take in this matter, originating their resources from the *Scriptures*, and to oppose the *Sau* idolatry and the Government connection with idolatry.—*The Cal. Christian Advocate.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, took place yesterday. The Hon'ble President not being present, the Chair was taken by the Vice President, Mr. C. K. Hobson.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

A letter was read, which had been addressed to the Government by the President of the Society, pointing out the great loss that would be sustained by the Society, by the withdrawal of the privilege of free postage, which was formerly allowed. The reply from Government to this letter was also read, and contained a loonomic refusal of the President.

Another Government letter was read containing an extract from a recent despatch of the Court of Directors, in which the usefulness of the Society is favourably noticed, and a promise made of future assistance, with regard to the transmission of seeds to the Society from England.

A Communication was read, containing favorable accounts of the prosperous condition of the Lucknow Garden.

There were a great number of presentations and samples on the table, and these were in the usual manner disposed of. They will be noticed at large in the Honorary Secretary's report.

The report of the Cattle Committee, on the expediency of discontinuing the premiums lately granted by the Society for improving the breed of Cattle, was brought forward and read to the Society. The Committee were of opinion, that those premiums should not continue, on the ground that the results were not sufficiently important to render such outlay necessary. They further suggested, that a year hence would be the best time for withdrawing such premiums, as the Society's exclusive engagements extend to that time.

The report drew the attention of the members to another subject of importance; namely, granting premiums for improving the wool produced in this country. The subject was referred back to the Committee for them to furnish a schedule and scale of the premiums they propose, together with the different qualities of wool for which competition ought to be encouraged.

The next was a question of very considerable importance. It was the motion relating to the proposed increase of subscription.

Mr. Speed formally resumed the motion, and thought that though the meeting was thinly attended, the question should be determined upon as it had been standing over for a long time, and it seemed to excite little interest at present.

**Mr. Hume, the Secretary, remarked that the reason for which an increased rate of subscription had been called for, has since been obviated by the Committee of papers undertaking the management of the new *Journal*. He further stated that, in order to be enabled to employ the services of a paid Editor, it may also be necessary to carry on the proposed augmentation of subscription. But as at present no such reason existed, and he therefore considered that the proposed increase was unnecessary, he further remarked, that notwithstanding as much had been made of the question when originally mooted, that it would strike at the very roots of the Society, &c. &c., it was thought that the subject would not be brought forward again. However, although the motion had stood over so long, so few had attended at the different meetings to determine upon the question. He requested the members to be present at the next meeting, which was arranged for the 10th inst. Mr. Speedie, who was present, with one more speaker.*

The motion as adopted stood, as follows, and may be added, that besides the Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and Members of the Finance Committee, there was only one other member present when it was carried:—

"That the funds of the society not appearing to require at present the increased subscription of eight pence annually, proposed for the support of the *Monthly Journal*, that being met by the

arrangement so kindly made by the committee of papers, without expence, the former rate of subscriptions of two gold mohurs be reverted to."

The second meeting of the Fruit and Kitchen Garden Committee having been held, the result of their proceedings was brought forward for consideration. This was a schedule enumerating the fruits for which premiums are proposed to be held out, the amount and distribution of those premiums, and other details to carry out the proposed object. As this proposition made by the Fruit and Kitchen Garden Committee, involved a money question, it was determined to refer the subject for the Finance Committee's Report and determine upon it at the next month's meeting.

Before the meeting broke up, the Prospectus of a Floricultural Society was handed round to those present, a reprint of which will be found in another place. In reference to this subject Mr. Speede gave notice of a motion to be disposed of at the next meeting, to the effect that the Agricultural Society, should encourage the project of a Floricultural Society, by aiding it in its infancy.—*Beng. Herald, April 14.*

The town of Calcutta shall be in divisions, as notified by Government, 27th May, 1842, with the exception of the 4th, or Lower South division of division A therein as it be divided, and Wells-lane street to form the line of separation. A becomes A and B; old B to be denominated C division, in all twelve divisions in the town.

1. The municipal duties of Calcutta shall be those of ordering and superintending of matters which tend to the convenience and health of the inhabitants; of those of repairing, cleaning, watering, and improving public thoroughfares, superintending, cleaning, and improving of drains and common sewers; removing of nuisances which are obnoxious to the health of the public; and to improve, ventilate and guard the highway.

For which purpose, all persons who are rate-payers shall have the privilege of determining on outlays, and on improvements, with the assessment, defrays, of appointing officers for management, and of collecting municipal monies for the general benefit.

2. The assessment in no part of Calcutta shall exceed (5) five per cent. of the rent of an annual value of property assessable, unless approved by Government, and recommended by a General Municipal Council, and then never to be increased beyond (7½) seven and half per cent. in any case whatever.

3. Before any increase beyond 5 per cent. shall be levied, Government shall apply what means may be properly apportioned to municipal matters, viz. fines and surplus fees, lottery profits, and local stamp duties, and no "remissions" allowed.

4. In each division there shall be a central, convenient place or house for meeting, where the ratepayers shall meet annually for the election of municipal officers, notice whereof to be given fifteen days previously, with the names for candidates for

8. The qualification for voting for such officers shall be simply the production of the assessment receipt for the previous quarter's assessment either personally by the rate-payer, or by his or her proxy, which proxy shall be an inhabitant of that division, and the receipt shall be proved by the Collector's books then and there.

6. In each division shall be elected annually three rate-payers, (by ballot) who shall each have paid at least (50) fifty rupees per annum assessment, in that division, for the property or house

occupied by them, one as a Commissioner for improvements in thoroughfares, of sewers "and Conservancy of public health in that division; one as commissioner of repairing and cleaning the roads; and one as commissioner of watering and lighting thoroughfares.

7. All officers shall be elected for one year, but after expiration of that time, may be re-elected and continue in office.

3. Divisional Committees shall meet once a week, where rate-payers or their proxies, may attend and make suggestions, and if not adopted any six of them may call a meeting of the whole rate-payers of the division to decide thereon within five days; nevertheless the Committee may appeal to the General Municipal Committee if public convenience, expense, or health is concerned.

9. Each of the Commissioners, or Division Committee men, shall be vested with the power of a special Constable, for authority in the exercise of his commission, or in aid of the public peace; and in the absence of any of the Police Magistrates, his authority shall be obeyed by Tharadars, Chowkidars and Constables, but responsibility shall attach to the authority nevertheless.

are desirous of forming a department of Civil Engineering. Their duties divide themselves into two departments.

1. *The Madras University.* This was established in April 1861 for imparting instruction in the higher branches of Literature, Philosophy and Science. No pupils are admissible but such as are able to read and write the English language intelligibly. The management is under Government, some of whom shall be Native Hindus or Mohammedans; the appointment of the rest is vested with the Governor in Council. Seven hours daily are spent in study. The monthly school fee is four Rupees.

One great object is to attract youths from the more respectable families. The number of pupils amounts to one hundred. Many leave with their education imperfect for the purpose of obtaining situations in Government and other offices. The course of instruction comprises Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Abstracts, Composition, Translation, &c. The rules respecting punishments are good. "The Head Master alone shall have authority to award corporal punishment—which is never to be inflicted on the same day that it is awarded and is to be confined to boys under 14 years of age." We are glad to find that one student passed an examination in the study of Locke on the Human Understanding. It is satisfactory to find that the Mathematical mania, which actuates the system of instruction in Bengal, had not spread to Madras. At the express recommendation of Lord Elphinstone a Medical College and College of Engineers have been established in connection with the University. The example and success of the Calcutta Medical College has emboldened them, though the peculiar low state of industrial cultivation throughout the Native community of Madras is a discouragement. The qualifications for matriculation are not high, being a knowledge of English, Geography and the Elements of Natural Philosophy. It professes to found a Medical School of the same quality in principle, as the Medical Colleges in Europe, although with inferior means. A College of Civil Engineers is also proposed to be instituted. Benefits are expected to flow from it "with reference to the general and necessary use of scientific knowledge, the improvement and improvements in arts and manufactures, the stagnation of the fiscal resources of the country, from inability successfully to carry out public works through the want of Native professionals." The nature of the climate renders Native, when situated, the best agents in this work, as they can suffer exposure to all weathers. There is no deficiency of talent or ability in the Native character. In the present state of India Engineering studies are of vital importance. The branches to be taught are, the pure Mathematics, Surveying, Drawing, Geology. In filling up vacancies in public situations in the Surveying, Engineering or Building departments, a preference is to be given, *ceteris paribus*, to the students of this College. The Committee also propose founding a class for Jurisprudence and the study of Law, in order to qualify Natives for better service according to their faculties. The study of law as a science would thus improve the administration of justice generally. The measure has been advocated by Lord Auckland.

2. *The Formation of Branch Provincial Institutions.* These are to be connected with the Madras University & they are designed to provide education for the superior classes of the Provincial community. Considerable mal has been awakened among influential members of the Native community in the provinces to encourage and support establishments of this kind. Societies have been formed for this purpose at several principal towns, and particularly at Mangalore, at Bellary and at Cuddalore. The Government purpose organizing four. Instructions to be imparted in the English and Vernacular languages. The Government co-opted servants at the station along with five Natives are to constitute the Local Committee, to meet monthly, so the *Master of the Institution is not a Member*; we hope

this will be altered. The Judge of the Provincial Court is to be the special visitor.

3. *Education tests.* The Board have unanimously decided upon "the expediency of requiring all Natives and others to pass an educational examination before they are admitted into the public service." By this they assume essential service will be rendered to the Government by securing qualified agents and that a stimulus will also be lent to the Natives for diligence in study. Integrity of character and aptitude for business will be also taken into account; at the present it will only be applied as a right of preference, *ceteris paribus*. No favour will be shown to the alumni of Government institutions above others. In the present condition of the Natives, self-interest will be the chief prompter to the acquisition of knowledge. A board of Examiners is to be constituted for conducting the proposed test examinations. Abhorrence on the Moral Feelings, Blackstones's Commentaries and the New Testament for Christians form part of the subjects.

4. *Vernacular Class Books.* The Board does not quite accord with the recommendations of Lord Auckland respecting the early preparation of Vernacular Class books, by means of translations. They consider that these translations make the acquisition of much more knowledge than Natives can be supposed to possess—that the Vernacular languages are deficient in corresponding terms for abstract and scientific words—that, as in the higher departments of Literature and Science, instruction is imparted through the medium of the English language, few translations need be compiled for the use of the students of this grade, who would have access to the whole range of English knowledge. The Board give their opinion that "only those works which deal in simple narrative in which little occasion arises for the use of abstract terms—which relate palpable occurrences, sometimes surprising, sometimes interesting to the feelings—appear to admit of efficient translation. It has been testified on credible authority, that a translation by two European gentlemen (of familiar learning in Maharashtra) and one Native Marathi scholar, of Lord Brougham's treat on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of Science, is not only unintelligible to Marathi readers, but that it actually became so, after five or six years, to the Marathi Translator himself." It has appeared to the Board that the course to be encouraged is that of a full and free exposition, rather than a translation, of all the subject matter contained in any English work, by the assistance of, or entirely by, such Natives as have attained a full comprehension of that subject matter, and also a proficiency in the English language. Whatever can be accomplished through paraphrase and through explanatory notes, to remedy deficiencies in the Vernacular language, should be attempted.

From a consideration of this Report it appears, how little has been effected by the Madras Government towards the promotion of Education; the grant by Government for educational purposes in 1841 amounted to 35,000 Rupees; less than the salary of a single Civilian! In 1859 the Company derived a revenue of four and a half millions (shortly from this Presidency and they expend about the 1-1400th part in education! Three since Madras was finally ceded to the English in 1786 by the expulsion of Count Dally, has education progressed! Madras well deserves the epithet of the "brightest Presidency." Let Mr. Thompson point the attention of the Natives to the defective state of their education, and he will render essential service to the community.

Believe me,

Yours, X. Y.

THE ONE OBJECT ON WHICH THE FRIENDS OF INDIA SHOULD CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I observe that the Indian Association seems to think that it is from England that justice

to India is mainly to be expected; but I fear that a country will not generally take an efficient interest in the welfare of a remote people whose interests are not rather closely coincident with its own; nor does the past experience of the relations between India and England seem to encourage a better hope; for let it be remarked, that the moral constitution of the English is not so entirely different from what it was when the British Parliament sanctioned even the worst measures of Warren Hastings, and even the cruel and cold blooded plunder and slaughter of the Rohillas; nor is much hope of that public indignation which is sought for to be derived from a consideration of the manner in which public writers even now comment on those cruel and cruel Acts of Policy as evincing "facility of conscience," and from their ascribing the worst crimes not to the criminals, but to the circumstances of their times; a modern mode of judging which threatens to confound all distinction between rectitude and the utmost criminality of conduct.

The truth is, that England is precisely in that state of civilisation wherein intellectual excitement is substituted for moral excitement, and wherein the spirit of compromise neutralises whatever better spirit there may be.

I altogether think that the Association is looking to the wrong quarter; and to one where everything is carried on by compromise and influence derived from interest; but that influence which prevails even the boldest denouncers of the wrong they allege from denouncing the doers of the wrong, and from blaming any one but the public—which tantamount to blaming no one whatever.

Against an influence which can produce such marvellous forbearance in even the denouncers of the system, no association can prevail; and therefore the only hope for India seems to consist in transferring some of the influence to those whom service it will be to apply and promote the proper remedies; and the only mode of doing this seems to consist in including the interested party—namely, the people of India with their consequent influence—in the now one-sided administration.

To this one object I would therefore wish to see the undivided energy of the association and their organs applied. It is the object which can be combined with most grace and which can be urged with least danger of turbulence, for it is one in which the populace are not likely to take an active part; it is also an object of good—which seems to include all others; and lastly, it is an object the advocates of which are unlikely to be opposed by voluminous papers and other means of mystification.

If the Native influence sets through the administration, it will not gradually—steadily—and constitutionally; and the advancement of national right will be a national development instead of a mere metropolitan irruption or a Mad Vernacular which latter will I fear be the result if the association continue to advocate special and metropolitan interests instead of concentrating all their energy on the one national object of obtaining for the Natives a legitimate influence in the administration.

I believe that until this is done, every law or order will as far as makes against the favoured class be perverted or evaded as are the law declaring natives eligible to high offices and the order requiring due qualification in languages for the European who is to assume office. I, in short fully believe that no substantial and national good will be effected till we have nationalised the administration—and in so doing placed influence where it will be used—not only for the good of a dominant caste, but for the good of the people.

Yours,

CAMPBELL.

* The defect urged below the Court of Proprietors on this subject is, that the Natives are treated with the highest judicial cases; but if they are treated highly what protest have we for not promoting these highly.

his banners, in which he forcibly urged them to take an active share in the eminently Christian work of Missions. The last lecture was delivered in the spacious church of "La Madeleine," which was crowded to overflowing. It is calculated that upwards of three thousand persons were present. The anxiety thus evinced by the population to assist in the work of this nature is a happy pleasing omen, and leads one to expect the harvest fruits for the future. Mr. Lacroix's taking pains was peculiarly solemn and affecting; and his sermon was audibly, by the evident tone of sensibility they manifested, showed the high value they placed on the instruction they had been privileged to receive from the Missionary, as well as the ardent anxiety to pre-achristianize him for the last time. The president of the Committee of Missions then rose, and publicly thanked Mr. Lacroix, in the name of the clergy and people of Geneva, for the good he had been the means of doing among them. In doing this, his flattering voice, and the tears which nearly prevented his utterance, testified more eloquently than his words how deeply he felt on this solemn occasion. We sincerely hope that the salutary impressions which Mr. Lacroix has left in the hearts of our population will prove a lasting blessing to Geneva.—*From the Federal de Geneve.*

THE NON-INTERFERENCE QUESTION.—Do we then, it may be asked, mean to deny this principle of English law, which renders a Christian minister liable to penalties for the due and conscientious discharge of his spiritual functions, and which compels him to perform spiritual acts in obedience to secular authority? Because the Church of England is reduced to this state of ignominious bondage to the Civil Power, does that form any reason that we should withhold our acknowledgment so earthly Head, should be deprived of her legislative independence and freedom of action in matters spiritual?

Our reply shall be frank and explicit. It is our deliberate conviction, that no Ecclesiastical Establishment can exist upon other conditions, without danger to the liberties of the subject, as well as to the public weal. Every subject of a free Government has a right to claim full and complete protection at the hands of the Civil Magistrate, against any wrong or injury done to him on any pretence whatever; and that protection would not be complete, were he liable to wrong or injury, at the command of the spiritual acts of the clergy—those acts having been rendered by law necessary to his enjoyment of any civil rights. Unless all consequences followed from the performance of one two functions, no such protection would be complete, and no ground would then exist for the interpretation of the State. But, as soon as the supposition of an Ecclesiastical Establishment, and the spiritualities of a Church, a man becomes liable to loss or injury in his civil interests, upon grounds of which the law takes no cognizance; alleged offences against order or discipline, become a ground for the deprivation of which, therefore, must be contrary to law—a wrong done, for which the State is bound to provide a remedy.

Let us get by way of illustration. Let it be supposed, for a moment, that the Ministers of Dissenting churches were employed and authorized by the State to perform certain acts which should be a prerequisite for the enjoyment of any civil rights appertaining to the members of that church; that no minister chosen by a congregation as their pastor, could be admitted to the pulpit, or claim an interest any endowment, unless he were first ordained by certain Reverend Clergymen, and received a license—would we say that Dissenting Ministers should be liable to an action for damages for refusing to certify that he is ordained under such a license? Obviously, no.

The moment that Dissenting Ministers are invested with functions involving a delegated authority or power, we will pay that their hands may be tied, and will claim a remedy against them.

Dissenting Ministers are Eminent, and Dissenting congregations are composed of fallible men; they are, therefore, in the consequences of discharge of their religious duties, and their rights, is the glory of the Voluntary Principle, upon which the apostolic churches of unadorned Protestantism are founded, that no member of them is liable to civil wrong, as the consequence of his acting as a spiritual offender. If denied the privilege of religious communion, he sustains thereby no civil injury. Ecclesiastical inflictions upon him are civil penalties, and injustice exercised towards him carries with it its own remedy, by losing all its punitive force. He whose kingdom is not of this world, has committed to the hands of his ministers neither sword nor the keys of jurisdictional power. The prince of the Gentiles craves dominion and authority over them; but he does not so to us among you. Nor is it so, where the Christian law of Christendom is adhered to; and Christianity is not unsuited for those States.

establishments which contravene the design of the ordinances of Christ.—*Pat.*

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.—The *New York Evangelist* gives the following as the result of an investigation of the amount given by the several religious denominations, for the spread of the Gospel. The Baptists, now, in this country, give about twenty-five cents per Member; the thirty-five cents; Episcopalian, fifty cents; Presbyterians, seventy-five cents; Congregationalists, one dollar.—*Specie Review.*

REPORT ON AUSTRIA.—It appears, from a recent statistical return, that there are, in Austria and its dependencies, including its Italian territory, 25,500,000 Catholics, 3,500,000 members of the United Church, 2,000,000 of the Non-Aligned, 1,250,000 Lutherans, 2,340,000 of the Reformed Church, 45,000 Societies, and 600,000 Jews. The number of religious houses for men amounts to 748, comprising 10,351 persons, and including 27 religious orders. The Brothers of Mercy possess 34 houses and 543 inmates; the Benedictines 27, and 1,093 inmates; the Capuchins 37, and 1,293 inmates. There are 157 convents, containing 3,561 inmates.—*Pat.*

WICKLIFF'S ISLAND.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—A letter in the *Hampshire Telegraph* contains a full account of a late visit to this island by H. M. frigate *Carpus*. Most of the officers were enabled to land, and were received by its interesting inhabitants with that welcome which they are ever ready to afford to those who have the opportunity of visiting them; indeed, the arrival of the *Carpus* was most opportune, for they had been labouring under a severe epidemic, which the kind exertions of the Surgeon, together with a supply of medicines presented to them by Captain Jones, tended much to alleviate. On the second day, they were presented with the stores sent them by Her Majesty's Government, consisting of a supply of arms and ammunition, spades, iron kettles, &c., receiving, at the same time, an address from Captain Jones, in which, after giving them all the credit due for their heroic conduct, he admonished them to continue in the same quiet and peaceable way, as any deviation would withdraw from them the support of Her Majesty's Government. They have increased in number to 14; the oldest person on the island being the wife of Christian, the chief of the natives, and one of those Oahuans, who sailed in the *Bounty* from Oahu to Pitcairn's Island; she perfectly recollects the landing of Captain Cook at Oahu.

QUESTIONS.—The *Carpus* afterwards visited this island. It was here that Captain Cook lost his life, and the only monument which marks the spot on which he fell, is the stump of an old coco-nut tree, with a slab of copper nailed on it some years ago by H. M. S. *Jaeger*. An old gray-headed native, who lived in a hut close to the spot, intimated to some of the officers that he was present at the tragical event, and actually went through a kind of pantomimic representation of the whole scene—the first attack with stones—the retreat of Cook to the beach—the death, the fear of the natives when the ship fell upon them, which he exemplified by falling down and creeping upon his belly behind the nearest bush, and then the resting and eating of the body on a hill out of the reach of the shot. The representation was too perfect to admit of a doubt as to his having been an eye-witness, if not an actor in the business. A large party of the officers visited the famous volcano of Kiridani, situated about twenty miles from the anchorage, and being the largest and in the most active state of any of the volcanoes of the circumference. The crater was covered about thirteen or fourteen miles, and its depth a thousand feet below the level of the surrounding plain, from which it appears to have at once sunk perpendicularly down. They descended, with a guide, into the great crater, and after walking over some miles of its uneven surface, arrived at a lake of red burning lava, of at least three miles in circumference; and, on the summit of the lava, the ship's light burned with the excretion, and deeming themselves amply repaid for all the inconvenience and severe labour they had undergone on their journey.

ASTRONOMY.—A mechanician of a little town in Bohemia, says the *Constitutionnel*, has constructed an automaton which imitates perfectly the human voice, particularly in singing. It is a large wooden figure, built with the greatest accuracy. Shakes, runs, and chromatic scales are all executed with surprising precision. This automaton, in singing, even produces certain words, so as to be easily understood.—*Athenaeum.*

STRAW BURNED DREAD, A LA VICTORIA.—It has been known for some time at Vienna that if the heart of an oven be cleaned with a moistened wisp of straw, brushed therewith immediately afterwards, presents a much better appearance, the oven having a beautiful yellow tint. It was thence inferred that this peculiarity must be attributed to the vapour which is exhaled from the straw of the oven, fell back on the bread, and

At Paris, in order to secure with certainty so desirable an appearance, the following arrangement is resorted to.—The heart of the oven is held on a wire inclined plane, and is raised about 11 inches in three feet, and the arch roof is built lower at the end nearest the door, so compared with the furthest extremity. When the oven is charged, the entrance is closed with a wet bundle of straw. By this arrangement the steam is driven down on the bread, and a golden yellow crust is given to the loaf, as if it had been previously covered with the yolk of an egg.—*Annals of Chimney.*

DISAPPOINTED EXPECTATIONS OF PERRAULT.—There are a section of Poel's majority, who have been clamouring for places and prizes, who have commenced declamatory openly that they have nothing by their support of him. Of two who thus speak I am well aware—they are Sir Francis Duntlett and Sir Charles Coote, who demand, in reward for their overbearing subordination of Liberal principles, the poeasies which through political life they have both so early sought, and which the Whites, while in office, refused to bestow upon them. There are several others in the same position; and although they will not directly support the Opposition, yet they say that they will not, as before, come to the rescue of Poel, should he be placed in a dilemma.—*Hunts Independent.*

A MATRILIAL RETIRED.—Captain Nowlan, a guardian of the poor, and a member of the Poor Law Board, holding a high station in society, has allowed his mother to remain a pauper in the workhouse. He had lately visited and paid for her support, but still left her to the care of a new sister, who had been placed in a cheap boarding-house for her maintenance. It has been ascertained, that the mother of five other substantial citizens are in the house; and Captain Nowlan intends to persuade them all in an open carriage through the town, and have them at the doors of their unfeeling children.—*Pat.*

THE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.—On Monday last in the forenoon, a young woman, residing in the parish of Milton, who had been employed by the Dean, threw herself into the Northampton arm of the Grand Junction Canal, a little above Milton-bridge. Most providentially (as nobody else was at hand) the Dean of Peterborough (Dr. Glynne), who was rising from Guyton to Northampton, arrived at that point just in time to witness her last struggles, and as she sank brought her surface. He immediately sprang into the water, and was fortunate enough to rescue her from what would have been a miserable state, before life was extinct. After some time, having obtained assistance, he had her conveyed to the Navigation Inn, at no great distance from the spot, where, under the care of a medical gentleman, she recovered to animation, and is now doing well. We understand that the cause of her rash conduct was distress of mind, aggravated by some sharp words which had passed between her and an acquaintance of her own sex. We are happy to learn that the Dean, notwithstanding the severity of the cold and the length of time that he was in the water, has suffered no inconvenience.—*Northampton Herald.*

PETERBURY, JAN. 15.—The wind having moderated and gone round to the north, the position of the stranded Irish is somewhat improved in reference to saving their cargoes. The cargo of the *Seawitch* is valued at about 35,000*l.* At the time of stranding she had on board several horses, two of which were safely landed yesterday. Her captain states, that when she went ashore on Friday her chains parted one after the other with a noise similar to the report of a double-barrelled gun. A small portion of the Southampton's cargo was brought ashore yesterday; the whole is valued at 15,000*l.* The *Seawitch* lies in a dangerous position; her bows are fast in the mud, and are damaged by the brigs *Esquimaux* driving against her when disengaging her anchors. The brigs were saved, but the brig *Esquimaux* was the only one to escape. One time very perilous, and but her crews were kept ready to cut away her masts. This harp is bound to Calcutta, and it is stated that she has specie to the value of 150,000*l.* aboard, and 30 tons of Congress rockets.—*Pat.*

"TUNE IS MONEY," so Franklin said. It is very true, and some people take plenty of it to pay their debts.—*Pat.*

LOUIS PASTEUR.—Another liberal encouragement of English art has just been given by the King of the French. The artist, Mr. Thomas Stothard, has been honoured by the present of an elegant watch and chain, valued at 100*l.* for his French watchmaking, in compliment to his recent views of "London as it is." A first work had been rewarded by the forwarding of a brilliant ring, composed of the pearls of Louis Philippe, surmounted by a diamond crown; but which, then, from the similarity of names between the artist and publisher, was addressed to the latter.—*Ibid.*

CONVENTIONAL PAPERS AGAINST ENGLAND.—We are informed that the Emperor of Russia has ordered the south of Germany, under the title of *Das Zeit-*

MARRIAGE.—March 4. At Myspace, at the house of H. Thwa, Esq. C. S. by the Rev. H. Knud, Robert Thwa, Esq. 16th Grenadiers, to Charlotte Katherine, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Arthur Shuldham.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 434. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1843.

Price 2 Cdn. Rs. monthly, or 18 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

DISCUSSIONS IN PARLIAMENT ON THE AFFGHAN CAMPAIGN OF LAST YEAR.—The last mail has brought intelligence of the thanks voted by both Houses of Parliament to the Officers and troops who retrieved the honour of our arms in Affghanistan, and brought the war in China to a triumphant issue. Never were thanks more richly earned, or more cordially bestowed. They referred to a series of exertions which have raised our national credit to a pitch it had never yet reached in Asia, and extended our influence through the large countries of Eastern Asia, where it had never been felt before. The warm and grateful language which men of opposite sentiments vied with each other in adopting on this occasion, will not fail to impart an emotion of peculiar delight to those who were engaged in these arduous campaigns.

Thanks have also been voted—unanimously with one exception—to Lord Ellenborough, for the share which he bore in these transactions; for “the ability and judgement with which the resources of the British empire in India were applied in the support of the Military operations in Affghanistan.” This vote of thanks was preceded by the publication of a Blue book, containing a portion of the public documents which refer to the last campaign; and it supplies us with evidence of certain important facts, our knowledge of which previously rested on imperfect authority. To these we shall presently revert. It has now been solemnly declared by the verdict of the two estates of Parliament, that Lord Ellenborough did apply the resources of the British empire in India, in support of those operations, and that they were applied with much judgement and ability, as to merit the highest praise which an Englishman can receive. The natural inference from this vote is, that these judicious and able exertions contributed to the success of that campaign. At the risk of incurring the censure of the *Standard* as a member of that “ill conditioned press whose columns no man can escape,” we venture to question the truth of this assertion, and to affirm that the future historian, writing under the influence of truth, will find this vote of no other use than to shew the extent to which party spirit may successfully misrepresent facts even in the highest quarter. It is as well known in India, as that the sun set yesterday evening, that the troops, the provisions, and the cattle, with which General Nott advanced on Ghuzni and Cabul were supplied by the energy of Lord Auckland’s Government, and not by that of his successor. The entire force under General Pollock which achieved these successes had also been dispatched into Affghanistan by Lord Auckland; and not one additional soldier was sent by Lord Ellenborough. It is true that he did expedite the despatch of cattle, but those which were first sent were intended to bring back the troops, and not to support military operations in Affghanistan; those which were last sent did us no service in time. Sir Robert Peel has quoted, from Lord Ellenborough, which states that every possible effort had been made to supply General Pollock’s force with cartridges and to provide for the expected wants of General Nott’s force when it joined the Army in the Cabul

valley; and that not fewer than sixteen thousand head of cattle had been provided. But we are also informed that this provision was made during the ten weeks preceding the 8th of September, that is after the 4th of July, when Lord Ellenborough suddenly changed his mind, and gave General Nott permission to retire by way of Cabul on his own responsibility. If these supplies had been pushed on after the letter of the 15th of March was sent to the Commander-in-Chief, they would have arrived in time to assist the progress of General Pollock. But they were not despatched till after Lord Ellenborough had allowed three months of golden time to slip through his fingers, during which he did nothing but reiterate his orders to retire. The consequence was that General Pollock was obliged to march without any of the sixteen thousand head of cattle,—excepting that portion which had been hired at Peshawar, and that when he did advance, he was so crippled in his means of transport as to be able to advance only a single brigade at a time. If his Lordship deserves the thanks of Parliament for such an application of the resources of India to the recovery of our honour in Affghanistan, how shall we estimate the debt of gratitude due to Lord Auckland who sent forward all the troops and four-fifths of the means of transport, by which that triumph was achieved.

Sir Robert Peel in the course of his speech is said to have drawn “a spirited parallel between the weak and miserable plight in which Lord Ellenborough at his landing in India found the resources of the country, and the triumphant state in which, by his energy and courage, those resources now existed.” That the country must be in a more flourishing condition after the successful close of a war which drained its resources, than it was while that war existed, is of course self evident; but the question is in what respect that improvement can be traced to the individual energy and courage of Lord Ellenborough? This is a historical and not a party question, and may be discussed without personal reflections. When Lord Ellenborough landed in February last, he found that our armies had experienced a calamitous reverse in Affghanistan; that the Governor General had stained every nerve to push forward men, cattle and ammunition to the relief of the troops; that he had been for two months applying the resources of the British empire in India with ability, judgement, and unsurpassed vigor to the support of Military operations in Affghanistan. He found the Cabinet in Calcutta, including Lord Auckland, Mr. Bird, Sir W. Canning and Mr. Pringle of opinion that the reasons which impelled our advance into Affghanistan no longer existed, and that all our efforts must now be directed to an honorable retirement from the country. If Lord Auckland had not been apprized that his successor was then on his way out, the troops he had collected would have been ordered to advance immediately; Cabul would have been recaptured in July instead of in September; by that month our troops would have recaptured the Sulejeh, and we should have abandoned Affghanistan; the vast expense of collecting an Army of Reserve would have been saved, and the first year’s out. loss

would have closed three months sooner. Where is the display of that energy and courage on the part of his successor to which the triumphant state of our resources is to be attributed? Is it to be found in that caprice, or indecision which retarded this triumph for three whole months? Or is it to be sought for in the result of those labours which were imposed on the Finance Committees? All that they have been able to save by curtailing salaries, has been absorbed five times, ten times over by the costly pagantry of the army of Observation so long and so needlessly kept up at Peshawar.

Of the Blue Book of Documents we have no copy, and our only acquaintance with its contents is derived from the notices in the English Journals. They fairly bear out the statements, published in this country on imperfect authority, of Lord Ellenborough’s vacillation in reference to this war. It appears that his Lordship’s first despatch to the Commander-in-Chief when he wrote in conjunction with the Council, on the 15th of March, was a document remarkable alike for the wisdom of its views and the truly English character of its sentiments. It fully described the high encomium passed on it by the Duke. It ran thus: “whatever course we may hereafter take must rest solely upon military considerations, and here, in the first instance, regard to the safety of the detached bodies of our troops at Jellalabad, at Ghuzni, at Khelat-i-Ghilzie and Candahar—to the security of our troops now in the field from all unnecessary risk,—and finally, to the re-establishment of our military reputation by the restoration of some signal and decisive blow upon the Affghans, which may make it appear to them, to our own subjects, and to our allies, that we have the power of inflicting punishment upon those who commit atrocities and violate their faith, and that we withdraw immediately from Affghanistan, not from any deficiency of means to maintain our position, but because we are satisfied that the king we have set up, has not, as we were erroneously led to imagine, the support of the nation over which he has been placed.”

After having pledged himself to these views, Lord Ellenborough left his Council, and proceeded up the country, and immediately after ordered the troops to abandon Affghanistan and retire within the Indus and the Sutledge. The first order to this effect appears to have been issued about the middle of April. Sir Robert Peel says, that this order to abandon the country,—before we had done any thing to re-establish our military reputation, or recover our prisoners—arose from the shock which Belgardiers England and Wild had received; and he defends it on this ground; unquestionably the very worst he could have chosen. Nothing could be more fatal to the character of a Governor General than to assert, that he was ready to give up a line of policy, on which the most important political results depended, upon the first transient reverse which our arms experienced. But we do not believe Lord Ellenborough to be so chicken hearted. We believe that the order he issued immediately on being communicated from the Council, had no reference to the shock which the two Brigades experienced, and that

they arose from a *spontaneous* determination to retire from the country, at all hazards. If the order to retire had been dictated by fear, counter order to advance would have been given when these fears were removed by the successful advance of Brigadier England to Candahar, and General Pollock to Jalalabad. Yet we find that after the first order to retreat had been issued, fresh orders to that effect were sent on the 29th April, with the full concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief! As though the salvation of British honour depended on the speed with which we could evacuate the country, these orders were reiterated to General Pollock on the 4th of May, and he was told that his favourable junction with Sir Robert Sale rendered it more *easy for him to withdraw his troops*. On the 18th of May, similar instructions were sent to General Nott, who was told that the improvement in his position did not appear to his Lordship to call for any variation in the orders to retreat by way of Sukkur which had been previously issued. Both Nott and Pollock remonstrated. The latter of the former is published; that of the latter has been omitted, accidentally we suppose. The Generals represented that the season was too far advanced for the retreat; and they were *permitted to remain till October*. These were the dispatches which raised such indignation in the two camps when their contents were generally known. On the 4th of July the Governor General again wrote to the Generals to say that no change had taken place in his views of the expediency of withdrawing the armies, at the earliest period. On that *very same day*, we are told, his Lordship determined to alter his policy, and instead of retreating while our national honour was still unvindicated, and the British prisoners were yet in captivity, resolved to advance to Cabul. It is no longer a matter of doubt that these conflicting opinions were entertained by the Governor General on this momentous subject in less than four months; and that on the last change of opinion, when he had resolved to advance, he did not order it to his own responsibility, but gave *permission* to General Nott to retire, by *advancing* on the capital. These facts are fully established on the authority of Parliamentary records. Every expression of thanks to Lord Ellenborough for having applied the resources of the British empire to the war in Afghanistan becomes the bitterest satire on the vacillation, which was displayed between the 15th of March and the 4th July. It is not for us to anticipate the labours of the historian; our contemporary position forbids it; but it requires no conjuncture to discern that the events of the past campaign, still appear in the page of history in a light discreditable to the reverse of that in which they are *represented* by the votes of the Imperial Parliament.

THE LONDON MAIL of the 4th of March contains but little intelligence, with the exception of the debates in Parliament in reference to the campaigns in China and Afghanistan. The subject had been three times brought under the consideration of the House of Commons within a month. Sir Robert's motion for an enquiry into the justice and expediency of the Afghan war has been *lost* by a large majority. Both Whigs and Tories voted against it. It appears as though there had been an understanding between the Ministers and their constituents to the effect that if the question was offered to the vote of thanks to Sir Robert Peel intended to propose to the House of Commons, the Ministry would with-

hold their support from Sir Robert's motion. Sir Robert's arguments against that motion appear to be sound. He considered it improper for the existing Government to lend its majority to a vote of censure on the conduct of a preceding Ministry; and impolitic to rip open a by-gone dispute at a time when we were cultivating a closer connection with Russia. Thus ends the threatened Parliamentary enquiry into the origin and management of the Afghan war. The subject cannot be again introduced to the notice of Parliament; it is laid on the shelf for good.

The vote of thanks to the army of Afghanistan was introduced in a speech by Sir Robert Peel, which will be read by every soldier engaged in that memorable campaign with the liveliest satisfaction. The commemoration of individual gallantry by the Premier in the great Council of the nation, cannot fail to operate as a powerful stimulus to honourable exertion. His speech is said to have exhibited consummate skill. He avoided every topic which could have roused opposition; and by filling the minds of the members with delight at the triumphant result of the campaign, prepared them to accord their thanks, unanimously, to the Noblemen by whom its arrangements were said to have been made. Few military enterprises have ever owed less to the presiding authority in India; and Sir Robert's praise is therefore great in proportion to the difficulty of the subject.

The Proclamation relative to the Somnath Gates was to be separately brought under the notice of Parliament in March. The Ministry have privately written to Lord Ellenborough to express their disapprobation of it, and in the two Houses have endeavored to palliate it, as far as it admitted of palliation. It is therefore certain that the Gates will not be taken out of the armoury at Agra to be sent to their original destination. As in the case of Mr. Erskine, his Lordship has wisely anticipated the views of the public authorities at home.

The distress of the labouring classes is scarcely alluded to in the papers which have been received by this opportunity; and we may therefore conclude that it has been somewhat mitigated. At Paisley, where the sufferings of the poor were most severe, the means of employment and subsistence appear to have been afforded to the manufacturers to such an extent as to remove all necessity for charitable aid.—The trial of Feargus O'Connor and the other Chartists on the charge of having endeavored to procure a change in the constitution by force had just commenced when the mail left. There is every appearance of their being acquitted, as a large number of the witnesses brought forward by the Crown deposed to their having used every endeavour to prevent violence.—The trial of Macnaghten, the assassin, had been postponed, and there is great probability of his being consigned to the mad house, instead of being sent to the gallows.—Government has resolved to repay from the funds obtained of the Emperor of China, the value of the opium which was delivered up to Capt. Elliott; but we have not been able to discover whether the exact amount to be thus refunded has transpired or not. It will probably fall below the expectations of the holders of the Scrip.

PETITION TO THE COURT OF PROPRIETORS BY THE NATIVES.—A meeting was held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, to prepare an address of thanks to Mr. Sullivan for his endeavours to procure offices of larger emolument

and trust for the Natives of India, and to petition the Court of Proprietors for higher appointments. The *Harkers* says, the meeting was "most numerously and respectfully attended by about five hundred persons including several Europeans and East Indians." Of the two addresses, the most important is that to the Proprietors and we give it below. In the general object of this petition we fully concur. From the time when this journal was established we have strenuously advocated the necessity of rendering our administration national by incorporating the hopes and interests of the native community with it. We have endeavored to show from the example of the Roman empire, how the conquerors and conquered might be amalgamated by a community of privileges. We have urged that it was impossible to carry on the government of India with any success upon the principle of excluding the children of the soil from all share in the higher departments of the administration; that it was our duty to educate the Natives so as to fit them for prominent offices under Government, and liberally to bestow those offices on them. We have endeavored to meet the objections which have been raised against the employment of Natives agency from individual failures, and to shew from a reference to our own history that official honesty has been a plant of slow growth in Europe; and that though it might be a plant of slower growth in Asia, where from time immemorial, high office has been invariably left to pay itself out of the pockets of the public, by turning power into money, this formed no reason for depriving a whole people of those motives to improvement which the prospects of a lawful ambition would supply. If therefore we offer some objections to the petition now sent home, it is not because we are adverse to its general object. The sentiments we have invariably expressed, relative to the judicious promotion of Natives to office, not only remain unchanged, but have gathered strength from observation.

The first paragraph of the petition is obscure. It states, that before we conquered the country, the administration of its civil affairs was wholly in the hands of the natives. What natives? If it be meant to include in this term all the Mahomedan Chiefs and Nobles, and Amils, who directed the administration, it involves a truism which does not at all advance the object of the petition. It will be no argument with the Proprietors at home for employing natives in high office that the country was governed for seven centuries by Natives under the foreign dynasty. If the petitioners mean to include Hindoos also in the term Natives, the assertion is incorrect. The Hindoos were entirely excluded from the administration of civil justice. No Hindoo appears to have sat on the bench in Bengal for five centuries and a half.

The second paragraph is also incorrect. "On the acquisition of the country by the British, the natives were removed from all places and employment of honour and emolument." The fact is that the administration was left in the hands of Natives for *after* years after we had gained the country. It was they who were entrusted with the largest power, and rewarded with the highest pay. At the time when a member of Council was receiving about Three Hundred Rupees a month, Mahomed Reza Khan, who was a kind of Chief Justice in Bengal, had a salary of Nine lakhs of Rupees a year. As low down as 1772, the Native Fouladar of Hooghly received 6000 Rupees a

month. For the first sixteen or seventeen years after we had conquered Bengal, the Natives were overpaid; the Europeans underpaid. After that period, we passed into the opposite extreme, and raised the salaries of Europeans to a princely standard, and reduced those of the Natives to such a scale, that the highest native officer on the establishment received about as much as a Civilian usually spent on his household.

The 7th paragraph equally wants the support of truth. It states that since the new Charter was passed, which declared that no Native should be disabled from holding any place, or employment, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent or colour, there has been a considerable improvement in the treatment of the Natives. The petitioners, while seeking justice for themselves, ought not to be unjust to others. The improved treatment of Natives began before the Charter Act was passed, in the days of that enlightened statesman, Lord William Bentinck. It is to him and not to Parliament that they are indebted for that elevation of character and prospects which now emboldens them to look for a further elevation. We question whether the Section of the Act which the Petitioners refer to, was not the result of the advice which the Governor General himself gave, and of the experiment he carried through.

The petition appears to us to be equally wide of the mark when it states, that the bestowal of certain offices in the Civil administration exclusively on Europeans, that is on the Governated service, has defeated the intentions of Parliament. It is still wider from the truth in asserting that it was the intention of the last Charter to abolish entirely the distinctions of the Governated service. It was the intention of the Act to perpetuate that service with all its insanities through the currency of the Charter. It was its design to leave the patronage of that governated service with the Directors, at their remuneration for governing India; and it was not its design to destroy the value of that patronage by taking away the exclusive privileges of the Civil service in India. This is doubtless a very anomalous mode of paying men for their official labours; but it is a fact that the Directors have been thus paid for half a century, and that Parliament intended this mode of compensation to continue till the year of Grace, 1854. And it will not be altered till that year comes round. To destroy the privilege of the service would render it necessary to devise some new plan for paying the Directors, which would involve an organic change in the constitution of the Indian Government, and upon this extensive change Parliament will not enter before the period comes round in which the question of a new Charter will be forced on its consideration. It will then be open to Government to abolish the exclusive privileges of the Civil service, and to throw open the highest offices to native ambition, if the experiment originated by Lord William Bentinck is found to have been sufficiently successful. Meanwhile it will be the duty, as we know it will be the delight of the local government, gradually to open new and more important offices of trust and emolument to the Natives of the country. And of this we need no better proof than the fact that before the question of this meeting was mooted, Government had drafted a plan for employing native agency in the department of Police and Criminal Justice.

The address of Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose at the meeting was, on the whole, characterized by good sense and good feeling. It is true that he talked a little nonsense about the Mahomedan Government, and affirmed that it was superior to the English administration; which is as true as that the present Parliament is no wiser than the Saxons of Wittenamote—but he has since, we see, been anxious to efface the remembrance of the mistake. When he flies in the face of known, and acknowledged facts, he can injure no one but himself. He says truly, that the great deficiencies of the natives are their "want of integrity or want of knowledge of a superior order;" and while those deficiencies continue, it would scarcely be wise to entrust them with those higher offices which are coveted by many whose qualifications are in an inverse ratio to their desires. It is this want of integrity which has led the natives in the interior of the country to regard with any thing but satisfaction the elevation of their own countrymen to high office. Though Government may not have gone as far as the Native aspirants for office desire, it has gone further in the employment of Native agency than the great bulk of the people approve of, and their opinions must not be despised. These defects will be removed in time, and Government may do much towards their removal by the bestowal of adequate salaries; by a gradual enlargement of the scale of qualifications for office, and by the promotion of those who have acquitted themselves honourably in subordinate posts.

The remarks of the Baboo on the system of patronage in Leadenhall Street, requires some modification. The patronage must be lodged somewhere; if it be given to the Ministry, it will be used for Parliamentary purposes, and India will be none the better for the change. If it were given to the Baboos of Calcutta, we fear they would likewise forget their patriotism and bestow the writings on their own kindred and relatives. Indeed so very weak a human virtue that it is difficult to discover how this patronage may be disposed of so that it shall not be abused. The system to which the Baboo objects has, it must be confessed, imposed some irredeemable dolts on the country, but it has produced a body of men who, taken as a whole, may stand a fair comparison with any other body of official functionaries in the world for integrity, intelligence and honourable feeling. The system will doubtless be modified at the next renewal of the Charter, and the patronage distributed in other channels. What share of these good things which shall then fall to the lot of the natives of India, must depend on their official exertions. If they are enabled by a display of "higher integrity and knowledge of a superior order" to shew themselves worthy of being entrusted with those higher responsibilities which are now monopolized by the governated service, their claims will doubtless receive every consideration, when the time comes round.

THE BOMBAY TIMES ON THE VOYAGE OF THE HINDOSTAN.—Our Western contemporary is evidently somewhat disconcerted at the victory achieved by the *Hindostan* steamer in bringing a portion of the London Mail to Calcutta, earlier than the rest was received through Bombay. He repudiates the idea of having ever "carved two straws for the dignity of Bombay as the Steam port of India." Yet a reference to the *Journals of that Presidency* during the last four years would abundantly shew that that object has

been to establish the necessity of making Bombay the head quarters of the Red Sea steamers, and that the idea of our receiving communications direct from Suva, has been any thing but acceptable to their minds. Our anxiety to enjoy the advantages which had been monopolized by Bombay, our "natural desire to have our mails as speedily and economically as possible" has been treated as a "morbid feeling." Our impatience for an equality of privileges has been characterized as evincing a hostile feeling towards Bombay; and our remonstrances against the inconvenience which we suffered from the exclusive benefits given to Bombay have been described as "breathing an arrogant tone." Yet it is not the less a fact that we have pleaded for nothing which was not just; and have raised no objection but to real grievances. We feel it to be a grievance that while one port received all its letters and packets from England at once, and without charge, our letters and papers should be doled out to us in dribbles, in seven or eight successive days, and at an enormous charge for inland postage. While our Bombay contemporaries have invariably asserted that the public funds should be expended solely in bringing all letters to its shop, to be distributed from thence to the rest of India, the *Journals of Calcutta* have advocated the plan of despatching the letters for Bombay and the places which can most conveniently be supplied from thence, directly to that port, and furnishing Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, and the stations more immediately connected with them, with letters and papers by a direct communication. The efforts of the Bombay Press have, it is true, been exerted to secure the improvement of the road between it and the other Presidencies, but if this could have been accomplished at the same cost which would have been necessary for the establishment of steamers, it would still have left on us a grievous charge for postage.

The desire of the Bombay folks has been for such arrangements as would leave us dependent on that port for ever for our home communications. This state of dependence is unpleasant, not from any feeling of humiliation, but because it cannot be perpetuated without subjecting us to a loss both of time and money. We rejoice at the success of the *Hindostan*, for no earthly reason than because the metropolis of British India, and Madras and Ceylon, will thereby be enabled to receive all their letters and communications at once, and comparatively without cost. It was quite as natural for the Press of Bombay to be satisfied with existing arrangements, and to "hold on the even tenor of their way," as for us at this Presidency to object to them. They gave the most solid advantages to that Presidency, and inflicted the most serious inconveniences on us. It is natural for those who suffer to complain, and for those who enjoy a monopoly of privileges to be complacent. The difference of feeling at the two Presidencies stands thus; the degree of public opinion at Bombay advocated the exclusive preference of that port as the head quarters of the Steamers, with the full knowledge that under the most improved system, and after government had laid out sixty or eighty lakhs of Rupees, in forming a high road across the country, eleven hundred miles in length, Calcutta and Bombay could not be placed upon an equality of privileges, as it regards cost. We have advocated the establishment of a direct communication between Calcutta and Bombay, not understanding that it would not be so.

the facilities with the advantages now enjoyed by Bombay.

But the Times tells us he has frequently expressed the most cordial wishes that Calcutta might communicate with Basse direct, once a quarter, once a month, once a week, if it pleased them—*provided the revenue or community at large did not thereby suffer.* Most admirable distinctions! We have not the least objection to your having a direct communication, provided you pay for it out of your pockets; but we have the most serious objection to your enjoying this advantage from the public funds. Those funds ought to be sacredly employed in the support of Steamers to Bombay—and in giving us our letters free of cost. For our parts, we consider the empire as one and indivisible; its treasury a common treasury from which every Division is to be aided according to its exigencies, and not according to its individual contributions. The local fiscal divisions ceased when the Supreme Government was established over the whole territory. But if our Bombay contemporary will create invalid distinctions, and maintain that the public revenues ought to be devoted to the maintenance of Steam communication, at one port and not at another, we must recur to the old divisions of the empire into separate Presidencies, with their separate receipts and disbursements, and tell our Bombay friends that the expense of the Suez Canal which brings them papers and letters for nothing, is not drawn from the revenues of that Presidency—which till lately were unequal to its expenditures—but from the superabundant resources of this Presidency. If the Bombay community consider it necessary that restrictions should be imposed on the expenditures of the public funds, we must remind them that charity begins at home; and that Calcutta has the true claim to the establishment of a steam communication direct to Basse, when that communication is to be supported from its exchequer. We have not only an equal, but a prior right to the enjoyment of a direct intercourse with England, because all the sustenance which the Supreme Government gives to that intercourse is drawn from our funds.—But we repudiate any idea of exclusive benefit to ourselves. A large portion of the community can be supplied with early and cheap letters from Europe through the channel of Bombay; let the funds of the Gangetic vale be liberally appropriated to the maintenance of steam at that port. The interests of another portion of the Indian community, in which are included the inhabitants of Madras and of the Madras, and of the circumjacent districts, will be best promoted by the establishment of a direct communication to these Presidencies. Let the public funds of Fort William be given as far as they are needed to the support of this direct communication, also and likewise.

SIR W. MACAGUIER'S FUNERAL.—On Saturday last the mortal remains of Sir William Macaguiers were interred in the new burial ground in Calcutta. The funeral was attended by a large body of civil and military officers, and by many of the private friends of the deceased, both European and Native. The scene had an impressive character, more especially to those who had personally witnessed the honorable career of Sir William, from the first development of his talents in the College of Fort William, to the period when he had attained the highest honours of the British Empire, and stood appointed Governor of the East of India Company within his

grave, and he seemed to have reached the zenith of human prosperity, he was cut down by a base assassin, amidst scenes of national humiliation, to which our History had hitherto been a stranger. The solemn interest of the scene was increased by the presence of the deceased Envoy's Military Secretary, Major Lawrence, who was with him on the fatal 23d of December, and now stood at the foot of the grave, absorbed in those painful recollections which crowded upon his mind.

It was hoped that a public funeral would have been accorded to the remains of one so eminent in station, and who fell in the discharge of his public duty. It was resolved otherwise. The arguments which have been advanced against it are, we must confess, any thing but satisfactory. But though these public honours have been denied him, his own relatives will find the omission more than compensated by the respect spontaneously offered to his memory by the large body of friends who assembled on Saturday around his grave.

MORTALITY IN THE JAILS.—The *Herkers* hinted last week that the crowded state of our jails at this Presidency, and the increase of mortality had attracted the attention of the Court of Directors, and that some decisive change in the administration of criminal justice might shortly be expected. The subject is one of great importance, involving as it does not only the interests of the fifty thousand prisoners now in confinement, but the security of the community at large. The punishment awarded to criminals is intended partly as a retributive measure, partly as a check on the commission of crime, and the increase or diminution of crime must in some measure depend on the degree to which punishment serves to deter from the commission of it.

The increase of prisoners in our jails has arisen not so much from the increase of crime, as from the abolition of corporal punishment, and the substitution of protracted imprisonment in its stead; and one of the measures for reducing the number of prisoners which our contemporary states as being under consideration, is a return to the use of the *Karak*. To differ from so high an authority as Lord William Bentinck, on such a subject, might save of presumption; but as he considered it impolitic to abolish corporal punishment in every instance, the propriety of its abolition must have appeared to him to rest on circumstances. The circumstances of the country recommend the use of the *Karak*. As a punishment it is perfectly in accordance with the habits and feelings of society in this country. The servile culprits who compose the vast majority of our prisoners, so far as punishment deters from crime, would be more deterred from its commission by the fear of the rotun than by the fear of imprisonment; and the interests of society would, we think, be benefited if the use of the cane was again resorted to. The mortality which prevails in jails when these crowded by the unwholesome substitution of confinement for the whipping post, furnishes an additional argument for corporal punishment. It is more humane to subject a man to a dozen or two of strokes and dismiss him, than to keep him for two or three years in a crowded jail, where his life is endangered. If it be said, that the man who has been chastised with stripes remains for life a stunted man, and that his return to a virtuous course is highly problematical; the same may be said in a great measure of the man who has been set to work in a house, the staple of which are generally indolence.

We believe the general experience of every society is against the efficacy of confinement, and in favour of that of corporal punishment, and that its voice is all but unanimous for its being restored.

The Court, it is said, propose also to diminish the mortality in jails, by thinning the population by means of emigration. They are desirous of transporting those who are sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and more. Transportation would certainly be more conducive to the health of the culprit than a residence in our suffocating jails; it would be advantageous also to the settlements to which the convict may be sent, where labour is scarce and dear; but it would be far more expensive to the state. It is chiefly on this ground that the objection to it rests. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the present number of convicts is barely sufficient to keep the public roads in repair, and unless Government is prepared to sanction a distinct outlay for this specific purpose, the abstraction of five or six thousand labourers will be severely felt. It is true, that no labour is so expensive as convict labour. Our roads might be repaired at a far less cost, on contract, than by the compulsory labour of prisoners. The wisest plan that could be adopted would be to compel the prisoners to earn their bread by some trade within the walls of the prison, and make their punishment consist in regular labour and close discipline; and to invite tenders for the repairs of the roads; but Government has no means and appliances for the establishment of trades in prisons, and no disposition to "use its ways" by devoting public funds to the work. Our roads are now kept in repair because Government is constrained to feed the convicts, and is anxious to obtain some return. When these convicts have been dispersed to other settlements, the roads will run rapidly to decay.

But one cause of the mortality in jails among the working class of convicts is to be found, if we are not much mistaken, in the inequality of the food allowed them. One meal of cooked food, a day is barely sufficient to keep soul and body together in a convict who is sentenced to labour. An intermediate mouthful of pulque is a poor succedaneum. This assertion is supported by apparently strong evidence. In one return now before us, in a jail in which a single meal a day is allowed, the mortality among the labouring prisoners, in fifteen months, was one in eight; among the non-labouring prisoners, one in thirty-two; among the debtors only one in sixty-nine. How far this result of the single meal system may be borne out by the experience of other jails, we cannot say; perhaps this article may induce some of our friends in the interior to furnish us with jail statistics, but it is manifest from the vast difference of mortality between those who labour and those who do not, that the same quantum of food which suffices for the one will not answer for the other. From the evidence now before us, we are driven to the conclusion that if the convicts who are subjected to labour, had two meals a day, the mortality would be greatly diminished.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

—The *Hughly* Steamer has arrived from Madras. Part of that town had been burnt. The Commissioner had, as one of his last acts, visited the western frontier, with a view to effect a settlement of the southern boundary. There was a report that an ambassador from China had ar-

shred at Ranoo, with an escort of a thousand men, and that Theroowdy had ordered him to reduce the number to forty. Is the brother of the man and the cousin brother, but also from these he allows to regard as his own tributaries?

It is an amusing coincidence, that just at the time when public attention has been drawn to the Ningo Ball, we should receive an account which we have given elsewhere—of the casting of a magnificent Ball at Bangalore, weighing 900 tons! Should our troops ever visit Bangalore, they visited Ningo, this Ball will fall into their possession; but they fear the Prime Committee will not refuse, as they did the Ningo ball, a Ball which contains 617 lbs. avoirdupois of silver, and 110 lbs. of gold.

Mr. H. V. Bayley, the Secretary to the Council of Education, has been sent, as the papers say, to Midnapore to officiate as a Special Deputy Collector. Dr. Monat has been appointed to succeed him as Secretary to the Council of Education, and Mr. T. B. Davidson is to do the duty of Secretary in the Education department. As both these gentlemen have quite as many other duties as they can well get through, the business of public instruction will as matter of course fall into abeyance, since nothing beyond the fragments of official leisure are to be bestowed on it.

The papers from Bombay announce the arrival of the *Suez Steamers* from Karachi, which she left on the 7th of April. So entirely had our enemies believed the dawkin, that Sir Charles Napier's victory at Hyderabad is not been heard of there, twelve days after the event.

Letters from Sindh state, that Lord Ellenborough, finding Agra too hot, has abandoned the experiment he was trying on his constitution, and has resolved upon retreating to the Hills.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

A *Dell's Gazette* extra has just come in, announcing that the old Rames of Kythul, one of the Sikh protected states, has declared war against Lord Ellenborough, and defeated a detachment of British troops to the number of two hundred. Kythul is the largest of the Protected states, and contains 500 villages, which yield a revenue of more than 200 lakhs of Rupees, fifty thousand pounds sterling, by the year. The old incumbent was a paralytic, recently died without issue, and according to treaty, this small little estate descended to the ruling power. The old Rames however was determined not to give up his possessions. He is said to have sent his porter running to the heads of the villages to call on them to rally round his standard. They mustered six thousand men and foot, and fell on the two companies stationed there, who made a brave resistance, and retreated to Kernal, but not till after Capt. Whistler had been killed, Lieut. Farr wounded, and one fifth of the brave little band killed or disabled, and their camp burned. A large body of troops has been sent out to fight the old Rames, and there can be no doubt of their success.

Mr. F. O'Hanlon has been dismissed from the Magistracy by the Deputy Governor.

The Bombay papers state, that some official persons have been to examine Dutch's Island, which is represented by the seat of malaria. It was reported to be the intention of Government to make it the prison of the Amers of Feinde.

Lord Ellenborough's proclamation on the receipt of Sir Charles Napier's second victory has just reached us; and we have placed it among the extracts. It exhibits quite a great improvement upon previous communications which have been issued from the same mind. If we had not been assured that his Lordship does not read the local papers—Mr. Hutcheson's *Gazette* excepted—we should be inclined to flatter ourselves that the structure of the paper had been without their use.

Sir Charles Napier's dispatch will also be found in another column. It is of the same coarse character as his letters. The style is clumsy and dilapidated. We observe by a glance of the

eye that it is the production of a brave soldier. It contains a great victory in the simplest language. The General does ample justice to his brave companions in arms without allowing us to suppose that he thought for a moment of his own glory. There is one remarkable feature in this dispatch, which deserves not only to be commended but to be reproduced in every other despatch. It mentions by name the soldiers and non-commissioned officers who distinguished themselves in the engagement in their personal conflict with the enemy and in capturing their standards. How cheaply might a new impulse be given to the soldiers, and elevated motives to exertion be infused into their minds, if this noble example of General Napier's was generally followed.

Dost Mahomed is at one end of the Khyber and Akbar Khan at the other. He has come down to Jullahabad to meet his father. The Court of Lahore begins to tremble for the security of its possessions beyond the river. Five Regiments had previously been sent to reinforce Attock. On hearing of Akbar Khan's movement, two others were sent with five guns.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

Sir George Pollock has arrived at Dinapore, of which Division he assumes the command.

The Mail which arrived last year on the 17th, has not yet made its appearance. The last Bombay papers are totally at a loss to account for the delay.

The *Bombay Gentlemen's Gazette* states, that intelligence had been received to the effect, that the troops which had been sent from Hyderabad had captured Omroote, which is on the verge of the Desert. But the intelligence wants confirmation. If Omroote has fallen, Maerpoor, which lies half way between Hyderabad and that place, must have been previously captured, and the capture of so important a place would undoubtedly have been announced.

The Bombay papers state, that Major Clibborn had demanded a Court Martial, in retributions to the officer at Mowee, in which his corps was not suffered to fight. It was said, to be a misunderstanding of the orders sent to it.

Further particulars of the affair at Kythul appear in the papers of this morning. It is said that the two companies acknowledge to the loss of only thirty men, while the enemy lost five hundred; but as the enemy remained masters of the field, it is impossible that the retreating troops should have been able to form any estimate of the loss. They retreated in good order to Kernal, which was drawn into a state of unusual commotion by the event. It was determined at length to send off a force sufficiently large to meet any emergency. One of the letters published in the *Dell's Gazette* states, that there is not a history gun between that city and Ferozepore.

The grounds upon which Mr. O'Hanlon has been relieved from the magistracy are, that "the transaction betrays on his part such serious defects of judgment and discretion, and unfortunately so wide a departure from some of those principles which are of importance to a due administration of justice, that Government cannot consistently with its duty to the public, permit him, after the exposure which has taken place, to retain his position as one of the Magistrates of Calcutta." It is said, that Mr. O'Hanlon intends to appeal to Lord Ellenborough.

The *Havicks* states, that Government have purchased the Kildarepoor docks for five lakhs of Rupees, and that a dock is to be prepared capable of accommodating steamers of the largest size.

The Subscription for the *Thousandth of Mr. Greenlaw* has amounted to 10,000 Rs. of which 2000 Rs. have been collected. At a meeting of the subscribers held yesterday, it was resolved that the sum of 2000 Rs. be appropriated to a Marble bust, and the remainder to a service of plate with a marble inscription.

The *Bengal British* has in its weekly number on Thursday last. The resolution regarding the

loyalty of the new association has been considerably modified; but in our humble opinion it is altogether out of place. The more the *British* tells of its loyalty, the more that loyalty is likely to be brought into suspicion. There are certain virtues, of the male as well as of the female character, the existence of which is always taken for granted, till it appears necessary to assert it.

MONDAY, APRIL 24.

The London Mail of the 4th of March came in on Saturday morning, in forty-eight days. At this favorable season of the year it reached Bombay in forty days. The same of the delay is traced to certain improvements in the machinery which retarded the progress of the steamer to the extent of three days.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, advertising to the petition which the Landholders are about to present to Government begging that a retrospective effect may be given to the rule which releases all parcels of ground under fifty bighas from assessment, suggests that the Landholders themselves should be obliged to supply all the lands to that extent of which they have dispossessed their tenants. He affirms that the Resumption survey has done nothing in comparison with the Zamindari survey.

The *Dell's Gazette* publishes letters from Kernal which contradict the report of Capt. Whistler's death, in the attack made by the troops belonging to the old Gases of Kythul. Mr. Clark was busy superintending the arrangements for putting down this insurrection, and it is stated that General Fane was to take the command of the troops, who after all will probably find nothing to do. The more report of their advance will be sufficient to disperse the rabble army, unless there should be other clash engaged in the plot.

The intelligence from Agre is, that Lord Ellenborough intends to give a grand ball and supper on the approaching St. George's day in honor of Her Majesty's birth-day, and that he proposes to proceed to Hyderabad, in Sindh. The former was to take the command of the troops, who after all will probably find nothing to do. The more report of their advance will be sufficient to disperse the rabble army, unless there should be other clash engaged in the plot.

The Madras papers hold out a hope, that the transit duties at that Presidency are about to be abolished. It is time they should be. The 'curse' as Mr. Parker called these duties, has always been heavier at Madras than ever it has been; yet we were relieved of it seven years ago.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

The period for the departure of the next Mail from Calcutta is the 5th of May, which is ten days earlier than usual. A similar anticipation of the regular period has been announced for the three succeeding months, to afford the *Bombay Steamers* sufficient time to reach Suez in the tenth of the monsoon.

The *Star* remarks, that four of the officers recently removed from the Senger and Northbrook agency have been appointed Quarter Masters and interpreters of their corps, viz. Lieutenants William Dymally, James Dymally, and that these appointments must be satisfactory to their minds as showing that their dismissal from civil employ has made no unfavorable impression on the Commander-in-Chief.

The letter from the Landholders' Society to the Government of Bengal, regarding the operation of the new rule in the districts of the *British* and *Havicks* of this day. It is too long for our limited space, but we hope to be able to discuss the grievances of which it complains next week.

The *Star* states, that the new rule has been made during since the appointment of a separate Magistrate at Howrah opposite Calcutta; that if he proves to be the south of the district, they break forth in the form of a petition, and he is to know where to discover the reason as he assess the districts. That paper states, that on Saturday night they came upon an extensive robbery, and mutilated the owner of the house they entered. These facts only serve to show the necessity of establishing a separate Magistrate in this populous district.

There was a respectable number of persons yesterday evening at the house of Mr. Greenlaw to present him with a public address signed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta in the

FARDRECK THE GREAT'S ESTIMATE OF THE
REBIRTH OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE SEVEN YEARS
WAR.—"The king calculates that the war cost him
 80,000 soldiers and upwards of 1,500 officers; three
 generals and 101 staff-officers had either fallen
 in battle or died of their wounds. In the whole, the
 Russian army lost during the war about 4,000 officers;
 for accidents and diseases carried off about the

and which probably has arisen not only from the color and preservation of the comet, but also from the same description, that has been given of them, either by the observers themselves, or by those who drew up the accounts, and perhaps did not fully comprehend the interesting meaning of the subject. The difficulty also is very much increased from the want of drawings to represent the exact appearance seen; which, if carefully and judiciously described by this method, than by any verbal description. During the present century no other eclipses of this kind has taken place in the United States of America, which was observed by Mr. Fournier, and the same account, has been published in the sixth volume of the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*. These are the cases of interest that are on record since the invention of the telescope, within which period we must necessarily limit our attempt to acquire any useful information relative to this remarkable phenomenon. But, I must proceed with my narrative.

My original intention was to have taken up my station, for observing the eclipse, at Diges, in the south of France; and I had proceeded on my way thither till I arrived at Lyons, where I found that I had a few days to spare; and, as I had proposed to visit Venice before my return home, I altered my route, and resolved to proceed in a quiet manner, along the line of the great canal, and to witness the eclipse, when I proposed to halt at the most convenient place that might offer. I therefore turned off towards Charenton, and crossing the Alps at Mont Cenis, passed the great chain of the mountains, and arrived at Paris about noon on July 7th. As this place was directly on the central line of the comet's shadow, I resolved at once to make it my headquarters. I had intended to apply to the director of the university there, for the use of a convenient place where I might observe the eclipse; but I was generally anticipated in this respect, by a notice from one of the Professors, who having learned of my arrival and my object, immediately and obligingly came to offer me the use of any one of the apartments in the university that might be considered most adapted for my purpose. On accompanying him to the university, with this object, I selected one of the upper rooms of the building, which was admirably adapted for making the observations. The apartment was very liberally furnished with the necessary apparatus, and with every instrument at the university, that I might require for my use. But, I had taken with me from London the same 24-inch telescope, which I had formerly used in the smaller eclipse of May 15, 1822, as already described in the tenth volume of the *Memoirs of the Society*; and I therefore informed him that all I wanted was a table and stool during the whole time of the eclipse, being fully persuaded that nothing is so injurious to the making of accurate observations, as the interference of any extraneous object. Acting upon this hint, he immediately took the key from the outside of the door, and placed it in the inside, and told me that I might lock myself in; but there was no occasion for this precaution, for although I heard numerous foot-steps pass the door, in consequence to an adjoining apartment, which was also used as an observatory until noon, no one attempted to enter the room in which I was located. At four o'clock in the morning of the eventful day I went to the university, in order to prepare for the observation; and at that early hour I found many of the students and old scholars were walking about. All manner of trifles of all kinds were seen in the street near the horizon, but the sun soon got above this observation, and the remainder of the day was quiet and clear. At four o'clock was not a cloud was to be seen in any part of the heavens, visible from my window, during the whole time of the eclipse. It was on the day as that which I had formerly observed in the smaller eclipse of May 15, 1822, that I had a very good observation of the commencement, and the end of the eclipse; but I did not pay any great attention to these secondary objects; and, as my observations were not adjusted to current moon time, these observations can be of no use, except as indicating the duration of the eclipse, which, according to my reckoning, was 15. 58m. 30.6s mean time. As the moon passed over the horizon, and in conjunction with the sun, I watched very carefully, and with much anxiety, the approach of the horizon of the moon towards the still invisible horizon of the sun, which was now rapidly assuming a fine aureole, the precursor of total obscuration. I was a great deal concerned, in order to observe the phenomenon, notwithstanding the fact that I had been informed by the secretary by an American observer; and the power of the eye glass was about 60. When the total obscuration took place, the colored glass was removed, and at least looked at the black disk of the moon, which were seen in the smaller eclipse of 1822; they would probably produce the same appearance. Then, however, did not make their appearance; on, at least, they were not so distinct as they were in the smaller eclipse; and, in fact, they were distinctly visible; and, in fact, they were not so distinct as they were in the smaller eclipse.

chromometer, and was the act of counting the seconds in order to ascertain the time of their duration, when I was surrounded by a tremendous burst of applause from the streets below, and at the same moment was startled at the sight of one of the most brilliant comets I had ever seen. The comet was a magnificent sight. For, at that instant, the dark body of the moon was suddenly surrounded with a aureole, or kind of bright light, similar in shape and relative position to that which rendered the comet so remarkable, and which, by the French is designated an aureole.

Paris contains many thousand inhabitants, the major part of whom were at this early hour, walking about the streets and squares, or looking out of windows, in order to witness this long talked of phenomenon; and when the total obscuration took place, which was instantaneous, there was an universal shout from every observer, which "made the welkin ring;" and, for the moment, withdrew my attention from the object with which I was immediately occupied. I had indeed anticipated the appearance of a luminous aureole round the moon during the time of total obscuration; but I did not suppose that any of the thousands of preceding eclipses that I had read, to witness so magnificent an exhibition as that which took place. I had imagined (erroneously as it seems) that the aureole would be exhibited in luminous appearance, would not be greater than that faint conical light which sometimes takes place on a summer's evening, and that it would enclose the moon like a ring. I was therefore somewhat surprised and astonished at the splendid scene which now so suddenly burst upon my view. It riveted my attention so effectually that I quite lost sight of the string of beads, which however was not completely obscured, when this phenomenon first appeared. I apprehended that only a few seconds of time (perhaps 3 or 4) were wanting to complete the perfect obscuration of the sun; but I cannot speak on this point with much certainty. I had previously noted down some of the principal objects to which I was desirous of directing my attention during the time of total obscuration, and which seem to have given rise to much discussion on former occasions. These, as far as the aureole is concerned, had reference principally to its color, its lustre or repose, its magnitude and extent, its state of motion or position, and its coinciding with the sun or the moon; its centre; then, as to the moon, whether any light were discernible, or any communication of light on the dark side; and, as to the nature of darkness in the atmosphere, the change of color in surrounding clouds, and some other points not requisite here to enumerate further. The time however for making observations of this kind is always so short (in total eclipses (in the present case being less than 15 minutes) that one individual can scarcely attend to all the objects that are requisite to be noticed; more especially when the attention is called away (as in this instance) by any new phenomenon which had not been previously observed, or even anticipated. It is therefore desirable, in any future occurrence of this nature, that a division of labor should be made between 3 or 4 observers at the same place: each attending solely to the part which he has selected for his particular object.

The breadth of the aureole, measured from the circumference of the moon, appeared to me to be nearly equal to half the moon's diameter. It had the appearance of brilliant rays. The light was most dense (judged, I may say quite down) close to the border of the moon, and became gradually and uniformly more attenuated as its distance therefrom increased, assuming the form of diverging rays, in a reticulate manner, and of the consistency of smoke and of a several length; so that in an part of the aureole could I discover the regular and well defined shape of a ring at its outer margin. It appeared to me to have the appearance of the aureole, but I was not taking any accurate measures for determining this point. Its color was quite white, not pure white, nor yellow, nor red; and the rays had a vivid and gliding appearance, as if they were composed of some light illuminator might be supposed to assume, if forced into a similar shape. I should think it not impossible to give a satisfactory representation of this phenomenon by some artificial contrivance, such as a light illuminator like it, in miniature, by the reflection of the sun's light from a piece of broken glass; and on a larger scale, by the use of the sun's rays through a grove of trees; but in both these cases it is necessary to choose the central portion of the rays. The brilliancy of the aureole was however quite as great as that which is produced by other of the natural lights here alluded to. I have annexed herewith a drawing of the aureole, representing as nearly as I can preserve in my recollection, the appearance of the aureole and rays, and the position of the sun, as they appeared at the middle of the total obscuration. I had no time or opportunity for ascertaining the deviation of the moon from the actual position of the aureole, at any other point of its progress.

Spent and remaining however in this remarkable phenomenon, only was, and although it could

not fail to call forth the admiration and applause of every beholder, yet I must confess that there was at the same time something in its singular and beautiful appearance that was appalling; and I can hardly imagine that unworldly notions may occasionally have been excited in the minds of some of the observers, more especially in times when the true cause of the phenomenon may have been but faintly understood, and the phenomenon itself wholly unexplained. But the most remarkable circumstance attending this phenomenon (at least, that which most engaged my observation during the short interval of total obscuration, and drew my attention from all other objects of interest) was the appearance of three large protuberances apparently emanating from the circumference of the moon, but evidently forming a portion of the aureole. They had the appearance of mountainous, of a prominent elevation; their colour was red, tinged with blue or purple; perhaps the colour of the peach blossom would more nearly represent it. They somewhat resembled the snowy tops of the Alpine mountains, when colored by the rising or setting sun. They resembled the Alpine mountains also in another respect, inasmuch as their light was perfectly steady, and had none of that flickering or quivering motion so visible in the light of the candles. All the three protuberances were of the same moderate cast of colour, and very distinct from the brilliant white light that formed the aureole; but they differed in position, in size, and in shape. Mr. Baily exhibited a drawing on which was represented the appearance of the shape, size, and position of these several protuberances. The whole of these three protuberances were of the same moderate cast of color, at least, I never lost sight of them, when looking in that direction; and, when the first ray of light was admitted from the sun, they vanished with the aureole altogether, and day-light was then thickly restored. My attention was so constantly taken by these remarkable and unexpected appearances, that I continued to watch for the re-appearance of the aureole, and therefore cannot add my testimony to the re-occurrence of this phenomenon.

The darkness, during the time of total obscuration, was not so great as I had anticipated. I had caused a lighted candle to be prepared, in order to be ready in case of need; but I eventually anticipated it; as I found it could read very small print, and use the time by my chronometer, without its aid. Prior to the commencement of the eclipse I had observed a great number of swallows flying about; but towards the middle of the eclipse they had all vanished, and did not appear again till about 10 minutes after the first ray of light emanated from the sun, when they were as active, and soon became as numerous, as ever. During the time of total obscuration, I watched the moon, and the position of the body of the moon, but could not discern any bright spot that might be mistaken for a hole; nor could I discover any communications issuing from the dark side of the moon. These, however, were the secondary observations. I was told that several stars were seen, but I could not spare the time to look after for them myself; every moment was occupied with more important matter. Having thus given a detail of all the principal circumstances that occurred, and precisely in the manner in which they presented themselves to my view, so far as my recollection (connected to memory, immediately after the event) will assist me, I had intended to have subjected to this communication an account of the several phenomena that had been seen on former occasions of this kind, and to have compared the various descriptions with each other, in order to see how far any difference that was observed might be reconciled with present appearance; but I was so much occupied with the present event, that I could not do so. I adopted in my memoir relative to the smaller eclipse in 1826. But, I fear that I may have been somewhat too much influenced by the force of the meeting; and I am moreover of opinion that a review of this kind can be taken with greater advantage at a more extended period of time, when the memory will be more free of the several observations that have been made on the present eclipse, at different places on the Continent, and which might thus be introduced into the present memoir, and a more complete description would be useful to future observers. I may probably retrieve again upon the time and situation of the Society's Affair.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS

ORDERED BY THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE, BY RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE, THAT THE SENATE DO PASS, That the Secretary of State do cause to be printed, and the copies to be distributed, of the report of Mr. C. A. Lamberton, Assistant to the Secretary of the United States of America, in the expedition of Mr. A. S. Lamberton, to the Arctic region, in the summer of 1846.

[illegible]

Subscribers' names and all contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. JOHN ROBINSON, at SEABOARD.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 435. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MAY 4th. 1843.

[Price 1/6. In monthly, or in six parts, if paid in advance.]

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government intends to despatch the Fast Mail Steamers at the following months, on the dates specified, viz.

The *Sumner* of June on the 25th May.
of July on the 19th June.
of August on the 12th July.
of September on the 5th August.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given, that no latest sale date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the *Sumner*, appointed to leave Bombay next month, will be Monday the 25th instant.

Wm. MOORE,
Deputy Post Master.
Post Office, Genl. Post Office,
The 24th April, 1843.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editor of the *Friend of India* begs to acknowledge the following donations:—

From M. R. Gubbins, Esq. Co's. Rs. 100, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta; and Co's. Rs. 75, to the Saller's Home, Calcutta.

SCINDA.—Since our last issue intelligence has been received of the capture of Meerpoor and its environs. Meerpoor was occupied by Sir Charles Napier without opposition. As the Scinde was rapidly rising at Hyderabad, he felt it his duty to fix his head quarters there, and to send a detachment against Omereote. It was said to be defended by a powerful garrison; and it was expected to require a long and arduous siege, which it appeared undesirable to undertake at so advanced a period of the season, while the India was rising with universal force. He resolved therefore to defer the investment of the place, and had issued orders for the retirement of the troops when his commander was informed that it had been evacuated. Between his anxiety to gratify the desires of the General in Chief by the occupation of this important post, and his desire not to disobey positive orders, he knew what course to adopt. In this dilemma, Lieut. Brown, of the Bengal Engineers, rode forty miles to Hind Quarters and forty miles back again, to find a Scindian man, in the month of April, to obtain the General's permission to take possession of the Fort. The permission was of course readily given. This extraordinary exertion of Lieut. Brown is mentioned in the despatch to the Governor General, in a manner well calculated to excite admiration—by a simple narrative of the fact. We have now therefore possession of every fortress in Scinde without hindrance. It is to all appearance completely subdued. The Amere have been removed to Bombay, and the administration of the country, the collection of the revenue, and the charge of the Police, has been formally assumed by British officers.

Sir Charles Napier is issuing his instructions to the Magistrates and Collectors of Hyderabad, Kanbeer and Sukker, directing that they shall not make any avoidable change in the ancient customs and laws of the country as we now find them; because "the conquest of the country is a sufficient tribulation for the people of that country." Slavery is among the most ancient customs and laws of Scinde, and the institution is not so intimately interwoven with the habits and feelings of society that few circumstances are likely to excite greater convulsion than the

sudden and peremptory abolition of it. Lord Ellenborough peremptorily decreed freedom to every slave in Scinde within a week after hearing that the country was ours, and made all Acts of holder's Society for a modification of the New Parliament which relate to Slavery current in Sale Law; but the object it proposes is so that newly acquired province. It is impossible to reconcile the decree of the Governor General with the orders of the Governor of Scinde. They are diametrically opposed to each other, yet the Governor General has approved and confirmed the General's Orders. Are we to understand by this confirmation that Slavery is not abolished in Scinde, and that Lord Ellenborough has availed himself of the opening afforded by Sir Charles Napier's orders, to cast into abeyance, an order of his own, which, under the circumstances in which it was passed, will be pronounced by the most ardent abolitionists, not only injudicious but pernicious?

The Amere of Scinde have arrived at Bombay and have been treated by the Governor with all that generous consideration which it was in his power to bestow on them. We copy from the *Times* an account of their demeanour and appearance. It is calculated to create painful interest. Though the Amere have no claim to that greatness of character which is "sanctioned by fall from power," it is impossible to contemplate without pain, the situation of men who not three months since were independent princes ruling over a large country, and honoured even to adulation, and are now reduced to the humiliating condition of prisoners of war, shut out from every association which could impart pleasure, and left to raminate on their fall without any hope of relief. Though in their Government they were despotic, and commerce decayed, and the land withered under their sway, yet so sudden and calamitous a change in their circumstances involuntarily fills the mind with melancholy emotions.

"'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past," says Byron, and here is an exemplification of his assertion. Lord Ellenborough came out to restore peace to India, and we have had two bloody battles in a war of his own kindling. He impetuous Generals Nott and Pollock to retreat, retreat, retreat, while the prisoners, men, women, and children, were yet in the hands of the enemy, and the stain on our banner was not obliterated, and he has now been engaged in hastening reinforcements into a country with which we were at peace when he landed in India a twelvemonth ago. He censured Lord Auckland for engaging in a war which was a mistake and might be a crime, he has now given his opponents occasion to say that he has himself plunged into a war which is a crime, and may be a mistake. He who considered Dost Mahomed as having become our prisoner by unjustifiable means, now holds the Amere of Scinde as his own prisoners of war. The Governor General who declared he was content with the empire we were in possession of on the 1st of October, has added to it a large kingdom, fertile as Egypt, and larger than Persia. He who declared that the India was our boundary, has appointed British Officers to collect revenue and administer justice in a province beyond that

THE LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY'S PETITION ON THE NEW SALE LAW.—We regret that we are unable to find room for the petition of the Landholders' Society for a modification of the New Parliament which relates to Slavery; but the object it proposes is so small a compass, and the objections it advances to the existing system lie within so small a compass, that the following recapitulation of them may be sufficient. In the original draft of the Act it was provided, that all estates, of which the revenue had not been paid up on certain fixed days, (about four in the year) should be absolutely put up to auction and sold. It also directed that a notification of the Estates to be thus sold should be affixed in the Collector's office, at every Civil Court, and every thanna in the district, as well as on the estate advertised, not more than one month, and not less than fifteen days before the day of sale. In the Act which was eventually passed, this provision was omitted, and it was ordained that the estate should be peremptorily sold the day after the forfeiture had been incurred by the non-payment of the periodical instalment.

The Landholders' Society now prays that the provision which was originally made for giving adequate notice of the sale, may be restored; and they support the petition by the following observations. First, that the sale of the estate without notice is injurious to the defaulter, who receives the surplus proceeds of the sale after the public dues have been paid; in as much as the estate cannot be expected to sell for more than the fact of the sale is not known to those who have the means of paying an adequate price for it. Secondly, that it is injurious to mortgagors, who have advanced money on the security of the estate; and is calculated generally to discourage the devotion of capital, by way of loan, to agricultural operations. When the estate is thus sold, in a measure, under the rose, it is not likely to fetch a full price, and the mortgagor has little prospect of obtaining any thing like complete repayment of his loan. The publicity originally proposed would have had the effect of attracting purchasers and enhancing the value of the estate by competition, or it would have enabled the mortgagor to protect his own interests by himself bidding for the estate. Thirdly, The capitalist who is desirous of investing his money in landed property, has no opportunity of doing so under the present system at the periodical sales. He resides generally in Calcutta, or in the large towns in the interior, and it is impossible during the short interval which elapses between the forfeiture and sale of an estate, that he should be able to make arrangements for the purchase of it. It is impracticable for more reasons than one; but it is enough to state that it is physically impossible. The consequence is stated to be, that the estates fall into the hands of land speculators, or the Native officers of the Civil Court and of the Collectorate. Fourthly, The want of due publicity compromises the interests of co-purchasers, who are now allowed to purchase an estate thus brought to the bazaar in which they have a share. If they happen to be on the spot, well and good. If they are not within eight or ten hours' sail of the Collector, they cannot present

the estate by bidding for it. The last reason given by the Landholder's Society, that the situation of the holders of under-tenures is determined by the present system, appears to us to be feeble.

Their situation is equally unfortunate, wherever may purchase the estate. Their tenures are liable to be cancelled, and their rents to be enhanced whether the purchaser be a man of substance or a mere speculator; and experience proves that there is not much to choose between them, as it regards consideration for the ryots. The frequent sale of estates and the repeated change of masters is death to the happiness of the tenant; and it is therefore advantageous to them that the estate should pass into the hands of a man who has the desire and the power of retaining it, rather than of one who buys it in order to sell it again at an advantage; otherwise, it must be indifferent to whom the power of the acre is transferred.

The arguments brought against the system may therefore be resolved into two; the first, that estates when sold without due publication, do not realise an adequate sum, whereby the interests of the unfortunate defaulter, and of the mortgagees are sacrificed; and secondly, that the want of publicity prevents the distant capitalist from investing his money in land, or the absent co-purchaser from protecting his interest by purchasing the estate. The Society state that the value of estates has deteriorated under the operation of the new law. This statement, however, is altogether new, and quite opposed to the general impression of its results. We have always understood that since it came into operation, not only had the number of estates sold, but sales diminished, but that the prices bid for them exceeded the sums which had been realised for some years under the old system. The memorial declares that the value obtained in 1838-40 was 810 per cent. on the annual rent; that is, a little above three years' purchase; in 1840-41, 836 per cent., or about four years and a half's purchase; and in 1841-42, during the operation of the law, 864 per cent., or two years and a half's purchase. These statements may refer only to a single district laboring under peculiar disadvantages; or they may form the average of a general calculation which embraces every district.

In this latter case they would certainly go far to show that the law had failed to accomplish one of its chief objects, and ought to be modified. The Society have evidently had access to documents, from which these data have been drawn. We wish therefore they could at the same time have furnished us with a comparison of the number of estates brought to the hammer, through default, since the new law took effect, with the number usually put up to sale under the old system, as the feasibility of that public notice which they pray for, must depend in some measure on the number of notices to be thus issued. The more that number is multiplied, the greater is the chance that the sale will be vitiated by the non publication of some of them within the limited period. We believe there have been instances in which the sale of valuable estates—which require to be advertised—has been cancelled, and that recently, because the Judge did not bestir himself to affix the proclamation sent him in his Court, in due time. According to a recent decision of the Board, the non publication of a single notice within the time, not only nullifies the sale, but renders it necessary that the process of proclamation should begin de novo. If therefore any one, *Thames or Mowatt* should fail, stop

whatever came, through neglect or collusion, to affix the notice, so that fifteen clear days do not elapse between the publication and the sale, the sale must be postponed for three weeks or a month, and the estate must thus remain without a proprietor for nearly two months; for all the proprietary rights of the old landlord cease from the moment he is declared a defaulter. The inconvenience to which this would subject the purchaser must be taken into consideration in any modification of the law.

This new system of sales was not promulgated without fear and trembling. It was a bold attempt to enforce patriotism among the most dilatory people perhaps on earth, at the risk, if it failed, of having half the estates of the country thrown upon the hands of Government, and the collection of the revenue embarrassed to an insupportable degree. The experiment has succeeded almost miraculously; but while its success hangs in suspense, it was not without reason that Government declined to encumber the experiment by making the publication of numerous notices indispensable to the validity of a sale. They might have proved to be so numerous as to render it impossible for the sales to proceed on the appointed day for want of due notice. The act might have broken down in the first quarter, to the great inconvenience of the public interests. There has now been more than a twelvemonth's experience of the operation of the law, and the object sought by the Society may be reconsidered with advantage. There may be objections of which we are not aware to the concession of this point; and it might endanger the principle of the new system; but in ignorance of any such arguments, we must give our vote for the restoration of the *clausus*, and the due publication of notices previous to the sale. It is but reasonable that the defaulter should receive as high a price as can be obtained for an estate, the loss of which deprives him of the means of support. It is desirable that the mortgagee should not lose the amount he has advanced on an estate. It is important to the interests of society, not less than of Government, that capitalists should be enabled to invest their money in land. It is one of the strongest arguments in favour of a secondary over a primary settlement, that the wealth which is accumulated in traffic or by economy, can be invested in the purchase of land; and whatever encourages this investment, must, from that circumstance recommend itself to Government. If it be a fact that under the operation of this law estates have fallen to the value of only two years and a half's purchase, it is very desirable that an effort should be made to relieve our fiscal administration from such an opprobrium. And as the request is reasonable, and offered from no factious motives, the mere fact that the alteration would gratify a large body of wealthy and respectable natives, is a strong argument in its favour, even if so large a number of the European officers of Government had not declared themselves strongly in favour of it.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.—We have at length the pleasure of seeing the draft of an Act for strengthening the Police, and Criminal branch of the Judicial Department by the appointment of Deputy Magistrates. It is now more than two years since the glaring defects of our police system were forced on the notice of Government, and more than four years since the Committee appointed to search for the cause and cure of the disease sent in their report. During

this period we have conquered, lost, won, and abandoned Afghanistan; we have fortified and relinquished Herat; we have liberated Russian slaves at Khiva; dictated a peace to the Emperor of China under the walls of Nankin; and added Souda, fertile as Egypt, to the British territories. We have struck all Asia with surprise by the extent and magnitude of our enterprises. But we have not found either leisure or means for giving internal security to the people whose labour has furnished us, for the most part, with resources for these distant efforts. In the devotion of our national energies to foreign and dazzling expeditions, instead of to humble and but more useful reforms at home, the Government of India has only followed the footsteps of the Government of England, which is extending its influence to every quarter of the globe, while half its population is sunk into such a state of brutal ignorance as to be unable to write their names. The excuse is, that Government has had no time for domestic reformations; but this is only to say, in other words, that it considers them less important than the objects to which it has found time. If the mental improvement of the people at home, or the protection of property in India had been deemed a matter of paramount concern, it would have required no very long search to find both time and money for it.

The present enactment is very simple. It empowers the local Government to appoint unaccredited Deputy Magistrates, to perform either the Police or the Judicial functions of the Magistracy, leaving the distribution of their powers and the amount of their remuneration to the discretion of the local Authorities. This was evidently the first step in improvement. The country required an intermediate class of officers between the *Dagga* and the *Commissioned Magistrate*. It required functionaries of its order, to a larger extent than the peculiar organisation of the Civil service could furnish. To secure the services of such men, it was necessary to have recourse to the ability which the country itself presented. The best constructed system of reform must have been futile while Government was without the power of employing agents to work it. That power is now conferred on it by the Supreme Legislative authority in the country; and we shall now be happily enabled to hold the local Government "personally and individually responsible" to us Mr. Cobden's phrase,—for the establishment of an efficient Police. Nothing is now wanting but the heart to devote to this important branch of public duty, a sum equal to a fourth of the annual profits of its optimum speculations.

It is to be hoped that the power thus conferred on the local Government, will not be allowed to lie dormant, but that every district will be supplied with three or four Deputy Magistrates, to be stationed in the centre of small circles, so that they may be enabled completely to command them, and to allow nothing of importance to transpire in them without their knowledge. After having administered the Government of Bengal for more than twenty years, it is humiliating to think that we are nearly as ignorant of its internal condition, as on the day we took it into our own hands. Hitherto we have had no agency through which this valuable information could be collected. Our European functionaries have been for the most part stationary at particular places, the extent of their official duties has left them no leisure for acquiring a knowledge of the country

committed to their charge, while the migratory habits which Government has anxiously encouraged, left them little desire for collecting information relative to districts which they were likely so soon to quit. The establishment of Deputy Magistrates will give us a class of men of superior attainments, whose official duties will give them every facility for collecting statistical facts in the circle which they will be required to perambulate. It is much to be desired that the collection of such facts, as shall enable us to legislate with light and knowledge, and not in the dark, will be made a part of their official duty. A list of every village in their beat, of the number of houses and residents, the occupations of the people; their respective castes and classes; the register of deaths, the number of pukka houses, (to mark the progress of wealth;) of the schools or Colleges it may contain; the number, character and allowances of the village by watchman, together with many other details, which might be gradually collected, without interfering with their magisterial duties, ought to exist in the office of each Deputy Magistrate; and if he be a man of intelligent and active mind, he will feel a pleasure in prosecuting these researches. There can be no question that this information would serve in no small degree to facilitate his official labours.

There is one error in the draft Act which will be doubled when it comes again under the notice of the Legislative Council. It restricts the appointments to Natives of India. The new offices ought however to be placed on the same footing as the office of unincorporated Judge, and thrown open to all classes, Europeans, East Indian and Native.

FEWEL COOLIES.—A notification has just been issued by order of the Deputy Governor, which states his surprise that the number of female coolies who have accompanied the Coolies recently sent to the Mauritius, does not exceed on an average fifteen per cent, and his determination to adopt more stringent orders for the selection of those coolies whose families are willing to go with them, if the disproportion is not rectified. It is worthy of observation, that while the general average of female emigrants is thus stated at fifteen per cent, we find, on reference to the valuable statement furnished by the *Star*, that the proportion shipped by each agent presents a very material diversity. The proportion of females to males shipped by

Messrs. Jordan, was,	19
Smith, Garding and Co.	18
M. A. Erving,	15
Messrs. Langlois, Amalric and Co.	12
M. Sumers, May, Surtees and Co.	10
M. Artinger,	9
Messrs. Gillanders and Co.	8
M. Alan, Scott and Co.	5

This difference may be the result of inattention, or of instructions from the island, but it is desirable that a more reasonable proportion should be enforced by public authority. It will be found advantageous to the Coolies themselves, by preventing some cheque on their immoral propensities; it will be still more important to the women and children who would otherwise be abandoned to destitution. It will also prove no less beneficial to the planters themselves, inasmuch as it will create inducements for the emigrants to remain after the period of their service has expired. We are happy to find that the subject has

been taken up by the local Government in good earnest. Already have more than two thousand male labourers embarked without being accompanied by their families. Some of these may have been men without domestic ties, others may have been unmarried youths, but more than half of them consists of individuals who have left the country without making any provision for those whom they are bound to support, and have thus "abandoned their families to the parish." The evil which is perhaps inseparable from the system, should be reduced to the smallest possible amount.

The labourers who embarked for Demarara are returning in a body from thence, the period of their engagements having expired. They are represented as having saved on the average a hundred dollars a piece, and they might have saved more if they had been fairly dealt with by the planters. Their prospects in the island were very flattering, but they longed for home. "The poor Cooly sorrows," says a letter from *Berlice*, published in the *Anti Slavery Reporter*, "after his tawny kindred as much as do such of Europe's sons, whose length of residence here has not taught them to forget their home-lands." The proprietors of estates in that colony are blamed for their short-sighted policy in having neglected to ensure the emigration of the wives of the labourers and thereby insuring their continuance in a place "where their labour is rewarded a thousand fold beyond what it possibly can be in India." This circumstance may possibly induce the planters at the Mauritius to encourage rather than impede the efforts of Government to prevent the separation of the wife from the husband.

THE RECENT CASE OF CONTUMACY.—The arrival of the mail last week prevented our alluding to a case recently brought forward in the *Providence*, in which the wisdom and equity of our judicial institutions is deeply implicated. It appears that a dacoity was committed in the district of Bangalore, and an information lodged against one Chandan Taker as a party. The evidence to connect him with the robbery was that a gown suspected to be one of the stolen articles, was found in his house; but the gown could not be identified. As there appeared however to be sufficient cause of suspicion against him, the matter was referred to the *Sudder Nizam Court* in Calcutta, who ordered a Proclamation to be issued for his apprehension. Some months after, he was apprehended, and tried under Regulation IX. of 1808, found guilty of contumacy in not having surrendered himself, and under the provisions of that law was sentenced to imprisonment and transportation for *life*. He pleaded ignorance of the proclamation, and also absence on pilgrimage, but the plea was over-ruled; the sentence was confirmed by the highest Native Council, and the Government should interpose, he will soon fall a victim to a harsh and unjust sentence.

In this instance no blame attaches to the *Zillah* Judge or to the Nizam Court; they were bound by their oath to administer the law as they found it. It is the law itself which is in fault. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Regulation was passed, not with the view of establishing any principle of law, but to meet a particular emergency. Thirty-five years ago gang robbery had assumed to an alarming extent.

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It was in reference to such a state of things that the law now under consideration was passed. It is a suspension, so to speak, of the *Habeas Corpus Act*. Severe and unjust though it be, it was mild in comparison with the Regulation passed thirty-five years before to meet a similar danger. On that occasion Mr. Hastings, with the view of extirpating gang robbery, ordered that the culprit should be executed, that the village in which he resided should be fired, and that his whole family should be sold into slavery. The provisions of these two laws may be taken as a fair index of the state of public feeling in our Government at successive periods. That which appeared reasonable and natural in 1778, was deemed harsh and unjustifiable in 1808; a provision, which in the opinion of the Supreme Council, was eminently proper in 1808, is repudiated as unjust and barbarous in 1843. Milder and sounder principles have gradually obtained an ascendancy in the public conscience during the last seventy years; and our legislation ought to bear the impress of this improvement. The law we suppose will be immediately modified. If not, it had not grown out of circumstances which have ceased to exist, there would be a sufficient argument for its legislative repeal in the fact, that we have outgrown the wisdom of the law, and can no more reconcile our minds to the transportation of a man for life for so atrocious a crime as that of not voluntarily surrendering himself while he is not yet suspected of character, than the framers of that law could think of selling the convicted felon's family into slavery.

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SICKNESS AND MORALITY AMONG THE TROOPS AT BARRABETTOR.—We have been favoured with a valuable pamphlet on this subject by Dr. Finch, the Surgeon of the 57th Regiment, now stationed at that cantonment, and proceed to present a brief analysis of its contents to our readers.

The extent to which European troops among the troops at Barrackpore, has long been a subject of anxiety to the public authorities, and great thanks are due to Dr. Finch for the exertions he has made to bring the subject forward in a practical shape. He has selected for examination the state of three Regiments, the 3d, the 57th, and the 58th, and given us a comparative statement of the ratio of sickness and mortality in them during the three years previous to their arrival at Barrackpore, and the two years and four months of their residence there. In the 3d Regiment, the per centage of sickness during the years 1835, 1836 and 1837 in which they were stationed at Mysore, was respectively 44; 43 and 52. In the first year after it reached Barrackpore, the per centage rose to 64; in the second to 93, and in the first four months of the third year, to 28. The returns of the 57th Regiment present the same distressing results. It was stationed at Benares in 1835, '36, and '37, and the ratio of sick to the strength of the Regiment was respectively 46; 44 and 52 per cent. In 1838, when at Barrackpore, it rose to 63; in 1839 to 94, and in the first four months of 1840, had actually reached 53; that is, the number of sick during a third of the year was as great as at Benares during a twelve month. The reports from the 58th Regiment, are of the same character. Dr. Finch has been unable to obtain returns of the sickness in this corps while stationed in the Upper Provinces, and he has therefore taken three years of their residence at Jumnalpoor, a station in the humid climate and soil of Bengal. The ratio there was greater than among the troops stationed in the Western Provinces; but it bears no comparison to the ratio exhibited at Barrackpore. At Jumnalpoor the per centage of sickness was in three successive years, 53; 67; 55—low in the third year then, in the second. The same corps at Barrackpore in 1838 presented a per centage of 70; in 1839 of 97; and in the first four months of 1840 of 28.

It appears therefore that the extent of sickness increases with the length of time the troops are stationed at Barrackpore.

But it is in the ratio of mortality that the returns are most appalling. The 3d Regiment lost in thirty-six months at Mysore, 38 men; in twenty-eight months at Barrackpore, the casualties amounted to 107. The 57th Regiment lost 35 men in three years at Benares; it lost 120 in two years and four months at Barrackpore. The 58th Regiment lost at the Bengal station of Jumnalpoor, only 34 men in thirty-six months; and 181 in twenty-eight months at Barrackpore.

We gather from these and other data that the mortality among the Europeans at Barrackpore exceeds four fold that of the same regiments when stationed at other places; that the mortality increases according to the length of their detention at this encampment, having been in the three years, 48 in the first year, 180 in the second, and 140 in the first four months of the third year. We also learn that the casualties are greatest among the young soldiers than among those who have been inured to the hardships of a military life; and that of 941 casualties in a given time, 184 occurred among Europeans under the rank of sergeant.

This unwholesomeness and mortality are caused by Dr. Finch to be a combination of causes; and that the climate of Bengal, so different from that of the Western Provinces, is in a fact, entirely responsible for it; and that the climate is far more

injurious to the soldiers than the West than to the Native. Every European who has a number of up-country servants in his employ, is struck off of this fact by the frequent changes among them, owing in a great measure to sickness. But this will not altogether account for the mortality. Jumnalpoor has nearly all the disadvantages of a Bengal climate. It has heat and moisture, and long continued rains against it; yet the 38th lost more than twice as many men in four months at Barrackpore than it did in three years at that station. We cannot altogether agree with Dr. Finch in attributing the sickness and mortality to the position of Barrackpore. In both seasons of the year, the wind comes from the north-east and south-west, over the broad expanse of a whole some river. In the cold weather it is subject to fog; but so is the rest of the country. The diet of the Europeans has been charged with half their sickness. It is quite possible that the deteriorated *Atta* which they purchase for the sake of cheapness, may not agree with them, and that the sudden change from wheat to rice, may be detrimental; but we are told that at Jumnalpoor they all took to rice, because it was very cheap, and yet enjoyed unimpaired health. The last campaign presented numerous instances in which Europeans were scinted in their meals for months; and very obliged to live on food to which that of Barrackpore would have been a luxury, but they were not disabled by sickness. The cheapness of fruit and the indiscrimination with which it is devoured, may justly be reckoned among the causes of disease. Neither is the water they drink without its influence on their health. Instead of resorting to the Ganges, the water of which is sweet and may be defecated for a trifle, they have imbibed a superstitious prejudice against it, and take only the water to be found in the tanks, which, at some seasons of the year, is unwholesome. The Europeans are also over-fitted, and in this lies perhaps much of the secret of their bodily complaints. "The Station and Regimental duties bear heavily on the men at Barrackpore, many of whom do not sleep in their huts for many successive nights, and are scarcely able to bear this continued call on them." In addition to the Station and Regimental duties, the troops are required to garrison Fort William, and to furnish guards for the public offices and buildings in Calcutta, where they suffer materially in their health. No conveniences are allowed them, and every arrangement seems as though it was designed to abridge and not prolong existence.

Some of these causes of disease Government has already begun to remove, and if we are not mistaken, much is due in this respect to the representations of Dr. Finch himself. The troops at Barrackpore are to be relieved biennially; and a large shed is to be erected for the guard at the side in Calcutta. Other causes may also be obviated. The foliage at Barrackpore may be curtailed; filth drains may be purified; and the public ponds guarded from impurities; neither is there any objection to a vigorous Medical Police in the encampment. But it is impossible to cast a glance at the huts, the hovels, rather the kennels in which the men live, without feeling that if every other element of disease and death were removed, these wretched buildings, would be enough to ruin the health of an army. The crying evil of the climate of Bengal is dampness, yet here the floor of the huts is damp even for nearly five months in the year. At the season when the sun starts down in the west, rays from above, as it were, a "damp" (p. 10); the

earth extended with again, furnished from beneath its contribution of dampness to the elements of death. We do not say that if the Europeans' huts were raised beyond the influence of humidity, they would not die; but it is a matter of experience that Armenians in the grave of half the Regiments sent there, while the men continued to sleep on the floor, and that since they have been accommodated with elevated stages, such as the inhabitants of the province use, it has become almost a sanatorium.

DELHI RELIEF FUND.—We were favored some time back with a Brief Statement of the establishment, present condition and prospects of the Delhi Relief Society, which bears a strong resemblance in its constitution and object to the Calcutta District Charitable Society. The institution on its present footing originated in a Minute drawn up by the Officiating Magistrate of Delhi, on the 7th of July 1842. Its design is to promote a sufficient and well organized system of relief for the poor of Delhi and its environs, and of distressed travellers, with a view to repress vagrancy and the systematic practice of living on alms, on the part of able-bodied beggars; and to afford the Police an opportunity of removing beggars from the high roads by making provision for the relief of those who really need it. The Association has been formed through the efforts of the European gentlemen in the City, but they have spared no pains to interest the native gentry of Delhi in their plans, and to secure their active co-operation both in raising funds and providing for the judicious distribution of them. In these efforts they have been more successful than the Calcutta District Charitable Society. In Calcutta, the assistance of the Native community in the cause of benevolence, insignificant as it is, cannot be obtained without disheartening impatience; and it is withdrawn at the earliest opportunity. At Delhi, we find that the Committee of management originally formed, contained two European and eighteen Native gentlemen. Their attendance at the subsequent meetings of the Committee appears to have been very encouraging. Their contributions amount to 289 Rupees a month, while those of the European gentlemen at the station do not exceed 55 Rs. It is true, that the Europeans at Delhi bear no proportion to those in Calcutta, but we question whether the Native community in our metropolis is not possessed of greater wealth than the residents in the ancient capital; the alacrity with which they have come forward to support the institution is therefore deserving of more particular commendation. The Delhi Relief Society is, we think, the only association in India, in which all the proceedings are conducted and recorded in Oorloo.

The monthly receipts of the Society amount to about 275 and the disbursements to 245 Rs. The number of paupers who receive relief amounts to 138, at the rate of 1 Rs. 11 annas a month; but the scale of allowances is regulated by the price of grain; and at some periods it has been as low as a Rupee four annas a month. This is but a small allowance for the subsistence of an individual; but it is deemed sufficient by the native members, when the price of provisions is low. The present funds of the Society are however inadequate to the wants of the city; the registers of the bazaar show that a number of cases of mendicity remain to be enquired into; and small ample provision is made for those who are really destitute, the police can

seemly intention was properly received by the city of the bazaar. The Committee have since been resolved to redouble their efforts to obtain large subscriptions; and some of its most influential Native members have agreed to take the lead in stimulating the middle class of society to assist it by their contributions. It is generally to be hoped that their efforts may be successful, and that Delhi may furnish an example to other cities in the North West Provinces of the ease with which systematic relief can be given to paupers, and the excess for street beggary removed.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

—The *Star* announces the publication of the *Juris*, a new periodical work, which if it can be kept up with spirit, will prove beneficial to the public interests. Unfortunately all periodical publications in the department of Law, which have from time to time been announced in Calcutta, have having straggled their hour upon the stage, have dropped one after the other into oblivion. The subjects which this work is intended to embrace are: 1. Practical exposition of the law-mechanism. 2. Lectures, in a colloquial form, upon English jurisprudence. 3. Reviews of Acts of the Legislative Council of India, and of Acts of the Imperial Parliament, affecting India. 4. Notices of decisions in the Supreme Courts of the three Presidencies, which are of interest to the Mercantile Native community.

—A notification appears in the papers from the hands of the late Sir William Macgregor, requesting a meeting on Tuesday next, at the Town Hall, to consider the propriety of erasing by some lasting testimonial the names due to the memory of that distinguished man.

—The Governor of Selinde has appointed Lieut. Hathorne to the office of Magistrate of Hyderabad and Collector of Lower Selinde on the left bank of the Indus; Capt. Preedy to the post of Magistrate of Karsheba and Collector of Revenue in Lower Selinde on the right bank of that river; and Lieut. Pope to the charge of the Magistracy of Sukkur and the collection of the revenues of Sukkur and Herwa and the adjacent districts. The Government General has approved and confirmed these measures.

—The affairs of Kyral are settled; the old lady has fled and the country is in our possession. Not a shot was fired. On hearing of the insurrection, General Fane ordered 8500 men of all arms to the aid. Such a demonstration on such an occasion; such an apparent aiding the cause to driven a party, may seem ridiculous, but the object was evidently not so much to conquer Kyral, as to instil a feeling of wholesome dread into the minds of that class of chieftains, who are ungrateful for our protection, and anxious to be relieved from it. When they see *what a force* may be assembled at a day's notice, their hearts will melt within them. The whole of this grand army was on its way to Kyral, when dispatches arrived from Mr. Clerk to say that the business was over and that their services were no further necessary.

—Dost Mahomed was summoned some time ago having arrived at Peshawar. The *Dohi Gazette* now states, that a letter has been dispatched from the Lahore Court to Akbar Khan at Jallalabad, desiring him to receive his father with all due honor and submit to him in all things, because he had agreed to pay tribute to Sher Singh on condition of his relinquishing all claim on Cabul and Candahar. How long will the Dost pay the tribute to the British, says 23.

—An Anglo-Hindostani Society was founded at Bangalore, on the 11th of April, at a meeting of gentlemen convened at Cleveland House. It promises well. A large number of Europeans and an equal number of Natives have become monthly subscribers to the institution.

—Letters from Amrit state, that a little after 10 on the evening of the 7th instant, a small flock of about a hundred men, and a few women of a second flock more severe than the first. From the same source we learn that the numbers of the first group of ten for 1841 had commenced in the station of the Amrit group, that the specimens were very fine, and that there was every prospect of a large and excellent crop.

—The papers this morning give details of the deadly attack made by a number of Mohammedans, said to be connected with the Meddians or Mooslims College, on three constables who were sent to arrest a man of the name of Eastman. It is difficult from the accounts given to assign even a plausible reason for the outrage. It seems that they seized on the constables had beat them with sticks, as unmercifully, that these officers very narrowly escaped with their lives. It will be long before they are on their legs again. The case has been fully examined by Mr. Patton, the Chief Magistrate, and made over to the Sessions.

—The *Englisman* alluded some time since to the circumstance that the *Scipio Revere Crawford* had not been heard of since July last. A letter appears in this day's *Englisman*, stating that a brother of one of the Native servants who went in the ship had received a letter from him stating that the ship struck on the Andaman islands, the inhabitants of which were cannibals, and that he was the only person saved.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

—Our contemporaries are discussing the effects of the new order in Council brought out by the last mail, which forbids English ships to proceed to any port in China, except the five ports mentioned in the treaty, under a penalty of 100*l*. or three months' imprisonment. This order, if strictly executed, cannot but affect the prospects of the Opium trade, the gains of the smuggler are derived mainly from the facility with which he can run his small craft into the numerous minor ports which that long line of coast presents. Before the penalty is inflicted, however, it will be necessary to catch the delinquents, and this cannot be done without cruisers, and cruisers cannot be maintained on that coast without money. Is England or China to pay for this preventive service? We are happy to see our brethren of the press adopting the opinion which we have long held; that the Government of India has no right to prohibit the cultivation or exportation of the drug; or to lend its assistance to other nations to prevent its entering their ports; but that Government ought not to be personally, still less, exclusively engaged in raising an armistice with the full knowledge that it is intended for a country where it is contraband. Government should give up the monopoly and impose a duty, no matter how heavy, at the point of export.

—In reference to the case of search on the constables, we now learn that the channels of the division made no effort to remove the unfortunate men; that he came up tardily, and acted inefficiently; and that instead of sending them forthwith to a Hospital he took them to his own house; under the pretence of taking down their deposits. It is to be hoped that if this fact be proved, the Magistrate will exact a remedy.

—The *Englisman* states, that a messenger reached him of Lord Ellenborough's having actually forwarded the resignation of his office of Governor-General; but the announcement is evidently premature.

—The *Agri Dikher* Extra gives us a copy of a despatch from Sir Charles Napier to Lord Ellenborough, assuming the occupation of Orissa without resistance. The river was crossed rapidly at Hyderabad, and the Governor did not deem it prudent to go further than to Marwar.

—The *Englisman* states, that a messenger reached him of Lord Ellenborough's having actually forwarded the resignation of his office of Governor-General; but the announcement is evidently premature.

—The *Englisman* was disheartened by the news that Capt. Brown, of the Bengal Native Infantry, who had been sent to Marwar, had been sent back for his Lordship's orders, which were to be sent and occupy the fort. Every plan of the smallest note in Selinde is now in our possession, and the country is at our mercy—as was Afghanistan once.

MONDAY, MAY 1.

—Some ugly rumors were about last week relative to the immediate prospect of a renewal of the war in China; but the arrival of intelligence yesterday to the 9th of March has dispelled them. The Imperial Commissioner Elepe is dead. He expired somewhat suddenly; as the son of one of the living members, at a very advanced age. In consequence of his demise the commercial negotiations will be suspended, until another Commissioner with equal powers has been appointed from Peking. It is expected that Keying, a near relative of the Emperor, will be selected for that office. Sir Henry Pottinger had intimated to him that should he be nominated, His Excellency would, after the arrival of Col. Malleson, be prepared to proceed to the northward and give him a meeting at Ningpo or Shanghai. This movement is likely to facilitate the negotiations, as all the preliminary enquiries at Canton have been completed.

—The *Strait Messenger* states, that Government is understood to have decided on stationing a Regiment and four Companies immediately at Singapore, that reinforcements may be had in case of any emergency in China. The Queen's troops now in Singapore will, it is understood, be shortly placed on the Colonial establishments of the Crown, whence they will be sent which they have been lately receiving. When the troops in reserve at Singapore, at a Company's settlement, be placed on the same footing, or will they enjoy the advantage usually given to troops serving in the Straits? If so, will their allowances be reduced to the level of Crown pay when they are sent to China; or will they enjoy the higher allowances of the Company, while their brethren in arms enjoy only the lower emoluments of the Queen's services?

—The last Sunday papers announce the arrival there, and the debarkation of six of the Amers who have fallen from the dignity of sovereign princes to the humble condition of permanent prisoners of state. We have placed the passage among our selections.

—Khyal has fallen into our hands without a blow. On the approach of our troops the villages were deserted and Khyal abandoned. It is not said what has become of the villagers; but the head rebel Taj Singh and four hundred men, two guns, and three hundred loads of treasure. He was pursued by a thousand of the Peshwa Raja's Horse and overtaken. The letters from that quarter, published in the papers, state that the whole of the Saltah Protected States are ready to rise and relieve themselves of the burden of our protection.

—The 9th Regiment, which Lord Ellenborough dispatched to Selinde on hearing of the first victory, has arrived at Sukkur. Colonel Patten has been removed from the command of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and a junior officer ordered to succeed him with all speed to take the command of it. No extreme measures towards an officer, who has twice shared in the honors of the field within the last two months, appears unwarrantably exacted on a charge of incapacity or imbecility, and these charges it is hard to substantiate by a Court-martial.

—Mr. George Abbott, a young man engaged in mercantile pursuits, and held in high estimation, was struck dead by lightning on Saturday last, while on his way to his office. The *Star* states that he was riding in company with Mr. D. Jenkins, who only a few paces ahead of him, and who on passing the vivid flash, started, and continued to ride on.

burner, Adjutant 3d Light Cavalry, to report to you the appearance of the enemy. Lieutenant Moore's troop made a spirited charge on the enemy's advance, but at too great a distance to reach them before they had secured themselves in the bed of the river.

the enemy were advancing in force, on which I halted the column, with the right resting on the Phœbe, and detached two guns under Captain Rowan, a squadron 3d Light Cavalry under Captain Maher, and the Grenadier company 5th Regiment under Captain Morris to check their advance; at this time the enemy were crossing the bed of the Phœbe in great numbers both horse and foot, about 3-4ths of a mile to our left rear in the direction of our baggage, which was in the rear of the column; large bodies were drawn up in front of a wood on the opposite side of the river; and heavy masses were seen with a glimpse to their left rear, and advancing towards the head of the column.

The guns took a position nearly opposite the point where the enemy were crossing the bed of the river, and opened upon them with such effect that they were instantly shocked; a few more rounds telling, the thousand-runners, they retreated with precipitation, and recrossed the river much more rapidly than they had advanced; in their retreat they carried with them all those who were ranged in front of the wood. The large bodies in the distance also fell back, and in about half an hour after the opening of our guns there was not a man there.

Captain Jacob's horse having arrived from Hyderabad, about the time our fire ceased, I directed them to cover the rear of the columns, and recalled our detached parties to join the main body : by this time the baggage being well in advance I resumed the march, and arrived in camp without the slightest loss of any sort.

(Sd.) I have, &c.,
M. Stack, Major,
3d Regt. of Light Cavalry,
late Comdg. Troops en route
from Sukkur to Hyderabad

From Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B.,
Commanding in Seinde and Beloochistan,
To the Right Hon'ble Lord Ellenborough,
Governor General of India.

Apr. 5. Apr. 6. Apr. 7.
At Mr. Latta. This town is 20 miles from the field of battle. We passed two prepared positions of great strength. I shall reach Meerpoor to-morrow. The British are under arms, and the desert is in great terror, and all their family with them. The inhabitants receive us with great joy, and are very desirous to be assured that we mean to keep the country.

The poona horse has pursued the Amer and are now near Meerpoor, 40 miles from the field.

Sudder's servants (and the great mover of his killed force) was *Locha Mahomed Seetee*; he stood in the battle, and was his *followers* that followed the 25th regiment. Three other chiefs have fallen, *Golem Ali*, *Alpoor*, *Ali Khan Talpoor* and *Jaffa Khan Nary*.

(Sd.) C. J. NAPIER, Major General

FORT WILLIAM,
Secret Department, 28th April, 1843.

The Governor General, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, has planned to direct, that, in all the territories ceded from the Amers of Scinde, no demand shall be made on the part of the British Government, on account of any arrears of revenue due to the Amers on the 17th of February 1843; but that from that date, all revenue heretofore payable to the Amers, except under the head of Transit Duties, already abolished, shall be due and payable to the officers of the British Government.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor
General of India.

J. THOMASON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General

FORT WILLIAM,
Secret Department, 20th April, 1843.
GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.
DR. VAUGHAN AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE REFORMATION.—But if Christianity has done much to foster the spirit which declares that every man should be a freeman, and that woman should be his companion, and not his slave, it has done much more than the era of the Reformation, to strengthen all present impulses of that nature, by calling upon men, without respect of persons, to become, in the future, more teachers and less slaves, in all matters of religious opinion and religious duty. * * * It taught a people, who seemed to have nothing to do in religion, except to be obedient of its laws, to feel as though they had everything to do in it, if their observance of laws was to be bound of the slightest value. Also who had been taught to lean entirely on the priesthood of others, were admonished, that as they hoped to be saved, it would be better to become their own priests. In this manner, it set forth a new doctrine in respect to human right and human duty, based on new terms in regard to human capability. It raised men from a condition of mere passiveness in the hands of the sacerdotal ministers of religion, and required him to set with the intelligence and seriousness proper to a being considered as a personal accountable man to God. * * * It was no meaning that men should learn to regard themselves as competent to pursue the course which had been thus marked out for them in respect to religion, insomuch as it would prevent them to look with a new intelligence on many other matters, which, in common with religion, had been long accounted as subjects greatly above their capacities. It meant that men should be enabled to consider themselves after this manner with regard to religion, was it not reasonable that they should learn to consider themselves in the same manner with regard to the questions of civil government? If the church could err—and err so fatally, might not the state also err—and err so less fatally, and could it be proper that the right to judge concerning the measures, should be entrusted to the less? Religion and government are the great questions of society, and the principle which covers a right to take cognizance of these, covers a right to take cognizance of every other one. It is the fact that the principle of the Reformation carried with it these seeds of general improvement, that has given rise to so much importance in the view of all made intelligent of the progress of the age. It was as well to wakefulness on one great subject, and a call made with such earnestness, that it could not fail to induce a habit of wakefulness in respect to many other subjects of importance.

These, it seems to us, are the characteristic merits of the Reformation, its claims to admiration and respect. The dispute was not properly a dispute about texts, a dispute concerning a few verses of Holy Writ, or a repudiation of that tradition; it was a stand made in favour of religion against priestcraft, of the free service of God against the passive-obedient slavery of man,—and the spirit and essence of rebellion against the quibbles and quiddities of a degenerate philosophy—or to sum up all, of civilization against barbarism and degradation. Such a view of the Reformation will alone do it justice; and by thus regarding it, our mankind be secured against the whole source which on every side bears a less philosophical and comprehensive aspect of its disfigurement with the old church.

We do not think that Dr. Vaughan has at all oversteered this part of his case; he has, on the contrary, somewhat oversteered it, inasmuch as he has not been so far as the first spread of Christianity, and in resuming its followers from persecution. He has not even sufficiently the bearings of commerce on the rise and progress of the Reformation, but by thus resorting to it, falls somewhat into the common error of making some for its cause.

The effect of this new spirit upon commerce, and upon the kind of civilization which has to enter in upon these cities, has been very conspicuous. Just before the commencement of the reformation, the commerce of Europe was in the hands of the Portuguese. During the progress of that struggle, Spain became the seat of commercial ascendancy. But no more do we see Protestantism acquire stability and power in Europe, than we see the civil industry, the manufacturing skill, the commercial enterprise, the colonial enterprises, and the naval power of Europe go over almost entirely, to the side of the professors of the new faith, and the commerce of Europe has been twice thus combined, in the main, to our own time.

Was the liberating power of Protestantism which it infused into the Protestantism to assert their independence in the face of the most powerful hostility on the part of Spain and her allies; and which enabled the people to place an effectual check on the ambition of Louis XIV., even while the half of Europe was at his bidding, * * * Portugal, Spain, and Italy, have continued their adherence to the old faith, and to the day they are the victims of the old despotisms. Hence, upon the continent, the new spirit has been making every sort of progress, with unprecedented rapidity, during the last three centuries, and dur-

ing that period those kingdoms have not been merely stationary, but in most respects retrograding. * * * We do not hesitate, therefore, to allege, that the weakness of the social current in Europe is on the side of Catholicism, and that its strength is on the side of Protestantism.

How all this is only partially true, either in fact or in theory. The spirit of the Reformation during the Middle Ages, was simply aggrandizement of the Church and of Clergymen; and it lent itself to liberty or to tyranny, indifferently, as best served his own weakness and purpose; to tyranny or to liberty, only as that most commonly amalgamated with its selfish designs. At the time of the Reformation, sacerdotalism was closely allied to monarchism; and the two combined were hostile to every social movement, that of commerce among the rest. But where did the Reformation find the lever with which it worked? In the active and inquisitive mind of commercial communities. It was, indeed, State, rather than Church management, which warred against Portuguese and Spanish commerce; and if that proved itself the stronger, it was because commerce was already in the saddle. But in Italy, and in the North, where civil tyranny was worst, commerce thrived unobscured by Popery; and when the moment of religious reform came, it was in such a position, that commercial activity, that Protestantism found to resist dissimile, and its principal barriers against the invasions of civil and religious persecution.

In our notice of Dr. Taylor's work on manufactures, published in the *Friend of India*, we referred to some striking instances of the strong and direct influence of great aggregations of man as of manufacturing in the progress of the development of civilization itself. But besides this market encouragement, the utility of the great town in diffusing knowledge is (as we have stated) not less important. Dr. Vaughan, more, put these truths in a more didactic form.

"The great agency in calling forth man's capabilities, whether for good or for evil, is that of his fellows. The picturesque, accordingly, may be with the country, but the intellectual, speaking generally, must be with the town. Agriculture may possess its science, and the farmer, as well as the landowner, may not be devoid of intelligence; but in such countries, the science and intelligence, in common with the improvement of the soil, must be derived, in the main, from the studies prosecuted in cities, and from the wealth which the traffic of cities affords. It is not followed by tillage, and tillage is made to partake of the nature of a study and a science, these signs of improvement are peculiar to lands in which cities make their appearance, and they become, and they become, in this sense a little venture to change the language of our poet a little, and say, 'Man makes the country, where art is, and it is not the town'—and it is not the town, but a much nearer approach toward the truth."

In a few short paragraphs on the influence of great cities on physical science, the author touches on one of the best of the Reformation's actions, respecting the democratic influence.

"It may be that the United States will be expected to, as affording striking evidence of the few mechanical routes to which all science is reduced, in proportion as the elements of society become more and more degenerate. It should be a sufficient answer to such persons, to remind them that the republican institutions of Athens, so far from being incompatible with a high state of civil refinement, have contributed to render that city the model of all cities in respect to science."

In the history of the United States the useful has hitherto very naturally taken a marked precedence of the ornamental, partly from the youth of the States themselves, and partly from the fact that European civilization is in this respect in its infancy to North America, everything new in British civilization being at the service of the Anglo-American people so soon as it becomes known among ourselves. Down to this time, it has been enough that the people of the United States should apply the stores of knowledge placed conveniently at their disposal. Of America, we have only to say, that it is in the infancy of its will, though far deeper, in common with all states in which the commercial spirit becomes predominant, will continue to be on the side of looking to the profit, and not to its relation to science and profit, and too little in relation to its less obvious and wider results. The great check upon this tendency will be found in the general intelligence of her people; in the necessary increase of wealth and level of life among them; and in the national pride, which will always be much affected by the consciousness of the deficiency in art, or in science.

In allusion to the "tyrant spirit" of the American states, Dr. Vaughan makes some shrewd observations:—

"It is to be denied that among ourselves there is this evil spirit. Every one knows that our great landmarks make us approve, for the most part, of allowing their claims in favour of their particular office. And which is the more needed acknowledgment in this shape, which it inflicts on the slave dependent upon it. By these means, in a great measure,

our people are broken up into parties, and the mass committed to one side has to lay his account with such social hostility from the other. Our laws do not punish independence in politics or in religion, but society does. We have not any great majority, but we have in the place of it, tyrannical classes, and tyrannical parties. In a multitude of instances we see that talent fails to be appreciated, character comes to be despised, and the best minds, in looking comparatively, substantiate—all are hindered when men dare to commit themselves to a decided course in regard to some of their duties. We have not any great majority, but we have from these indirect modes of oppression, more than from any positive law, that freedom of opinion is injured."

The summing up, too, is worth notice:—

"But it must not be forgotten, that with all the faults of an ill-regulated state-spirit, men would possess few opinions worth contending about, and still less freedom of opinion, were there no class. Political science, taking in the great moral questions belonging to good government, finds its birthplace in cities, and in all birthplace only will it be found to make hopeful advances toward maturity. Its aim should be to discountenance tyranny in every form—the tyranny of opinion, no less than the tyranny of law, or of the purse. It aims at the goal of all civil improvement, namely, how to respect the opinions of all. It is not perfect, but it is a great good—incalculably greater, when compared with the ignorance, the barbarism, the moral and social evils which exist in the absence of it. We are its fault, but all faults are comparative, and in that setting forth the defects and vices often attendant on some of the best forms of civilization, we do not make slight objections to it, but much greater social evils which must belong to the condition of the people who do not build cities. Our aim is not to command barbarism, but to improve civilization, and to that end we would deal with it faithfully."

The sophism in this, and all similar arguments, lies in contrasting the baseness of evil attributable to cities, with the baseness of evil attributable to the country, and at least with an assumed state of society, in some stage of that opposite's influence. In seizing the evil, the argument sinks the important element of the good, and in consequence, the important element of the other way. In praising disposition, men instead the poor people of Athens, or the reigns of the Trajans, and carefully to make slight objections to it, but much greater social evils which must belong to the condition of the people who do not build cities. Our aim is not to command barbarism, but to improve civilization, and to that end we would deal with it faithfully."

But it is time to pause. If our quotations have not produced a desire to read the book, their attention will equally fail to do so. In Dr. Vaughan's survey of his subject, there are few of the influences of great cities on which he has not touched. With respect to education we find him (as might be expected) more favourable to popular, than to governmental institutions; and we think him as far right in the latter as in the former. He is in favour of a strong drive among the people for information; he is, as elsewhere, the old-servant principle is immediately applicable. His remarks on the Prussian system, though somewhat one-sided, are worth more than passing attention, in the present state of public opinion, which sees rather violently in favour of the short cuts, and the six false opinions, of arbitrary sovereignty, in search of improvement.—*Albionian*.

MICHAELMOOR.

CHURCH'S HOSPITAL.—A General Court of the Governors of Church's Hospital was held at their Hall on Monday, the 27th inst. The Rev. Mr. Peck, the Mayor, presiding, to accept their humble but hearty thanks for her royal munificence, in the gift lately presented by her to that institution (1,000*l.*) as a treasure of the institution, which is a very feeling address, moved the thanks of the meeting, and was a most singular fact.—That since the institution was founded by the youthful sovereign, Edward VI., no sovereign of this country has done more for the hospital, than this excellent institution. It remained for our present most gracious and youthful Queen to further by her munificent gift the benevolence of the youthful founder.—*Peck*.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S PLAN OF CHURCH-EXTENSION.—The *Globe* of last Thursday says, "Sir Robert Peel has adopted, as the basis of his church-extension scheme, the principle that in 1835, when the population was 16,000,000, there were 10,000 churches, and when it was proposed by the Whig Government as a leading feature of a plan for abolishing church rates."

And the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday says, "Sir Robert Peel has explained away to nothing the promise of church-extension which he made last year."

Thus we are disappointed, and we are very feelingly, by the one, that Sir Robert Peel is going to do nothing, and by the other, that he is going to do more, or entirely, the same thing which the Whigs proposed. And which he has done, and which he is doing. Now, these two representations are most contradictory. Sir Robert Peel is about to offer to the

Upon this point, the Reviewer, like every body else, has something more than misgivings. The "savage" phrase of pseudo-reform of the Governor-General, his financial policy, and his measures have made him almost as ridiculous, as his attempts to dispense the administration of his predecessor render him odious. All India laughs at him," but, it is remanded, "that he is spreading his net only for the poor, and that he is so pleasant, if it goes on." He has affronted and disgusted the Civil Service,—"a most powerful official oligarchy," by whose interests, however, he is far from being, he must contend the Government; and this, not by unpopular yet honest measures of reform, but by gratuitous, objectionable and insane. "Unwise remembrance of the past," writes the Reviewer, "Lord Ezzarman has equally alienated and disgusted the Court of Directors. But his Proclamations, and, above all, his General Order on the restoration of the Secular-world Gate to the His temple of Somnath, seem to have brought public opinion as to his dangerous interference and general unfitness, to absolute unanimity. Nor will the approval of the *disloyal* approval of the greatest authority alive, save them from unshaking decision and contempt now, and throughout all posterity." That approval, indeed, has been expressed only in reference to the past, and not to the future, and the contrast which related to the orders issued to the Commanders, and the provision made for the advance of the troops. No one disputes his Lordship's claim to the merit of having evaded himself of his position, and the pretensions made by his predecessor, and acted as a good Commander General, which was all that was left to do, after he had given permission to the Governor to address the troops, and to the Reviewer in other respects, the public will form their own opinion; and will no more accept the Duke of Wellington's affirmation as evidence of the noble Lord's political competence, than will the Reviewer accept Lord Buxarham for his eminent piety. Nor, having commended his administration with admiration, below the world, the policy of the late Governor-General, and Lord Ezzarman's complaint of being judged by the same judgment, and meted with his own measure. "Use the memory of thy predecessor fairly and tenderly," is the sage advice of Lord Bacon; "for, if thou dost not, it is a debt which will sure be paid when thou art gone."—*Pat.*

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.
Rome, Feb. 7.—It is certain that His Holiness professes in protest against all the innovations made in the church by the Emperor of Russia; and that he rejects all offers of arrangement which entitle the re-establishment of the church of Poland in the ancient *status quo*.—*Id.*

PORTUGAL.—We have received Lisbon news to the five inst., brought by the Iberia steamer, Lord Howard de Walden, that it is now, appear, received instructions from England to break off the negotiations for the tariff convention; the British Government not being disposed to accept the late Portuguese proposition, nor to lose further time in the matter. The Portuguese appear to have anticipated this result; and, while keeping up high duties to protect their manufactures, the Fabry Government are striving to pacify and bolster up the Douro interests by grants of public money.—*Id.*

THE CAPE COLONY.—We have received Cape Town news to the 24th of December, which furnish occasion for recalling public attention to the affairs of that important but neglected Colony.

Of the lack of wisdom on the part of the Government, or of public spirit people of the good of the Cape Town, or of both united, a very prodigious illustration is afforded by the fact, that the property of the Cape Town, and its remaining portion of a metropolis, are placed in jeopardy of ruin by a road across the Dorens. This is at present the all-engrossing subject. The discovery, that the farmers in the interior are setting for other purposes more to be answered, to avoid the necessity of transporting their produce across "a gulf of sand," which renders it necessary to employ eighteen oxen to draw 2,000 lbs. of wool—has led to high armed and armed resistance, and has partitioned to be allowed to raise money for the day, by a rate levied on fixed property, and to collect tolls for its future maintenance. Various plans have been hitherto proposed for carrying this object into effect,—by Government or by joint-stock companies; but they have all fallen to the ground. When the "compensation money" was beginning to flow into the Colony to an amount far beyond the necessities of the moment, and the question that perplexed the brains of capitalists, was, what should be done with the superabundance of money, when interest was less than time rent, and a large amount of money was locked up in the Government coffers,—it was proposed to form a joint-stock company, with a capital of a million, to be called the Cape Town and Port Elizabeth Stock Land Road, and Emigration Company. In the end of this, we are told, the money was "laid out in tobacco and silk," and served only to ex- in a spirit of

of luxury and extravagance. We suspect that, if the application of the compensation money could be traced to its results, it would, in nearly every instance, be found to have been so fruitless as any loan to the West India Colonies, as to the Cape, so far as regards the permanent interests of the Colonists.

At the Cape, however, matters have now come to the point, that not only of Road or no Road, but of Town or no Town. "Cape Town," remarks the *South African Advertiser*, "exists but as the port of the country, which it is fast ceasing to be,—or as the turning point, which, if its compensation contract and importance declines, it will also soon lose to be but one remedy; a Road to serve as a bridge between the Cape and the interior, and to the protective duties. The main line of the proposed road is "from Salt-river House to Tygerberg, where it is to divide, one branch running to the Eerste River, and another turning to the left towards the river Paur; it is also proposed to carry other branches to Keelburg and Stellenbosch. The Cape Town traders have, indeed, used to be their business and shake off their financial shackles. The improvement of their port is not less necessary than that of the means of transit by land; and they must look for a growing rivalry on the part of the eastern districts.

The most dangerous element is most distressing: The continued drought in Caffraria had led to a serious loss of cattle; and, the principal estimation of the natives being milk, numbers had died from lack of food, and the result had been to furnish to the resident political agents to furnish the sufferers with food at the public expense; and private liberality was also contributing to alleviate the distress.

But the most important subject relates to the insurgent spirit of the Boers beyond the Orange River, whose proceedings had occasioned the Lieutenant-Governor suddenly to march in that direction with large forces of men, and horses, and arms. The Boers were to follow. There now now no mistake as to the only course now to the Cape Government. The accounts from Natal represent the Boers as openly declaring their determination, as soon as the winter truces concluded with Captain Clocse should be at an end, to drive the English out of their territories. The *Frontier Times* states, that "they have also declared that if the Government interfere between them and the natives, or in any way, they will invade the Colony. They are parcelling out the lands they have seized, and are issuing titles de facto. Patricians in New Zealand, the Commander of the country govt of the Orange; and a Detachment of the name of Clocse has been raised to the same bad end, and probably by equal means, amongst the Orange River Boers. They have demanded that they create their own, without recognition; and the native tribes or chiefs are in future to hold their own territories as vassals of the Dutch Republic. The Boers are now forming a new republic, and we refrain for the present to mention, but, it is said, requested assistance from the Government; stating that, unless it be speedily sent him, he will be compelled against his will to become a traitor. In the meantime, we hear that the Boers within the Colony are leaving, and still preparing to expatriate themselves in great numbers."

The immediate cause of the present movement, the *South African Advertiser* says, are "a certain overt act on the part of the Boers in Adam Kok's District of the Griqua country, and open preparations for an attack on Philipolis; and the discovery of certain proceedings on this side the river, by which the peace of the country and the safety of the inhabitants have been seriously threatened. Rumour and probability connect the Boers with corresponding movements on the part of the Boers at Natal. They have, from end to end of that territory, resolved on savage independence; and Government has at last begun to see that open rebellion and hopeless hostility, that concessions only inflame, like oil poured on fire—increasingly require.

"The Griquas, not only those under Kol, but also those under the leadership of the various bodies of Boers who look up to Waterboer as the friend and ally of the Colony, and as their protector; and numerous native chiefs and tribes among whom Christianity has been making its way, and who, as well as the security of this Colony and the honour of the British name, depend now on the conduct of Col. Hare. Simultaneous action on Natal, Colerberg, and the Orange River, is required. A quick and rebellion, not, probably, without blood, but chiefly in the blood of the guilty. Government has in hand, or within its reach, force sufficient for such action. This all the civilised nations and men of shrewdness and sense, and justly, any thing approaching to failure, either to military incapacity, cowardice, (we use right words, as we mean as we say.)"

The occupation of Port Natal will now be forced upon the British Government. It has been too long delayed, but it was no longer necessary, for the sake of the Colony, to delay the execution of the native tribes. We shall await with some anxiety the next dispatches. The latest intelligence will be found in another column.—*Pat.*

ABYSSINIA.—The *Allegiance-Review* gives, in a late number, some interesting information from the interior of Africa. Baita Agura, it seems, had made himself master of the country of Tigrai, where he had put an end to the plundering practices of a number of petty chiefs, who had known how to turn the disorders of the times to their advantage. Among other notable characters, a certain Gebel Mariani, who, under the reign of Ubia, had allowed himself many excesses against the European residents, and particularly against the English missionaries, is represented "to have received the reward of his crimes." His hands and feet were cut off, and he survived this mutilation only a few hours.

Baita Agura, mentioned above, is a descendant of the celebrated Ras Valdeia Selassie, and was interested with the government of a large portion of Tigrai by Ubia, when the latter set out on his hostile expedition against the Ras. The descent of the governor, and a direct exercise of justice, which served at the same time to rid him of a number of his most dangerous rivals, made him extremely popular, so that he found it an easy matter to extend his authority over the whole of Tigrai.

The Copie Abba, the head of the Abyssinian Church, after a short residence in the country, has completely changed his system of conduct towards the Europeans. The Emperor, who has been succeeded by the most marked civility and consideration. He accompanied the Baita Agura, Mr. Blane, a certain rank, distance, when the latter left Gondar, a number of his adherents in the country where the Abba is looked on as the representative of Christ on earth. He allowed the Emperor to visit him, and he, in turn, enjoyed every by the Emperor of Gondar. A wish is, however, expressed, that the Abba would moderate his too impatient behaviour, which may also draw down upon him the anger of the Emperor, and, by the bye, of nearly all his predecessors, of whom very few have come to a natural death.

Speaking of the European travellers in Abyssinia, the writer says: "Nearly half of them have now returned to Egypt. The way of the sea; the French travellers, Gallier and Verret, and the Englishman Bell, over Massana. Among those who have remained, none enjoys more popularity than William Schimper. All the accounts of him, and an agree in stating that this indefatigable German naturalist is rendering the most important services to science and humanity. He has discovered a system of determining the position of the mountains, and the extent of the territory, in the south of Abyssinia, i. e. in the kingdom of Shoa, the English mission is diligently at work. Two Barabaras are attached to it, a physician and a painter. The missionaries, Krapf and Schimper, together with a third, lately left this on their way thither. The return of Mr. Krapf from Shoa, through the country of Galla, betokens, in a geographical point of view, to the most interesting excursion undertaken of late years, his route having lain, for the greater part, through districts not supposed to have before been traversed by Europeans. He was robbed on his way, stripped to his skin, and escaped death only by a narrow flight undertaken barefooted, and almost in a state of nudity. His narrative when published will, no doubt, meet with great favour from the public, on account of the information he was enabled to obtain through his ultimate knowledge of the native language, his correct judgment, and his freedom from prejudice."—*Id.*

The same letter says, that M. Fresnel, distinguished by his discovery of the New Hymn in languages, and by several works of high merit in illustration of Arabic literature, had, a few days previously, left Cairo for Jeddah, having been appointed French Consul at Jeddah at the latter place.—*Pat.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDER BY THE HONORABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY.
3d April, 1848.

Honorable F. Drummond to be an Assistant to the Collector and the Collector to be an Assistant to the special powers described in Regulations III. of 1821 and VIII. of 1823.

17th April, 1848.
Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. S. Kettle, of Hongkong, to be Registrar of Deaths in the Colony, and to exercise the powers of the Registrar of Deaths in the Colony.

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Lieutenant B. M. Lovejoy, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed Aide-de-camp to Major General E. H. Simpson, nominated to the command of the Huerfano division.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 436. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1843.

[Price 3 Cts. No. monthly, or 30
Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Government of Bengal will be despatched to Serampore on Friday, the 13th instant, on which date Letters will be received at this Office under the Rules published on the 4th of September 1840.

Wm. MOORE,

Deputy Post Master.

For William, General Post Office,
The 1st May, 1843.

THE AFFGHAN CAMPAIGN OF 1843.

THE BLUE BOOK, of which we have received a copy, consists of five hundred and forty-seven public documents, and includes both the military despatches of our officers, and the instructions which were issued by the Executive Government. We are thus enabled to trace with a degree of confidence the impression created on the public Authorities by the successive development of events, and the measures which were pursued by them during this critical period of our Indian History. The Book also affords us an opportunity of correcting some of the erroneous opinions which were current at the time and which were adopted, more or less, by the conductors of the press. In the notices we now offer, it will be our aim to discuss the subject with strict impartiality and without any reference to the representations we ourselves may have given on imperfect information. We must however premise, that many documents of no small importance to a right understanding of the subject have been omitted or withheld, and that we are still left in some instances to our own conjectures; but whether the suppressed documents would have been more favourable to Lord Auckland or to Lord Ellenborough, it is not for us to say.

The first intelligence of the insurrection reached Mr. Clerk on the 16th of November, and he ordered three Regiments, which had been warned for service in Afghanistan, the 83d, the 90th, and the 94th to cross the Sutledge and proceed with all haste to Peshawar. Advertising to the request made by Capt. Mackeson that "the Brigade which had been warned for the Cabul Relief" should be urgently despatched, he did not request that it should be accompanied by cavalry or artillery; and he left it to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, then in the Western Provinces, to whom an express was sent on the 17th November, to decide on this important point. The orders issued by Sir Jasper Nicolls on the matter thus referred to him, are not published in the Blue Book, but the first Brigade marched without either cavalry or artillery. To the three Regiments enumerated above was added the 30th Native Infantry; and the four corps were concentrated at Peshawar by the end of December.

Information of the out-break reached the Governor General in Calcutta about the end of November. The first despatch which alludes to it, is dated the 2d December, and the only message which it authorized in the emergency which had arisen was the concentration of an effective brigade at Peshawar; the commander of which was directed not to advance to Cabul, except "in view to an object of pressing and vital importance to the safety of the troops at that place." The next day, the 9d of December, intelligence from Cabul of the 9th of November, of a more dis-

astrous character reached Calcutta on which Lord Auckland informed the Commander-in-Chief that it had not altered the views contained in the letter of the preceding day; that nothing more was to be effected than to complete one effective brigade at Peshawar, "so as to give succour to our troops in the event of their retreating." At the same time the Governor General stated that "in the extreme event of the Military possession of Cabul and the surrounding territory having been lost, it was not his intention to direct new and extensive operations for the re-establishment of our supremacy throughout Afghanistan." It thus appears that within one week after the Supreme Council had been informed of the insurrection, it was resolved to relinquish our connection with the country beyond the Indus, and to retire "deliberately and under such arrangements as should leave some political influence in the country," but still to resist from it; and the commanding officers were directed to shape their proceedings with a view to carry these intentions into effect. Whatever merit or demerit therefore may be attached to the determination to abandon our supremacy in Afghanistan, belongs primarily to Lord Auckland's administration. It was evidently in reference to these despatches that Sir Robert Peel asked Lord John Russell, "Who contemplated the abandonment of Afghanistan? I could tell him."

In the letter of the 3d Dec. the Governor General declared himself opposed to the despatch of a second Brigade. But on the 5th, he wrote to the Commander-in-Chief to approve of the despatch of two Brigades, and to request that the command of the army of relief might be entrusted to General Lumley. On the same day a despatch was sent to Sir W. Macnaghten, which he never received, which alludes to the provision made by Government "for the contingency of our political influence in that quarter being for a time entirely subverted;" but the nature of this provision—the abandonment of Afghanistan—was not mentioned. At the same time the Envoy was informed of the efforts which have been made to send troops to Peshawar, and he was told that they would move according to the directions which he and General Elphinstone might issue. On the 26th November, Capt. Mackeson, in a letter from Peshawar, informed Mr. Madock that intelligence had been received from Cabul of the 14th, and Jellalabad of the 21st, and that our troops were in a most critical position. From his letter Governor appears for the first time to have been informed that the insurrection was universal; that "from whatever beginning it arose, it had become general throughout the country; and that the population had not stopped to enquire in favour of whom they were rising; it was sufficient that the object in view was to rid themselves of the Kafirs—to expel the Fringes from Afghanistan."

We have remarked that the first Brigade was sent out without the equipment of artillery. This fatal omission Mr. Clerk attempted subsequently to supply. On the 4th of December, that is seventeen days after the first Regiment had moved across the Sutledge, he wrote to Capt.

Alexander, commanding the 2d Troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, then on his way to Peshawar, requiring him on this emergency occasion, to anticipate the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, and cross the Sutledge immediately. On the 7th, Mr. Clerk received orders from his Excellency prohibiting the dispatch of that troop of Horse Artillery, and he therefore cancelled the instructions which he had sent to Capt. Alexander. From the Blue Book it would appear that Mr. Clerk bore this bitter disappointment with exemplary resignation.

The despatch from the Governor General of the 2d December already alluded to, reached the Commander-in-Chief on the 12th. In it Lord Auckland had desired that the first Brigade should be made complete with a due proportion of artillery and cavalry. Sir Jasper, in his reply to this letter states, that the orders of the Governor General for the concentration of an effective brigade at Peshawar had been anticipated—but that neither artillery nor cavalry had been sent, because there was no probability of the want of the former; and it did not appear prudent to send on the 10th Cavalry. On the 20th the Governor General replied to this letter thanking His Excellency for the prompt and able manner in which the orders of Government had been executed; but regretting that more cavalry had not been sent—the number sent with the four Regiments was 100. It will be remembered that the Governor General on the 3d of December had written to the Commander-in-Chief to forbid the dispatch of a second Brigade. Sir Jasper's letter on the 12th, in acknowledging the receipt of it says, the injunction not to detach a second brigade, shall "be ever borne carefully in view—I shall with great reluctance order the advance of H. M. 9th and the 28th N. I. ... but very strong doubts are entertained as to whether the four native corps (already sent) can protect a considerable number through the Khyber." This letter from the Head of the army appears inexplicable, except upon the supposition that he disliked the war in Afghanistan, was anxious that the reverses we had experienced should induce Government to give up its hold on the country, and was altogether lukewarm about the dispatch of reinforcements. Such a supposition however we are not at liberty to entertain. At the object in sending forward the first four Regiments was to effect the relief of the beleaguered garrisons of Jellalabad and Cabul, if the Commander-in-Chief thought that they would be unable to accomplish this object, by protecting a large convoy through the Khyber, it might have been supposed that reinforcements would have been pushed on, not only without reluctance, but with cheerfulness.

At length, on the 4th of January, six weeks after the insurrection was known, the Queen's 9th and the Company's 29th, together with a Regiment of Cavalry, and Artillery were sent across the Sutledge—but the guns were sent without ammunition. Thus we find that the first four Regiments of relief were sent without guns—the last three with guns, and without ammunition. The Blue Book contains ample explanations of these deplorable omissions; but they

were not the less culpable because an excuse was found for them. There is every reason to believe that if the first Brigade had started with a full equipment of Artillery and Cavalry, it would have reached Peshawar in the last week of December. Captain Mackeson affirms that the Khyber, though obstructed, was not at this time closed, as it subsequently was when our affairs appeared desperate; that a few dacoits would have opened a path for the troops; which might have been at Gundamuk by the 10th of January. The approach of such a force under the command of Sir Robert Sale could scarcely have failed to exercise a beneficial influence on the negotiations at Cabul; but even if it had not been in time to prevent the fatal retreat, it might have been instrumental in saving the lives of all those who perished at Jugdialuk and Gundamuk on the 12th and 13th January, among whom were included no less than forty-two officers. It is animating to speculate on the auspicious turn which affairs might have taken, if General Napier had commanded at Cabul; or, after the insurrection had become general, if Mr. George Clerk had been left to apply the resources of the state, unfettered, to the crisis which had arisen. In that case we should probably have had no Blue Book at all. We think the future historian of the campaign is likely to comment with little delicacy of language on the hesitation and reluctance with which these reinforcements were sent on. Neither will the narrow and inadequate view which was unhappily taken of the emergency at Head Quarters escape his observation; for when Brigadier Wild wrote on the 30th December from Peshawar, deeply regretting "that no Artillery had been allowed to accompany his force, and stating that if a troop of Horse Artillery had been present, he might have advanced immediately, the reply was that Jellalabad was considered to be in a state of security; and that affairs at Cabul had much improved by a supply of provisions having been obtained, and that there was no pressing necessity for an advance attended with heavy risk! To dwell so emphatically as the letters in the Blue Book do, on the heavy risk of succouring British troops, when exposed to almost certain destruction, is quite new in our military annals. But what will the future historian say to the extraordinary fact that the troops which left the banks of the Sutledge on the 17th November, did not reach Jellalabad before the 17th of April, *four months after* they had started!

On the 21st of January, Lord Auckland received information from Mr. Clerk that Sir W. Macnaghten had been assassinated by Akbar Khan; and a letter was addressed on the same day to the Commander-in-Chief by the Supreme Council, directing that a third Brigade should be held in readiness to move across the Punjab, and that it should comprise one European Regiment, a troop of Horse Artillery, and as large a body of Cavalry as could be spared. Within ten days after, intelligence reached Calcutta of the annihilation of the Cabul Army; and Government appears to have come immediately to the determination of withdrawing the troops from Jellalabad, and concentrating them at Peshawar. It was expected that General Pollock, with the 7000 men under his command, would be able to throw the Khyber, and win the siege of Jellalabad. The only immediate object left for General Pollock to accomplish, after the destruction of the Cabul force, was the reduction of that garrison. When this had

been accomplished, it remained for Government to determine what ulterior measures should be adopted to recover our prisoners, and to vindicate our national honour. Lord Auckland expected to be relieved from his office within a month, and he appears to have deemed it prudent to leave the selection of those measures to his successor. It is true that the retirement from Jellalabad to Peshawar after General Sale's relief, which had been previously left optional with General Pollock, was now made peremptory; but this appears to have been dictated chiefly by military considerations, as Peshawar was supposed to be a much safer station for the troops; and it was manifestly Lord Auckland's intention to hold a strong position at that place, and to collect all the means and appliances necessary for another campaign, if such a step should have recommended itself to his successor. We can find no indication of his Lordship's determination to retire altogether—*in fact*—from the country. He speaks distinctly of preparing for any ulterior movement which might be thought proper by the Government here, or in England. Had the retirement on Peshawar been intended as a retirement within the Indus, Lord Auckland would scarcely have allowed the strong Brigade then marching across the Punjab, to have pursued its way. In the same letter to the Court of Directors, dated 16th February, in which these orders to General Pollock are recapitulated, Lord Auckland informs them that on the 10th of that month, he had issued instructions to General Nott in reference to his continuance at, or his withdrawal from Candahar, to act solely as might, to the best of his judgment, secure the paramount object of the safety of his troops, and uphold at the same time the honour of the British name. These directions correspond with the Notification issued by the Governor General on hearing of the annihilation of the Cabul force—that "the most active measures had been adopted, and would be steadily prosecuted for expediting powerful reinforcements to the Afghan frontier, and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honour, and interests of the British Government." The letter to Sir James Nicolls of the 31st January after the disaster was known in Calcutta bears this construction. It says, "General Pollock will have a force of 12,000, a force which when assembled in concentrated strength, with due equipments and provisions, will be adequate to subdue all opposition to the movements it may be directed to undertake.... If General Pollock, arriving with only General Macnaghten's brigade, can safely maintain the position at Jellalabad, he will continue to do so; but rather than run any extreme risk in that position, the Governor General would wish the General to arrange for withdrawal from it and the assembling of all his forces at or near Peshawar." We have the same sentiments expressed again on the 10th February: "General Pollock should confine himself to withdrawing the Jellalabad Garrison to Peshawar and there for the present holding together all the troops in a secure position." In the last letter written during Lord Auckland's administration, the same intention appears to be predominant, that of withdrawing the garrison of Jellalabad to Peshawar, and then waiting the progress of events. At the same time the General was informed that the Governor General did not contemplate any great effort, in the present season, for the re-occupation of Afghanistan. The only

passage which appears to disturb this impression of the views of Lord Auckland, is contained in a letter to Mr. Clerk of the 10th February and which runs thus: "If, at the same time, it should be your deliberate opinion that the important and vital interests of the British Government in India, and the well being of the British and Sikh states urgently require that the measure of withdrawing our troops from Peshawar, or at least farther eastward than some point on the left bank of the Indus should be suspended,"—which seems to intimate that some orders for retiring from Peshawar had been issued. But this view of the case has not only no support from any other portion of the documents; but is diametrically opposed to the tenor of all the other despatches. At the same time it is evident that Lord Auckland's first impulse on receiving news of the insurrection was to abandon Afghanistan; and that as our disasters multiplied his unwillingness to re-enter the country increased. We are ready to admit that we were not previously aware of the extent to which his anxiety for the withdrawal of our troops had been carried.

Having thus extracted from the Blue Book those passages which represent Lord Auckland's views of the measures proper for the existing crisis, we turn to those of his successor. Before we enter upon Lord Ellenborough's administration, we must acquit ourselves of an act of justice towards a public servant, who, belonging as he does to the same branch of the service with Clive, strongly relies on its remembrance the political genius of that eminent statesman. We allude of course to Mr. George Clerk. On hearing of the tragedy of Cabul, he proceeded in person to the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, and urged on him [No. 147] the necessity of holding our ground at Jellalabad against any Afghan power or force, with the view of retrieving our position at Cabul, by advancing upon it at its fit season, simultaneously from Candahar and Jellalabad. His advice that after having thus regained our position and the influence which such proof of power must give, not only in Afghanistan, but amongst all the neighbouring states, we should then withdraw with dignity and undiminished honour. His Excellency admitted the desirability of these arguments, but while we are greatly inclined to doubt that we have present either army or funds sufficient to recoup this contest. Money may perhaps be obtained; but soldiers are not, without leaving India here. Yet, after six months of indecision, the Government of India, followed precisely the path balked out by Mr. Clerk, and retired from Afghanistan with dignity and with augmented honour; and—strange to say,—troops were four for this expedition, without leaving India here. As soon as there was a hint to renew the contest, and re-establish our honour, it was discovered that there were quite troops enough for the undertaking.

The sentiments of Lord Ellenborough during the past year in reference to the war, belong to three distinct periods; and however his Lordship may suppose that they never underwent any variation, yet, to every other individual it may be evident that his measures at each of these successive periods exhibited, not a circumstantial variety but a substantial change of views. I divide three periods may be dated respectively from the 15th of March, the 10th of April, and the 4th of July. On the 15th of March Lord Ellenborough, in conjunction with the members of Council, thought it convenient to explain to

Commander-in-Chief the deliberate views which were entertained respecting the measures to be pursued in Afghanistan, under the new administration which had then commenced. His Lordship fully adopted the views of his predecessor with regard to the continued possession of Afghanistan, which he felt would be a source of weakness rather than of strength; but in reference to the recovery of our prisoners and our reputation the despatch contains these remarkable expressions:— "Whatever course we may hereafter take, must rest solely on military considerations, and have, in the first instance, regard to the safety of the detached bodies of our troops at Jellalabad, at (thuzi), at Kalat-i-Ghilzie, and Candahar, to the security of our troops now in the field from all unnecessary risk, and finally to the re-establishment of our military reputation by the infliction of some signal and decisive blow upon the Afghans, which may make it appear to them, to our own subjects, and to our allies, that we have the power of inflicting punishment on those who commit atrocities, and violate their faith; and that we withdraw ultimately from Afghanistan, not from any deficiency of means to maintain our position, but because we are satisfied that the King we have set up, has not, as we were erroneously led to imagine, the support of the nation over which he has been placed." There has been no little discussion regarding the propriety of this advice, and some have gone so far as to attribute it to the Duke of Wellington, but a comparison of dates will show the impossibility of this conjecture. At the time it was written no letters had been received in India from London of a later date than the first week of January, at which time the Duke could scarcely have heard of the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes. The letter evidently embodies the sentiments of the Council, and the style affords the strongest evidence that it was composed by Mr. Maddock.

The Commander-in-Chief on receiving the letter of the 15th of March, immediately pointed out to the Governor General that General Pollock might be bewildered by the conflicting opinions of the Supreme Council, in as much as he had been instructed, on the 15th of February "to direct all his measures and efforts to the withdrawal of Sir R. Sale's force from Jellalabad to Peshawur, with the least possible delay," whereas in the letter of the 15th of March he was urged "to strike some signal and decisive blow upon the Afghans, with a view to the re-establishment of our military reputation," adding that by the ninth paragraph he would consider himself at liberty to choose the place and time at which such efforts were to be made, even to an advance on Cabul. He enquired of Lord Ellenborough which course the General was to follow. His Lordship replied, "not a day in replying," that the instructions contained in the letter from him in Council of the 15th March, necessarily superseded the previous instructions of the 15th February in every instance in which they might clash." Nothing therefore can be more evident than that up to the 12th April, the day on which this reply was written, Lord Ellenborough continued of opinion that the re-establishment of our military reputation in Afghanistan was an object of paramount importance.

But within a week a change came over Lord Ellenborough's feelings. He had now proceeded up the country. He had heard successively of the repulse of Col. Wild, and of the fall of Ghazni, and though on the 19th of April, the commencement of the second period, his Lordship had received intelligence that General

Pollock had forced the Khyber Pass, he had at the same time been informed of the check which General England had experienced at Hykulzie, and of his having subsequently fallen back on Quetta and fortified that post, under the impression that it was impossible for him to reach Candahar. The Governor General was evidently filled with deep consternation by this intelligence, and began to despair of eventual success. He wrote three successive letters to the Commander-in-Chief on the same day, the 19th April; the first to inform him that the fall of Ghazni had removed the chief object of General Nott's continued occupation of Candahar, and that the repulse which Brigadier England had experienced at Hykulzie, had induced him to order General Nott to abandon Candahar, and retire to the Indus, at the earliest practicable moment. The second letter threw out a hint that General Pollock having forced the Khyber, and probably recovered Sir Robert Sale, might also be ordered to fall back on Peshawur. In the third letter he expresses a doubt whether it would be justifiable again to push on General Pollock's force for no other object than that of avenging our losses, and of re-establishing in all its original brilliancy our military character. Sir Jasper was at the same time requested to give directions to General Pollock suitable to the new views which the Governor General had adopted; and Mr. Maddock was directed to write to General Nott ordering him to withdraw the garrison from Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to abandon Candahar and move down to the Indus. To this order General Nott replied on the 21st of May in terms of which the meaning could not be mistaken:—"I shall make all necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the orders I have received. . . . I know that it is my duty and their duty—that of the Political Agents—implicitly and zealously to carry into effect every order received, without enquiring into its reasons for the measures adopted, whatever our own opinions or wishes may be." The order to retire from Candahar, which was made peremptory, necessarily decided the question whether General Pollock should advance or not; because he could not have advanced on Cabul without General Nott's aid. We may therefore consider the 19th of April as the day on which his Lordship relinquished the idea of re-establishing in all its brilliancy our military character in Afghanistan, and resolved that both armies should retire within our own territories. This determination was adopted at a time when there was little hope of the liberation of our prisoners, and before Lord Ellenborough had heard of General Sale's victory at Jellalabad. On the 21st of April his Lordship received intelligence of that victory and issued the Notification which electrified India. On the 23d of April he wrote to the Court of Directors to announce the triumph of Jellalabad—and also sent copies of the instructions which he had issued to General Nott and General Pollock to retire to India at the earliest practicable period.

The three letters of the 19th appear to have reached the Commander-in-Chief on the 27th of April, and his Excellency stated in reply that he had not ventured to give any instructions to General Pollock; but that the orders of the 15th of March "must now guide him";—though they had been so completely superseded by the contrary orders of the 10th of April: The reason given for this rather anomalous proceeding was, "General Pollock was "a clear headed good officer." But His Excellency thought, better

of the matter two days after, and resolved to embody the views of the Governor General in a letter from himself, in which he told the General that as Shah Sojah was dead, Ghuzni lost, and General Nott had been ordered to retire to the Indus, he was also to retire to Peshawur. He was directed not to wait for the prisoners, unless a negotiation for their release had been brought to such a point that his happy accomplishment might be risked by withdrawing—in other words, that if there was no treaty for their deliverance on the eve of being completed, they were to be left to their fate. "The hostages at Cabul," says His Excellency, "cannot, I think, be saved by any treaty or agreement made under existing circumstances at Jellalabad"—so you are not to loiter for them. The Governor General, on receiving the Commander-in-Chief's first letter, in which he had declined issuing any instructions to General Pollock, but preferred leaving that clear headed officer to interpret Lord Ellenborough's wishes of the 19th of April by his orders of the 15th of March, very wisely sat down to pen his own orders to General Pollock; and he informed him that the death of Shah Sojah, and the success which had attended our arms at Jellalabad and in the Khyber, rendered it more easy to withdraw the troops. "The first object of the Governor General's anxiety has ever been to withdraw," with honour, into positions of security the several corps of the army which he found scattered and surrounded in Afghanistan; and that object might now be accomplished as respected General Pollock's army."

When General Nott obtained intelligence of the determination made by Lord Auckland to withdraw General Pollock's force from Jellalabad to Peshawur, he wrote to Mr. Maddock on the 24th March deprecating this movement in the most emphatic language. His letter, No. 391, is one of the finest in the whole collection. Its style differs so essentially from the short and abrupt style of his subsequent dispatches, as to create a feeling of surprise that the same individual should adopt so different a mode of writing at different periods. Soon after the dispatch of this letter, General Nott heard that General England had been repulsed at Hykulzie, that he had retreated to Quetta, and had begun to fortify that position, apparently without the smallest intention of moving on to Candahar; and he wrote him that memorable letter of the 19th of April, which is unquestionably the most valuable of the collection, because upon it and on its results, turned the whole of our succeeding efforts, which have been crowned with such extraordinary success. We give it almost entire:

"I think it absolutely necessary that a strong brigade of 2,500 men should be immediately pushed from Quetta to Candahar, with the supplies noted in the foregoing paragraph. I, therefore, have to acquaint you, that I will direct a brigade of three regiments of Infantry, a troop of heavy artillery, with a body of cavalry, to march from Candahar on the morning of the 24th instant. This force will certainly be at Chusman, at the northern foot of the Kohjak, on the morning of the 1st of May, and possibly on the 30th of this month. I shall, therefore, fully rely on your marching a brigade from Quetta, so that it may reach the northern side of the pass on the above-mentioned date. I believe there can be no difficulty whatever in accomplishing this, now of crossing the Kohjak without loss, provided the heights are properly covered on either side. I have crossed it three times in command of troops, and

I know that what I now state is correct. There can be no danger in passing through Pishawar, provided a careful and well-ordered march is preserved, and patrols and flanking-parties of horse are thrown well out. The people of this country cannot withstand our troops in the open field. I am well aware that war cannot be made without loss, but I yet hope that British troops can oppose Asiatic armies without defeat; and I feel and know that British officers should never despair of punishing the atrocious and treacherous conduct of a brutal enemy. You say that you are "not aware if you know the localities of Quetta." I know them well and I hope I shall be excused when I express my surprise that the authorities of Quetta should for a moment have thought of throwing up breastworks, and intrenching that straggling and wretched cantonment, when the town and citadel is so well calculated for every purpose which can render a post at all desirable in Shewar, and I am quite certain may be well defended by 800 men. Did I command at Quetta, I would relinquish the cantonment; it is useless. Quetta is not a place for a large body of troops. I feel obliged to you for pointing out the many difficulties attending our position, but you are well aware that it is our first and only duty to overcome difficulties, when the national honour and our military reputation are so deeply concerned. Nothing can be accomplished without effort and perseverance. In reply to the last paragraph of your letter of the 10th instant, I have only to observe, that I have not yet contemplated falling back; without money I can neither pay the long arrears due to the troops, nor procure carriages for field operations. I deeply regret this state of things, which ought to have been attended to months ago; had this been done, I should now have been on my march to Ghazni. I shall fully rely on your brigade being at the Kojuck on the 1st of May or before. This letter I request may be forwarded to Major Outram."

Well might the brave Major Outram on the perusal of this letter write to the Governor General's Private Secretary to say that it was "the most refreshing draft he had quaffed since our reverses commenced, as giving the best possible assurance that General Nott was equal to the powers vested in him." Had General England not advanced to Candahar, Lord Ellenborough could not have moved on to Cabul; and had not General Nott, in the exercise of that supreme political power which he had been invested, peremptorily ordered that officer to bring up his troops and his convoy to the Kojuck pass on a particular day, it is possible that General England might have continued in his entrenchments at Quetta till the whole of General Nott's force had fallen back on it. This letter is therefore the most important; as it is also the most animating which was written after our disasters had commenced. When it was laid before the Governor General, however, Mr. Maddock was directed to write to the General to say that his Lordship's views were unaltered, that he must retire upon the Indus, but that he might wait till October, as it seemed impossible for him to retire earlier. General Pollock having also represented the impossibility of his withdrawing at that time to Peshawar, was permitted to defer his retrograde movement till October. On the 14th May, the Governor General wrote to the Commander-in-Chief to say, that neither General Nott and Pollock could retire from Afghanistan before October; and that he had hitherto succeeded in preserving absolute secrecy with respect to his intentions of withdrawal; that he had done so by unusual means, but that it appeared to him essential to the public interests that entire secrecy on this point should be observed. But the

Governor General was desirous as to his success in preserving absolute secrecy. An officer on Sir Jasper Nicolls's staff sent intelligence of the order to withdraw to Jallalabad; the officers betted at their mess, before the native servants, as to the probable date of the retrograde movement; and within a month it was known all over India, and commented on with appropriate indignation.

We have previously remarked that Lord Auckland's orders to retire, which were sent to General Pollock, restricted his withdrawal to Peshawar, where it was intended to concentrate a large force, to be prepared for those ulterior movements which his success, or the Ministry at home might direct. Lord Ellenborough's orders to retire are couched in general terms. The Generals are directed to place themselves in safe and easy communication with India. This might create a doubt whether his Lordship really intended to retire within our own territories, which must of course have been tantamount to the absolute abandonment of Afghanistan. But this doubt is removed, by the orders issued in one letter to General Nott to retire to Sukkur on the Indus, while those given to General Pollock are thus explained in the 46th paragraph of the very long letter which Lord Ellenborough wrote on the 6th of June to the Secret Committee at home: "On the 23d ultimo, the requisite instructions were issued for a despatch of ten lakhs of treasure to Major General Pollock to enable him to meet any difficulties in procuring carriage and supplies, in the present disorganised state of the Sikh army, in his rear; and in addressing the Commander-in-Chief on the subject I reiterated my earnest desire for the speedy return of General Pollock's army to the Sutledge. It appears that the withdrawal from Afghanistan, the intelligence of which the Governor General had endeavored hermetically to seal was intended to bring back the army at once to our own territories; and that the ten lakhs sent on were intended to purchase cattle for this retrograde movement to the Sutledge. The Commander-in-Chief's letter to General Pollock of the 28th May is also written under the impression that the troops were absolutely to retire to India; it alludes to the arrangements which had been made to render them more comfortable after they had crossed the Indus; and states that elephants and buffaloes would be assembled at Ferozapore."

On the 1st of June, Mr. Maddock wrote to General Pollock to express Lord Ellenborough's regret on learning that he could not retire immediately after having forced the Khyber, as it would have had the appearance of a military operation successfully accomplished and even triumphantly achieved, while the retirement of the army after six months of inaction would have a different and less advantageous character; but as he was compelled to remain till October, it was hoped he would be enabled to draw the enemy into a position in which he might strike a decisive blow. The General was also told that he has no political duties; that his business was in fact to do as much damage to the enemy as possible, and to come away as quickly as he could. That no doubt might be left on the mind that the Governor General's object was to withdraw General Pollock's army at the earliest possible moment to India, Mr. Maddock on the 5th of June wrote to Mr. Clerk, not only to collect cattle for the army, but to prepare boats of sufficient number and ample size for passing the rivers of the Punjab; and to make arrangements

for provisioning the army in its progress through that country.

But all these views of retirement were suddenly changed on the memorable 4th of July, the commencement of the third period. General Pollock had been allowed for the convenience of his troops, to advance a portion of them a march or two towards Cabul. On the 4th of July Mr. Maddock was instructed to write to General Nott, to explain to him the reasons of this movement in advance lest he should be misled into the belief that it indicated any change in the main object of the instructions previously given him to retire. The Secretary was also instructed at the same time to write to General Pollock, to say that "no change had from the first taken place in the Governor General's views of the expediency of withdrawing his army at the earliest period consistent with the health and efficiency of the troops, that is, as now understood, in the beginning of October." The same post conveyed to both Generals orders diametrically opposed to the instructions contained in Mr. Maddock's letters. On that very day Lord Ellenborough himself wrote a letter to General Nott, to say that he had now for the first time reason to suppose that the General had the means of moving a large proportion of his army, and that the improved position of that army with sufficient means of carriage to move in Afghanistan induced his Lordship to leave to his option the line by which he should withdraw his troops. The letter proceeded to state that, in the direction of Quetta and Sukkur there would be no enemy to oppose him; but that in the other route there would be found difficulty, danger, and—glory. It recounted these remarkable expressions, which show how complete was the change which had come over the mind of Lord Ellenborough: "I do not undervalue the aid which our Government in India would receive from the successful execution by your army of a march through Ghuzni and Cabul, over the scenes of our late disasters. I know all the effect which it would have upon the minds of our soldiers, of our allies, of our enemies in Asia, and of our countrymen, and of all foreign nations in Europe. It is an object of just ambition, which no one more than myself would rejoice to see effected; but I see that failure in the attempt is certain and irretrievable ruin; and I would endeavour to inspire you with the necessary caution, and make you feel that great as are the objects to be attained by success, the risks are great also." His Lordship however does not seem to have entertained the smallest doubt of the course which General Nott would pursue, the moment his hands were loosed; and he proceeds to make arrangements under the impression that the General would inevitably choose to withdraw by way of Ghuzni and Cabul. Indeed from the moment the option to advance was given to General Nott, the Governor General evidently considered that advance as certain as though it had been peremptorily put in order; and he proceeded to say, "You will bring away with you from the tomb of Mahomed of Ghuzni, his clink which hangs over it, and you will bring away the gates of his tomb, which are the gates of the temple of Somnath. These will be the just trophies of your successful march.—You will not fail to disguise your intention of moving, and to acquaint General Pollock with your plans, as soon as you have formed them." "This letter," says the Governor General, "remains absolutely secret."—and Mr. Maddock himself, it seems, was allowed to

know nothing of its having been despatched till this new order was echoed back from Candahar and Jellalabad. On the 23d of July, the Governor General wrote to General Pollock to say that he expected General Nott would be in possession of the letter of the 4th of that day; and that it was expected that he would exhibit himself sufficiently strong, and be sufficiently provided with carriage, to be able to march on Ghuzni and Cabul. His Lordship went on to say, "the object of the combined march of your army and General Nott's upon Cabul will be to exhibit our strength where we suffered defeat; to inflict just but not vindictive retribution upon the Affghans, and to recover the guns and colours as well as the prisoners lost by our army."

It appears, therefore, that this new resolution to march on Ghuzni and Cabul with a view to retrieve our honour to recover our guns and colours, and to release our prisoners was taken on the 4th of July. Lord Ellenborough, it is true, continued to affirm that no change had come over his views; and that he was only carrying out his original intentions. But if his Lordship succeeded in blinding his own eyes to the truth—of which we have some doubt,—he certainly blinded those of no one else. No man policy, in which honour and safety were to be so stupid as not to perceive the difference between General Nott's retiring upon Sukkur, in which direction there was no enemy, and his advancing to the reconquest of Ghuzni and Cabul. Every one else could feel that General Nott's inglorious retreat to the Indus was not the same thing as his triumphant advance to the Capital. Lord Ellenborough might consider that advancing was synonymous with retreating; but it only required a reference to the Dictionary to show that his Lordship was in the wrong. After all, it was a clumsy contrivance for getting out of the scrape into which the Governor General had fallen by the panic order of the 19th April; and it would certainly have been more beneficial to his reputation, to have avowed at once that circumstances had induced him to change his plans; and that instead of retreating without honour, he intended to restore our reputation in Central Asia before we withdrew from Afghanistan.

But what induced his Lordship to alter his determination, and to "retire by way of Ghuzni and Cabul?" The letter of the 4th July would lead one to suppose that it was occasioned solely by the announcement, that the 3000 camels which he had ordered for the retreat had safely reached Candahar. It is but justice to his Lordship to remove the suspicion that so weighty and important a measure did not originate in so inadequate a cause. The real reason creeps out accidentally in the letter sent to the Court of Directors on the 16th August, which announces this change of views in language marked by extreme caution. This letter to the Court, written *six weeks* after the option had been given to General Nott to advance on Ghuzni, and afterwards had been ordered to bring away the guns and the guns, appears to have been the first intimation given to the Directors of this important movement. The third paragraph runs in the usual strain: "I adhere to my original intention of withdrawing the whole army from Afghanistan, and I have repeated in the most emphatic manner the order before given for the withdrawal." The next paragraph announces the decision in the same strain: "Some risk I deem it justifiable to incur for the recovery of the guns and of the prisoners and with the view of exhibiting the triumphant march of a British army over the

ground on which we have suffered defeat"—but "I should never forgive myself if I exposed that army to any material and serious danger, for the possible accomplishment of any object now to be obtained in Afghanistan." Then comes the cause of the movement: "my hope and expectations are that, without incurring such danger, I shall effect, through the instructions I have given, every object now desired by the people of England." It must not be forgotten that the full details of the Cabul Tragedy reached England in the beginning of April; and that the papers of that month, which described the ardor of the people of England for the recovery of our national reputation, reached Lord Ellenborough towards the end of June. The dispatches which he received from the Ministry doubtless breathed the same spirit. The sentiments of the community in India were unanimous for an advance. The order to withdraw had no support but in the columns of the *Bombay Times*, and the *Harkara*; and his Lordship wisely embraced the first decent opportunity—and it was afforded by the intelligence that three thousand camels had reached Candahar—to cancel that offensive order, and to revert to the only line of policy, in which honour and safety were to be found.

After Lord Ellenborough had recovered his spirits and his resolution, and determined to re-establish our national reputation on the scenes in which it had suffered an eclipse, his letters and actions exhibit the utmost vigor. Thus in writing to General Pollock,—before he had learned that General Nott had resolved to advance—he says, "It appears to me far better, and more honourable to our arms that this movement on Cabul should be continued, than that even on the actual delivery of the guns, colours, trophies, and prisoners, it should be countermanded." In writing to the Court of Directors on the 17th of August, he says, "I have told the Major General, that when every gun and colour and Military trophy in the hands of the Affghans, and every prisoner within the reach and power of the *de facto* Government of Cabul have been surrendered to him, and not till then, he may give orders suited to a state of returning peace." The most arduous efforts were made to send cattle to General Pollock's Army. It is true that they arrived at Jellalabad after the General had proceeded with his Army to Cabul, and were therefore of no service in furthering his advance. It is quite true that the sixteen thousand head of cattle, the mention of which by Sir Robert Peel caused forth such deafening cheers in the House of Commons, assisted the army only on its return; but after the 4th of July, there was no lukewarmness, no hesitation, no pusillanimity. The Governor General had passed from the extreme of despondency to the extreme of enthusiasm; and did all in his power by ten weeks of activity to repair the mischief occasioned by ten weeks of inaction. Notwithstanding the vote of the House of Commons, however, it is a fact that the success of that brilliant expedition which re-established our supremacy in Asia, was owing to the exertions made under Lord Auckland's administration, and that no addition was made to the means of action under the reign of his successor, save in the three thousand camels which General Pollock was able to purchase for his retreat. It will be readily admitted that there appears a degree of faint heartiness in the despatches of Lord Auckland after he had been stung by the news of

the outbreak, and that the troops sent on under Generals Pollock and England were designed to prevent additional disasters rather than to retrieve our lost honour. There is evidently more to be known of the resolutions taken in Calcutta at that period than the Blue Book discloses. While the Governor General continues with his Council, his measures are in some measure controlled or modified by the opinions of his colleagues; and we have yet to learn what portion of the credit of Lord Auckland's dispatches, and of the letter of Lord Ellenborough on the 15th of March, is due to the magnanimity and firmness of the other members of the Supreme Council. But, as far as we are admitted into the secrets of the year by the Blue Book it appears that the credit of having applied the resources of the British empire successfully to the recovery of our national reputation, belongs with more truth to the period of Lord Auckland's than of Lord Ellenborough's administration. At the most important period of the year, from the 19th of April to the 4th July, Lord Ellenborough did nothing,—and worse than nothing. Admitting that the repulse of General England, coming so thick upon the intelligence that the advance of our troops had been blocked in the Khyber, and that Ghuzni had fallen, created a panic in his mind, under the influence of which he thought the salvation of India depended on our getting out of the country; yet when his Lordship was informed in the last week of May, that General England had safely reached Candahar and that General Nott's force was now equipped for any service, the order to advance ought not to have been delayed for a moment; and it is much to be questioned whether the deliberate, and not accidental, loss of those golden weeks, is not deserving of more censure than the subsequent exertions, in sending out, which met the General on their return, are deserving of praise.

We have many apologies to offer our readers for the extraordinary length to which this article has extended; but we trust that the importance of presenting an uninterrupted review of the Blue Book, combined with the great interest of the subject, will plead some excuse for our having devoted this number almost exclusively to it.

MEETINGS IN HONOUR OF THE LATE SIR WILKIN MACGAGHERY.—The report of the meeting convened last Tuesday week in honour of the late Sir W. Macgagherey reached us too late to admit of more than a brief notice of its proceedings. We were not a little disappointed at the report. In the first place it was opened by the Chairman with only "a few words," instead of an animating address, which would have given the tone to the meeting. We have learned incidentally that another gentleman had been selected to preside on the occasion, from whom an appropriate introduction was expected, and that he was prevented from attending by another engagement. The Rev. Mr. Fishburn was then called to the chair, but as he was not prepared for the duties thus unexpectedly cast upon him, his address was necessarily brief and meagre. In the next place, only a single address was delivered on the occasion, though the meeting was attended by many of Sir Macgagherey's friends and admirers of the deceased, who were fully competent to describe the excellencies of his private character and the talent displayed in his public conduct. In the third place, the address of Mr. Rattway, though highly appropriate and

I know that what I now state is correct. There can be no danger in passing through Fikson, provided a careful and well-ordered march is pursued, and parties and flankings-parties of horse are thrown well out. The people of this country cannot withstand our troops in the open field. I am well aware that war cannot be made without loss, but I yet hope that British troops can oppose Asiatic armies without defeat; and I feel and know that British officers should never despair of punishing the atrocious and treacherous conduct of a brutal enemy. You say that you are "not aware if you know the location of Quetta." I know them well and I hope I shall be crowned when I express my surprise that the authorities of Quetta should for a moment have thought of throwing up breastworks, and intrenching that struggling and wretched settlement, when the town and citadel is so well calculated for every purpose which can render a post at all desirable in Shawl, and I am quite certain may be well defended by 500 men. Did I command at Quetta, I would relinquish the settlement; it is useless. Quetta is not a place for a large body of troops. I feel obliged to you for pointing out the many difficulties attending our position, but you are well aware that it is our first and only duty to overcome difficulties, when the national honour and our military reputation are so deeply concerned. Nothing can be accomplished without effort and perseverance. In reply to the last paragraph of your letter of the 10th instant, I have only to observe, that I have not yet contemplated sailing back; without money I can neither pay the long arrears due to the troops, nor procure carriage for field operations. I deeply regret this state of things, which ought to have been attended to months ago; had this been done, I should now have been on my march to Ghuzni. I shall fully rely on your brigade being at the Kojuck on the 1st of May or before. This letter I request may be forwarded to Major Outram."

Well might the brave Major Outram on the perusal of this letter write to the Governor General's Private Secretary to say that it was "the most refreshing draft he had quaffed since our reverses commenced, as giving the best possible assurance that General Nott was equal to the powers vested in him." Had General England not advanced to Candahar, Lord Ellenborough could not have moved on to Cabul; and had not General Nott, in the exercise of that supreme political power with which he had been invested, peremptorily ordered that officer to bring up his troops and his convoy to the Kojuck pass on a particular day, it is possible that General England might have continued in his entrenchments at Quetta till the whole of General Nott's force had fallen back on it. This letter is therefore the most important, as it is also the most animating which was written after our disasters had commenced. When it was laid before the Governor General, however, Mr. Maddock was directed to write to the General to say that his Lordship's views were mistaken, that he must retire upon the Indus, but that he might wait till October, as it seemed impossible for him to retire earlier. General Pollock having also represented the impossibility of his withdrawing at that time to Peshawar, was permitted to defer his retrograde movement till October. On the 14th May, the Governor General wrote to the Commander-in-Chief to say, that neither Generals Nott and Pollock could retire from Afghanistan before October; and that he had hitherto succeeded in "providing absolute security with respect to his intentions of withdrawing, that he had done so by unusual means, but that it appeared to him essential to the public interests that entire secrecy on this point should be observed." But the

Governor General was desirous as to his success in preserving absolute secrecy. An officer on Sir Jasper Nicolls's staff sent intelligence of the order to withdraw to Jellalabad; the officers bated at their news, before the native servants, as to the probable date of the retrograde movement, and within a month it was known all over India, and commented on with appropriate indignation.

We have previously remarked that Lord Auckland's orders to retire, which were sent to General Pollock, restricted his withdrawal to Peshawar, where it was intended to concentrate a large force, to be prepared for those ulterior movements which his successor, or the Ministry at home might direct. Lord Ellenborough's orders to retire are couched in general terms. The Generals are directed to place themselves in safe and easy communication with India. This might create a doubt whether his Lordship really intended to retire within our own territories, which must of course have been tantamount to the absolute abandonment of Afghanistan. But this doubt is removed, by the orders issued in one letter to General Nott to retire to Sukkur on the Indus, while those given to General Pollock are thus explained in the 69th paragraph of the very long letter which Lord Ellenborough wrote on the 8th of June to the Secret Committee at home: "On the 28d ultimus, the requisite instructions were issued for a despatch of ten lakhs of treasure to Major General Pollock to enable him to meet any difficulties in procuring carriage and supplies, in the present disorganized state of the Sikh army, in his rear; and in addressing the Commander-in-Chief on the subject I reiterated my earnest desire for the speedy return of General Pollock's army to the *Sulagee*. It appears that the withdrawal from Afghanistan, the intelligence of which the Governor General had endeavored hermetically to seal was intended to bring back the army at once to our own territories; and that the ten lakhs sent on were intended to purchase cattle for this retrograde movement to the Sulagee. The Commander-in-Chief's letter to General Pollock of the 28th May is also written under the impression that the troops were absolutely to retire to India; it alludes to the arrangements which had been made to render them more comfortable after they had crossed the Indus; and states that elephants and buffaloes would be assembled at Ferozapore."

On the 1st of June, Mr. Maddock wrote to General Pollock to express Lord Ellenborough's regret on learning that he could not retire immediately after having forced the Khyber, as it would have had the appearance of a military operation successfully accomplished, and even triumphantly achieved, while the retirement of the army after six months of inaction would have a different and less advantageous character; but as he was compelled to remain till October, it was hoped he would be enabled to draw the enemy into a position in which he might strike a decisive blow. The General was also told that he has no political duties; that his business was in fact to do as much damage to the enemy as possible, and to come away as quickly as he could. That no doubt might be left on the mind that the Governor General's object was to withdraw General Pollock's army at the earliest practicable moment to India, Mr. Maddock on the 4th of June wrote to Mr. Clerk, not only to collect cattle for the army, but to prepare boats of sufficient number and ample size for passing the river of the Punjab; and to make arrangements

for provisioning the army in its progress through that country.

But all these views of retirement were suddenly changed on the memorable 4th of July, the commencement of the third period. General Pollock had been allowed for the convenience of his troops, to advance a portion of them a march or two towards Cabul. On the 4th of July Mr. Maddock was instructed to write to General Nott, to explain to him the reason of this movement in advance lest he should be misled into the belief that it indicated any change in the main object of the instructions previously given him to retire. The Secretary was also instructed at the same time to write to General Pollock, to say that "no change had from the first taken place in the Governor General's views of the expediency of withdrawing his army at the earliest period consistent with the health and efficiency of the troops, that is, as now understood, in the beginning of October." The same post conveyed to both Generals orders diametrically opposed to the instructions contained in Mr. Maddock's letters. On that very day Lord Ellenborough himself wrote a letter to General Nott, to say that he had now for the first time reason to suppose that the General had the means of moving a large proportion of his army, and that the improved position of that army with sufficient means of carriage to move in Afghanistan induced his Lordship to leave to his option the line by which he should withdraw his troops. The letter proceeded to state that, in the direction of Quetta and Sukkur there would be no enemy to oppose him; but that in the other route there would be found difficulty, danger, and glory. It contained these remarkable expressions, which show how complete was the change which had come over the mind of Lord Ellenborough: "I do not undervalue the aid which our Government in India would receive from the successful execution by your army of a march through Ghuzni and Cabul, over the scenes of our late disasters. I know all the effect which it would have upon the minds of our soldiers, of our allies, of our enemies in Asia, and of our countrymen, and of all foreign nations in Europe. It is an object of just ambition, which no one more than myself would rejoice to see effected; but I see that failure in the attempt is certain and irretrievable ruin; and I would endeavour to inspire you with the necessary caution, and make you feel that great as are the objects to be attained by success, the risks are great also." His Lordship however does not seem to have entertained the smallest doubt of the course which General Nott would pursue, (the moment his hands were loosed) and he proceeds to make arrangements under the impression that the General would invariably choose to "withdraw by way of Ghuzni and Cabul." Indeed from the moment the option to advance was given to General Nott, the Governor General evidently considered that advance as certain as though it had been peremptorily put in orders; and he proceeded to say, "You will bring away with you from the tomb of Mahomed of Ghuzni, his club which hangs over it, and you will bring away the gates of his tomb, which are the gates of the temple of Somnath. These will be the just trophies of your successful march.—You will not fail to disguise your intention of moving, and to acquaint General Pollock with your plans, as soon as you have formed them." "This letter," says the Governor General, "remains absolutely secret;"—and Mr. Maddock himself, it seems, was allowed to

know nothing of its having been despatched sound on which we have suffered defeat"—but till this new order was echoed back from Candahar and Jellalabad. On the 29d of July the Governor (General) wrote to General Pollock to say that he expected General Nott's possession of the letter of the 4th on that day; and that it was expected that he would feel himself sufficiently strong, and be sufficiently fortified with carriage, to be able to march on Ghazni and Cabul. His Lordship went on to say, "the object of the combined march of your army and General Nott's upon Cabul will be to exhibit our strength where we suffered defeat; to inflict just but not vindictive retribution upon the Afghans, and to recover the guns and colours as well as the prisoners lost by our army."

It appears, therefore, that this new resolution to march on Ghuzni and Cabul with a view to restore our honour to recover our guns and colours, and to release our prisoners was taken on the 4th of July. Lord Ellenborough, it is true, continued to affirm that no change had come over his views; and that he was only carrying out his original intentions. But if his Lordship succeeded in blinding his own eyes to the truth—of which we have some doubt,—he certainly blinded those of no one else. No man was so stupid as not to perceive the difference between General Nott's retreating upon Bukkur, in which direction there was no enemy, and his advancing to the reconquest of Ghuzni and Cabul. Every one else could feel that General Nott's inglorious retreat to the Indus was not the same thing as his triumphant advance to the Capital. Lord Ellenborough might consider that advancing was synonymous with retreating, but it only required a reference to the Dictionary to show that his Lordship was in the wrong. After all, it was a clumsy contrivance for getting out of the scrape into which the Governor General had fallen by the panic order of the 10th April; and it would certainly have been more beneficial to his reputation, to have avowed at once that circumstances had induced him to change his plan; and that instead of retreating without honour, he intended to restore our reputation in Central Asia, before we withdrew from Afghanistan.

be the outbreak, and that the troops sent under Generals Pollock and England were directed to prevent additional disasters rather than to retrieve our lost honour. There is evidently more to be known of the resolutions taken in Calcutta at that period than the Blue Book discloses. While the Governor General continues with his Council, his measures are in some measure controlled or modified by the opinions of his colleagues; and we have yet to learn what portion of the credit of Lord Auckland's despatches, and of the letter of Lord Ellenborough on the 15th of March, is due to the magnanimity and firmness of the other members of the Supreme Council. But, as far as we are admitted into the secrets of the year by the Blue Book it appears that the credit of having applied the resources of the British empire successfully to the recovery of our national reputation, belongs with more truth to the period of Lord Auckland's than of Lord Ellenborough's administration. At the most important period of the year, from the 19th of April to the 4th July, Lord Ellenborough did nothing,—and worse than nothing. Admitting that the repulse of General England, coming so thick upon the intelligence that the advances of our troops had been checked in the Khyber, and that Ghazal had fallen, created a panic in his mind, under the influence of which he thought the salvation of India depended on our getting out of the country; yet when his Lordship was informed in the last week of May, that General England had safely reached Candahar and that General Nott's force was now equipped for any service, the order to advance ought not to have been delayed for a moment; and it is much to be questioned whether the deliberate, and not accidental, loss of those golden weeks, is not deserving of more censure than the subsequent exertions, in sending cattle, which met the General on their return, are deserving of praise.

But what induced his Lordship to alter his determination, and to "wring by Ghuzni and Cabul?" The letter of the 4th July would lead one to suppose that it was connected solely by the announcement, that the 30000 camels which he had ordered for the retreat had safely reached Candahar. It is but justice to his Lordship to remove the suspicion that so weighty and important a measure did not originate in so inadequate a cause. The real reason creeps out accidentally in the letter sent to the Court of Directors on the 18th August, which announces this change of views in language marked by extreme caution. This letter to the Court, written *eleven weeks* after the option had been given, General Scott to advance on Ghuzni, and after he had been ordered to bring away the dubs and the guns, appears to have been the first intimation given to the Directors of this important movement. The third paragraph runs in the following strain: "I adhere to my original intention of withdrawing the whole army from Afghanistan, and I have repeated in the most emphatic manner the order before given for withdrawal." The next paragraph announces the change: "Some risk I deem it justifiable to incur for the recovery of the guns and of the prisoners and with the view of exhibiting the triumphant march of a British army over the

MEETING IN HONOR OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MACNAGHTEN.—The report of the meeting convened last Tuesday week in honor of the late Sir W. Macnaghten reached us too late to admit of more than a brief notice of its proceedings. We were not a little disappointed at the report. In the first place it was opened by the chairman with only "a few words," instead of an animating address, which would have given the tone to the meeting. We have learned incidentally that another gentleman had been selected to preside on the occasion, from whom an appropriate introduction was expected, and that he was prevented from attending by another engagement. The Rev. Mr. Fisher was then called to the chair, but as he was not prepared for the duties thus unexpectedly cast on him, his address was necessarily brief and meagre. In the next place, only a single address was delivered on the occasion, though the meeting was attended by many of his friends and admirers of the deceased, who were fully competent to describe the excellencies of his private character and the talent displayed in his public conduct. In the third place, the address of Mr. Batty, though highly commendable, was

as it stood, was confined to a small portion of his official career. It shines not over caution, on an occasion on which, if at any time, the wisest action would have been justified. If it had been intended to convene a meeting only of Sir William's personal friends, to mark their attachment to his memory by the erection of a suitable monument, the proceedings as reported would have been quite in character; but as it was a meeting not only of his own friends but also of the community in general, and was intended to commemorate both his private worth and his public exertions, it would have been almost inadvisable to the occasion to have dwelt with spirit and energy on his claims to a public memorial, founded on the evidence of his official services which had been rewarded by one of the highest offices in the gift of the public Authorities.

It has been suggested that any such allusion to that part of his public career, in which he stood forward more prominently before the world both in India and Europe, would have destroyed the unanimity as desirable on every such occasion, in as much as he was identified with the Afghan war, of the justice of which some who were present entertained great doubts. But it would not have been difficult to have separated his individual merits when placed in a situation of high trust from the political question of the war, as to have dwelt on the talent he exhibited amidst unexampled difficulties, without falling into any approbation of the policy by which Lord Auckland's administration has been rendered memorable. The clouds which hung over his character while we were but partially informed of the course of events at Cabul, have been gradually dispelled; and though he may have been to blame for having allowed himself to be lulled into security while Afghan treachery was preparing for our destruction, yet every successive account we receive from eye witnesses, places his conduct after the crisis had arrived in the most favorable light. Indeed there is every reason to believe that if he had enjoyed the post of General instead of that of Envoy at Cabul, the final catastrophe might have been averted.

CANAL VERSUS THE RAILWAY.—We had the pleasure last week of publishing a letter relative to the construction of a Canal, instead of a Railway to Allahabad; and we regret that owing to an unfortunate mistake in the office, the estimate which should have accompanied it, was omitted.

We discovered the omission after the sheet had gone to press, too late to remedy it. We have now the pleasure of annexing the calculations to this article. They will enable our scientific friends to report, and with greater advantage, the letter which we published last week and to test the calculations of the writer. He is already being employed by the house of Carr, Ferguson and Co. in surveying the line of country from the Colliery to the Hooghly, in order to ascertain the feasibility of uniting them by means of a canal. His survey has been conducted with great scientific accuracy; and his map of the country to be traversed will be found of eminent service even though the scheme itself should not be carried into execution. It may reasonably be questioned, however, that the expense of a canal to the Burdwan coal mines could be profitably incurred in our present ignorance of the mineral resources of this excellent country. The chief utility of such a canal at this locality would be the cheaper and easy transportation of coal to the metropolis. But it

may happen that, after the canal shall have been completed, coal of a superior quality will be discovered in other districts, in positions so favorable for transport to Calcutta as materially to diminish the importance of the Burdwan collieries.

A Canal to Allahabad however will be liable to no such fluctuation of value. It will connect towns and marts, which have every prospect of enjoying a long lease of extension. The commercial interests to which it would become subservient have at present every appearance of being permanent. There can be no question, that for the transit of merchandise a canal would be cheaper than a rail, and on that consideration more feasible; but speed of transmission must be taken into the account in every undertaking which claims patronage in the present age; and here the canal would labor under a great disadvantage. Nor must it be forgotten that no enterprise, whether it be the canal projected by our correspondent, or the rail roads of the Engineer office can be carried into effect without the co-operation of Government. Funds might doubtless be raised in England to the extent of Eighty-three lakhs of Rupees for a canal; but capitalists have no confidence in private individuals here though united as a corporation, and will not entrust their funds to them. It is said that the crodis of Calcutta has sunk so low that even the merchants of New South Wales affect to mistrust us. Unless there fore such an enterprise was placed under the safeguard of the public authorities, it would not meet with adequate support. But if Government were to undertake the patronage, and aid in the accomplishment of any such undertaking, it would naturally select one which would be equally advantageous in a political and a military as in a commercial point of view, and would give the preference to the railway, notwithstanding the expense. After half a dozen years of peace, the finances of India would easily bear the annual demand for a rail road; and it would have the superior recommendation of conveying passengers as well as goods, and both with the greatest rapidity; it would enable Government on an emergency to push forward a whole brigade of troops, and to transport military stores with ease and speed, and thus to crush opposition in the bud. The advantage of a railway over a canal to the public interests would be greater than the advantage of a canal over a railway in point of economy.

We hope the papers with which our correspondent has favoured us will draw forth such observations from our scientific readers as may serve to keep up the discussion, and advance the cause of public improvement.

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE.

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD RAILWAY.

Black.		C/o's Rs.
Permanent way, at Co's. Rs. 1,600	per mile,	21,00,000
Superstructure, at Co's. Rs. 57,000	per mile,	3,45,00,000
7 Work shops		7,00,000
30 Stations, at Co's. Rs. 3,000 each		2,40,000
18 Locomotives, at Co's. Rs. 16,000 each,		2,88,000
18 Carriages, at Co's. Rs. 4,000 each		72,000
30 Cars, at Co's. Rs. 1,600 each,		48,000
Telegraphs and Contingencies,		3,28,000

C/o's Rs. 3,80,00,000

Annual Current Expenses.

Interest on 3,8 Crores at 5%	30,40,000
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Sinking fund on Co's. Rs. 4,80,000	
at 20%	92,000
Ditto on 3,754 Crores at 2½%	9,38,000
Fuel,	12,98,000
Establishment, at Co's. Rs. 20,000	
per annum,	6,00,000
Stores, at Co's. Rs. 20,000 per annum,	2,40,000
Contingencies,	1,68,500
C/o's Rs. 64,00,000	

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD CANAL.

Black.		C/o's Rs.
Canal, at Co's. Rs. 9,000 per mile,		54,00,000
500 Iron boats of 90 tons burden,		28,00,000
Co's. Rs. 15,000 each,		7,50,000
4,400 Horses, at Co's. Rs. 100 each,		4,40,000
21 Stables with 60 stalls, each Co's. Rs. 500,		10,50,000
Contingencies,		40,000
C/o's Rs. 85,20,000		

Annual Current Expenses.

Interest on Co's. Rs. 85,20,000 at 5%	6,55,000
Sinking fund on Co's. Rs. 85,20,000	
at 2½%	2,61,250
Ditto on Co's. Rs. 2,70,000 at 5½%	10,170
Establishment, at Co's. Rs. 17,000 per	
manum,	2,11,250
Keep, fee, of horses, at Co's. Rs. 16	
per manum each,	4,97,800
Repairs at Co's. Rs. 5,000 per manum,	60,000
Contingencies,	30,500
C/o's Rs. 17,20,000	

Freight on a mound of Goods from Calcutta to Allahabad.

	Rs. As. P.	Equal to Per ton
By Canal,	0 8 5	0.10254 per mile.
" Country Roads,	0 8 74	0.308 Do.
" Railways,	0 11 00	0.04013 Do.
" Hackery,	1 10 8	1.821 Do.
" Government Steamers,	5 5 0	5.6 Do.
Can be done by the Steamers at	1 11 4	1.508 Do.

S. M. Civil Engineer.

THE NEW CHURCH AT COLARA.—The reader scarcely needs to be informed that a proposal was made some time ago at Bombay to erect a Monument to the memory of the brave men who fell in Afghanistan. It was originally intended to carry this design into effect by building a cenotaph, or a mausoleum, or monumental column; but a number of the friends of religion, were enabled at one of the meetings to overrule this design, and to substitute for it the erection of a Church at Colaba. The Bishop of Calcutta happening to be at Bombay at the time, gave his verdict for the Church, and subscribed 1000 Rupees towards it. The action of the original movement however resolved to adhere to their first intentions, and have been endeavouring to obtain subscriptions for a cenotaph. We have received a copy of the prospectus for the Church, which will be found among our advertisements and have been solicited to advocate its claims to public support. We feel some degree of delicacy on the subject, and would rather decline any interference in a discussion which does not belong to us, and in which we can do no good. A cenotaph to commemorate departed excellence is certainly more in unison with the feelings and practice of this age, and will probably obtain more support from military men. At the same time the erection of a Church at a place where it is needed is an object that must commend itself to every right mind. If on such an occasion, one may be supposed to enjoy two votes, we would rather split them between the Church and the Cenotaph, than give a plumper to the Church.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.

— There was a meeting of the Landholder's Society held on Monday evening, the 1st May. The most activity still continues to pervade the Society. There are no less than seven subjects now upon the tapis. Relative to the Draft of an Act for the employment of Assistant Magistrates, it was resolved to forward a letter to Government expressing the satisfaction and gratitude with which the Draft had been listened to by the Committee, and praying that after the words, Natives of India, should be inserted the words, and all other persons.

— Some anonymous correspondent of the *Day* informs in the number of this morning in putting the summary in Calcutta, states that a very great number of Protestant parents have, at the hazard of their children's religion, sent their girls to it. We always understood the Catholic priesthood to assert that the subject of religion was not mooted at the Loreto House, and that Protestant children might be sent there with perfect impunity. We now learn from one who seems to be in the secret, that Protestant children do hazard their faith by being sent there.

— Yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* announces that Dr. Meant has been appointed Secretary to the Council of Education. He already sustains the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Medical College, and Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica. He must therefore have his hands tolerably full; and though we believe he will do all he can in this new department of labour, and can do more than many other men, yet the appointment of any individual with other heavy engagements as Secretary in the department of Education shows the very high estimation in which it is held. Government would not thus dispose of the office of Secretary to the Revenue or the Salt and Opium Board.

— Mr. Dampier, the Superintendent of Police, has written to Mr. Patton, the Magistrate of Calcutta, to advise that parties proceeding in charge of goods by land by the trunk and should be immediately to halt by night at places where there are police posts, as the police with the *chaurmahars*, or men in shape, would be able to resist attacks on the property made by parties from Shahabul, who are always on the watch for opportunities of plunder.

— Last night's *Calcutta Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Frederick James Halliday, as Secretary to the Government of Bengal. But as he was appointed to this office so far back as the 23rd May, 1893, and has never been removed from it, it seems difficult to account for a second appointment to the same office. The oracle of the *Gazette* goes no farther, and leaves us to solve the riddle, as best we may. The *Herkara* however, fifty men, five women and four children. Nineteen is in a little light on the subject by giving us to understand that the *Gazette* in saying that Mr. Halliday was to be Secretary to the Government of Bengal, meant that he was to be Secretary to the Government of India.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

— We have papers from China to the 25th of March; their contents are not of particular interest. Mr. Col. Malcolm had arrived in the *Pine*, with the ratification of the Treaty by Mr. Majesty. The Plenipotentiary having declared his intention of going to the Northward to expel the settlements of the commercial treaty, a Mandarin of rank waited on him to represent that this would probably result matters, and to entreat him to reside at Hong Kong, as the new Commissioner, Mr. Ryming, might shortly be expected at Canton, immediately after which the ratifications will be mutually exchanged. To this request Mr. Majesty Pottinger has assented. The Chinese Government will send out several cruisers with the view of putting down the pirates; but they have

strictly declined the co-operation of the British authorities.

— The *Delli Gazette* states, that the Governor-General has conceded to the King of Delli the point of Nuzurana, or the presenting of a present, or Nuzur annually to him on the part of the British Government. Our contemporary affirms that it is to be paid in addition to the usual allowances, and that the King is offended with this arrangement and resolves to appeal from it; but what cause of offence there can be in making these additional presents, we are at a loss to conceive.

— A representation has evidently been made to the Court of Lahore to prevent any of the Amcers of Sindh taking refuge in its dominions, as we now learn that very stringent orders have been given to the Governor of Multan, to give them no asylum.

— The *Hindostan Steamer* reached Madras in less than four days, that is in 96 hours, against a strong current and wind. One of the passengers has written a letter to the *Englishman*, describing the situation of the passengers on board as every thing that could be desired—only the cabins are wretchedly small, and altogether suffocating. Every one seems to keep out of them as much and as long as he can, and many wisely prefer sleeping on the deck to entering the oven. This is the first voyage of the *Hindostan* in the month of April, and experience teaches that the arrangements which are admirably adapted for a cold climate will not do for India in the hot weather. The writer was allude to, says that it seems no longer a matter of doubt that the *Steamer* cannot get to sea under three days from leaving Mr. Engle's house. Surely this might be rectified. It would be strange if the vessel was within sixteen hours as long going from Garden Reach to the Sand Heads as from the Sand Heads to Madras.

— The Medal which the Court of Directors have bestowed on Dwaraknath Tagore, has arrived in India; and will be presented to him by the Deputy Governor on Wednesday next, when the company of ladies and gentlemen is solicited. We hope the Chukruttee fiction and the Tagore family who turned Dwaraknath out of society will be there to witness the ceremony.

— The fort of Khyral has been a scene of confusion and plunder since it fell into our hands. The Sappers and Miners have been diligently employed in knocking down places suspected of containing treasure and stores. By the 10th, treasure had been found to the extent of three lakhs and a half; but private plunder had been carried to a great extent notwithstanding the efforts of the public Authorities.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

— The *Indian Atlas* publishes a letter from Bellary, which gives a fearful account of the mortality in H. M.'s 63d. The Regiment has lost 100 men in one day.

— The *Agre Ushar* states that ground has been marked out for the offices of the Sudder Court and Sudder Board, at that station, to which they will probably be removed from Allahabad in the next cold season.

— The intelligence from Sindh received through the Bombay reports is that the Queen's 23d had been removed from Hyderabad to Karachi; that the country was quiet and tranquil; the two victories having extinguished opposition. The troops who occupied Hyderabad were still employed in searching for concealed treasure, considerable quantities of which turned up every day, but none had been sent on to Bombay. The doors of the *Scannas* were thrown open by order of Lord Elphinstone and the inmates were told that they were at liberty to retire wherever they would. Only thirty out of a hundred chose to exit in their last wish, their former masters and determined to follow them to Bombay. The rest availed themselves of the freedom they had obtained.

— The fallen Amers of Sindh have been received in Dushar by the Governor of Bombay, who has treated them with the greatest kindness and consideration. His attention and kindness appear to be only appreciated by them. Their future destination is at yet unknown; they will not however be allowed to return to Sindh, or be placed in a situation so near to it as to afford any facilities for intrigue. While at the seat of Government every thing calculated to alienate their services will be allowed them.

— Mr. Cochrane, formerly of the Calcutta bar, who afterwards proceeded to Bombay and practiced there with much success, is about to return to Calcutta. In an appeal case lately heard before the Privy Council, he appeared for one of the parties and was highly complimented by Lord Brougham for the extraordinary ability of his argument. Should Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Dickinson return to the bar of Calcutta, its profits will be divided among a greater number of barristers than at any period since its establishment.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

— At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society a little box containing a portion of the dust of the annual vool game was presented and examined by the members. We believe the impression was general that the game was really of sandal wood. The exhibition of the little box occasioned no small amusement. A copy of the inscription as well as a drawing of the game, and the report of the Engineer officers, was by some accident not presented at the same time with the dust.

— The *Madras Atlas*, brought up by the *India* states that intelligence to the 6th of March had been received through that steamer, and that McLaughlin had been acquitted on the ground of insanity. He is indebted in a great measure for his acquittal to the exertions of Mr. Cochrane, formerly of the Calcutta bar, and who is about shortly to return to it.

— The Bombay papers just received state that the place selected by the Governor of Bombay for the residence of the Amers of Sindh, is the most eligible situation that could have been chosen. It is the old palace formerly given by Sir John Malcolm to the new dethroned or exiled East India Amulation Society.

— By the intelligence from Sukker which is given in the last number of the *Delli Gazette* we learn that Sindh can scarcely as yet be said to be tranquillized. There does not appear to be any regular post by land between Hyderabad and Sukker, which is owing probably to the road being infected by the *Belodooes* who have always shown a great partiality for our mails. The mails are brought up at long intervals by the *Steamers*. Capt. Tucker and Col. Pattle were proceeding to Surpore on a sick certificate.

— The draft of a new Act has just appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette*, which directs that the Judges, Europeans and Native shall record their decrees in their own vernacular tongue, after which they are to be translated into the language in use in the Court. This Act, will at once get rid of the very objectionable practice which was said to prevail in some Courts, and may yet linger in them, of deceiving or dismissing a cause, and then leaving the Ministerial to draw up to discover the reasons and draw up the decree.

— At the last meeting of the Bengal British India Society.— One of the members of the Committee read the rules which have been prepared to guide the future operations of the Society. After the rules had been read, Mr. Speedy proposed that since they were consistent with the original principles on which the Society was founded, they should be at once adopted. This was not however concurred in by the majority present; and Mr. Michael Crow in particular, who proposed an amendment, that the consideration of the rules should be postponed, which being put in the vote was carried.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

—The *San arrival of the Bishop of Calcutta* today to be a source of much joy. His Lordship left Bombay nearly five weeks ago, and the vessel we fully due on the 22d of last month. The principal reason has been remarkable for its storm, but they may not have extended to the Bay.

—The last number of the *Christian Observer* states, that the amount of offerings made to the *Southey Gates* on their way to Agra, amounted to 2000 Rupees and that this sum had been carried to the credit of the public funds.

—The *Atlantic Steamer*, which was to leave Bombay on the 1st of the present month, has 3000 passengers, 8 children and 4 servants. If Bombay can furnish a constant supply of passengers for the monthly steamer, it would be strange if Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, the Straits and China should not be able to contribute a full complement of passengers month by month for the vessels of Peninsular and Oriental Company.

—The *Star*, in continuation of the return of Coolies shipped to the Mauritius, has published a list of those who have embarked in the month of April. They amount to 209 men, 60 women, and 15 children. The proportion of women is still within 12 per cent. It is added in the column of remarks that these vessels had cleared out before Mr. Davidson's letter relative to the disengagement was received. We are sorry that the names of the agents have been omitted; we believe it is accidental; but it would be well to supply the omission in future.

—The *Swedish Steamer* has arrived at Bombay from Kutch with the wounded, sixty in number. The larger proportion of them are doing well, though their wounds were in many instances severe; one man had his liver shot through, another his lung, another his gut. Two had died on their voyage. The Steamer which conveyed the wounded from Hyderabad to Kutch, was fired upon by the Baluchas from behind light breast works.

—The *Bombay Times*, from whose columns this information is derived, says, that the three officers who galloped along the whole front of the cannon line in the last battle, with the view of ascertaining its strength and drawing on themselves the fire of the guns and matchlocks, were Major Wellington and Lieuts. Brown and Hill.

—The *Fleet and Messes*, war steamers, now on their way to Bombay to strengthen the steam fleet on the Indus, are to proceed through the Pamban passage. They will then have two live shot ships days, which would otherwise have been lost in rounding Ceylon.

—We regret to learn from the *Agra Ushier*, that Col. Buchanan has sustained some severe injury in his head either from a fall off his horse or a coup de soleil.

—The Court of Requests has just ruled that its attorneys are entitled to a fee of Eight Rupees for every attendance on a client.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

—The Gold Medal sent out by the Court of Directors for Dwaraknath Tagore is probably to be presented to him this morning at Government House by the Deputy Governor. We expect there will be a good gathering of Europeans and Natives on the occasion. The *Heralds* of this morning endeavor to show that the measure did not spring from their own "free will and mere whim;" and that they never thought of it till after Dwaraknath had received marks of distinguished honour from the nobility and the Court. There is some truth in what our contemporary says; but he is rather too severe on the Directors. We never to forget that in showing their good pleasure in not less than them, they have exhibited kindness of words second only to that of having set a good example themselves.

—The mortality in H. M. 631 by cholera to the soldiers of their march to Bellary as announced in the Madras papers received this morning is most distressing. In a very few days two

of the officers, one lady, 100 men and five, and 2000 sick followers, besides women and children, have been carried to the grave.

—There was a paragraph in yesterday's *Register*, stating that Mr. Lang, the barrister, was to succeed Mr. O'Hanlon on the Magisterial Bench. The *Star* contradicts the report. The new Magistrate, if a barrister, must give up both chamber and forensic practice; and this it seems no gentleman is willing to do. We wish Government would manifest the same anxiety to have the whole man for the Education Secretary, which they do to have the whole man and nothing less for a Magistrate.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Cy's Rs. As
H. H. Thomas, Esq. ... to April, 1844,	20 0
P. E. Thomas, Esq. ... ditto,	20 0
Messrs. Grimley, Christian, Matthews, and Co. ... to July, 1843,	10 0
F. Currie, Esq. ... to March, 1844,	20 0
Major J. Connelley, ... to Sept. 1843,	10 0
to Oct. 1843,	10 0
II. M. Twissell, Esq. ... to April, 1844,	20 0
The Sanger-Army Club, to May, 1843,	20 0
R. Watson, Esq. ... to April, 1844,	20 0
Capt. D. Fwatt, ... to April, 1844,	20 0
Capt. Lynght, ... to March, 1844,	20 0
J. P. Gubbins, Esq. ... to March, 1844,	20 0
W. Mouckton, Esq. ... to Feb. 1844,	10 0
Z. Macaulay, Esq. ... to April, 1844,	20 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE MEETING IN HONOUR OF THE LATE SIR W. H. MACGREGOR.

The meeting last evening in honour of the late Sir W. H. Macgregor, was one of the most respectably attended there has been for a long time. A number of gentlemen belonging to the Civil and Military Services were present on the occasion, together with several others. Among the rest we observed R. B. Rattray, G. H. Bower, P. J. Halliday, J. F. M. Reid, H. Moore, R. Mytton, J. H. Patton, C. H. Prinspie, L. L. Clarke, W. H. Smolett, K. O'Dowda, W. C. Blayney, P. O'Hanlon, Esquires; Col. Forbes, Major Irving, Captain Lawrence, Dr. R. M. Thomson, Baboo Dwaraknath Tagore, Fromcomcomar Tagore, &c. &c. The Rev. Mr. Fisher, senior, was called to the chair, who opened the meeting with a very few words, when

Mr. RATTRAY rose to propose the first resolution, in doing which he addressed the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN.—I will not weaken the impression of the moment by my feeble eulogy of a character, the merits of which you all know, and by your presence now acknowledge. I may be permitted, however, to state, that I was for some years officially connected with Sir William Macgregor, whose as its Register, he was attached to the Court to which I still belong; and that, even then, in a situation of much labor and responsibility, though little calculated to attract public attention, and still less to elicit public honors, he established for himself a high reputation, and found time to frame those volumes on the laws and usages of the country, which will long remain what they have long continued to be, the safe guide of our judicial functionaries. While there, as elsewhere, his talents and acquisitions were, by all, recognized and admired; and his kind and gentlemanly bearing was cordially responded to. Those talents and those acquisitions removed him to a higher grade of service; and the more extended display of them, there, eventually raised him to that eminence, which had he never attained, would not have been assembled here to mourn and honour him.

I beg to submit for your consideration, and, if approved, for your adoption, what I deem to be a suitable leading resolution on this most interesting occasion. Without some knowledge of the probable means, which men of good will and liberality may place at our disposal, it would seem difficult to determine the nature of the tribute most fitting to be offered to the memory of our departed friend; but whatever those means may become, I would suggest that, with reference to the tragic close of his earthly career, a eulogistic

in the chief ecclesiastical office of our city, were the most appropriate memorial of his worth and of our appreciation of it. It may be in the form of a simple tablet or an imposing monument, as the result of our wisest men's judgment; for either we shall have choice of site in the new Cathedral; and I nothing doubt that we shall be enabled to render the record of our feelings towards our lamented friend, worthy of him and of the structure that shall enshrine him. It is the resolution, as our first resolution, that a eulogistic be erected to the memory of Sir William Macgregor, in the new Cathedral, and of the inscription that shall enshrine it, that we deem and respect which is the object of this meeting to manifest.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Brier, of the Civil Service, and unanimously carried. That as many friends of the deceased, both in this country and in England, will be desirous of uniting in the tribute, a committee be appointed to adopt such measures as may be necessary for collecting subscriptions, and preparing a suitable inscription, to be transmitted to a committee of subscribers in England, together with an amount to be realized in this country, with a request that they will send the necessary directions for the execution of the monument in communication with the family of the deceased."

And that the following gentlemen be requested to form the committee in Calcutta, with power to add to their number:—

MR. RATTRAY, MR. GREENLAKE, MR. BARNES, MR. HANCOCK, MR. TOWNSEND, MAJOR INLIVE.

And the following to act as the committee in England:—

MR. J. W. HOOK, CAPT. LAWRENCE.

MR. CLARKE then came forward to propose that Mr. Rattray should be asked to prepare the inscription, as he, Mr. Clarke, was assured, there was not another who could better do it than Mr. Rattray.

This was carried by acclamation. Mr. Rattray returned thanks for the honor, and pronounced his best to deserve the confidence placed in him.

The meeting broke up with the usual vote of thanks to the Chair.—*Herald*, May 3.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—It is rumored that Mr. Natt, the late Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, left to the Church Missionary Society by his will, an immediate legacy of 6,000*l.*, besides a reversionary one of smaller amount. We add, that the Corporation of London did themselves honour by voting, on Thursday last, the sum of Five Hundred pounds to this Society.—*Record*.

The Bishop of Antigua, in a sermon preached last week, at St. Clement's, Dares, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, stated that it was the intention of the Society to send missionaries to China without delay, and at so distant period a bishop.—*Ibid*.

THE PROPAGATION SOCIETY.—We give from the *Antiquarian* paper the following notice:

Addressed by the Rev. W. M. Kinsey, B. D., Secretary to the Chesham Diocesan Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in a paper read at the Secretary of the Parent Committee, 79, Pall Mall, London.

"Monday, February 6, 1848.
"3, Wellington-street, Chesham.
"Sir.—In consequence of the dissent of his words, (uttered at our District Propagation of the Gospel Meeting here, on the 10th of November last), now insisted upon by Mr. Campbell, and of the dissent of the Board, as to our Ecclesiastical, I beg of you to state, at the next Monthly Meeting of the Board, that, consistently with the declaration made in one of my letters to Mr. Campbell, I have this day resigned the Secretaryship of the District Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in which I was appointed in the year 1833, now, of course, six years since.

"I remain, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"To the Secretary, &c. &c."
"W. M. KINSEY.
"79, Pall Mall, London."

But we hear that Mr. Kinsey is not the only one who has the most important resignation that will follow from the Campbell and Close correspondence.—*Ibid*.

We have heard, and we trust that the report

mined at 6d.-lb. The price now is 14s. The estimate for the United States will range from 2,000,000 bales to 2,500,000; 1,070,000, of which are already been received into the ports; and yet, notwithstanding this heavy receipt, the market is now shown as an average of 300,000 bales (292,000) only sold in 1842) over last year, with every man at work, and an increased consumption of near 2,000 bales per week. The general state of the cotton speculation, last year, was not very satisfactory, and we are now in a position to see any good reason to justify a further depression in price. Low as prices are in the United States, the price of the staple cotton in this country is now selling at an average 1 cent. per lb., fully 16 per cent. below the price which was written there has been a vast improvement in point of business in the Liverpool market. Speculation has been active, and the sales have been an improvement of 2 to 3 per cent. above last week's price. The Manchester market continues to exhibit some marks of increased demand, which were manifested during the preceding week, and which have already done much to remove despondency. The demand for goods has been considerable for some days past, and a fair amount of business has been done, but without any sensible advance of price in any article; and, generally, at a more shade above the level of some of last year. In yarns, also, especially in the description suitable to the present season, a tolerable amount of business has been done. At Rochdale, however, they report an extremely bad market, and surely any business between Manchester and Rochdale is well worth nothing at all has been doing, and the sellers are eager to sell at reduced rates. In Paisley, work continues gradually to get more abundant. Between the mills that have been obtained from Glasgow, and the improvement in the domestic trade of the town, with very few exceptions, all the wares which have hitherto been necessary mountings are enabled to obtain work for sale. We regret to hear that the stagnation in trade continues to not meet injuriously on the revenue. It was fully expected that at the opening of the new year there would have been some improvement; but we are again doomed to be disappointed, and are now informed that the revenue from the Customs in the forthcoming quarter will be, if possible, more than the last.

At Leeds, business continues at all improve in the cloth market: last Tuesday's market was the worst ever witnessed. In the warehouse business is extremely dull, and at no time has there been any preparation of goods for the spring demand. Hosiery-dress market shows no change for the better. Woollen are dull of sale, but no downward tendency in price. At Bradford, in plain goods a steady business is doing, and last prices maintained. During this week there has been a little more inquiry for yarns, chiefly in the shipping houses. The staple trades of Nottingham have been practically sinking into a gloom, and have retarded all persons engaged in trade or manufactures. The worst spinning mills in Leicester are generally going, but there is a visible decline, and all interests seem much depressed. — *Examiner*, Feb. 25.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following advertisement taken from the *Times*, may perhaps suit the taste of some of our Eusebian opponents, who are so busy in expurgating what cannot wholly be contrived, to meet the occasional indiscretion of our advertising friends. "Wanted, a Catholic youth, who can take care of, and safely drive, a pair of horses. Apply, Esq., Sidney Street, in his early articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, used to make himself very merry with the advertisement of the late Mr. Justice Dore, of DePuy, who was said to have advertised to the *Edinburgh Magazine*, for a stout, young man, who could carry so many hundred weight, we forget the quantity, but it was so great as to induce the anonymous divine to say that it was sufficient to make any man serious." — *Record*.

CANDIDATE.—In a trial in the Court of Common Pleas last week, when Captain Curry met Sir Robert Peel for money lost in play. The defendant's plea was that the money was not unfairly. Among the witnesses, Lord Huntingtower was called, and was the telling evidence. He was asked, "Did you see the plaintiff made you a proposal so dishonourable, as to put you, as a man of honour, under his knife to leave your home?" Lord Huntingtower—No. "Where did you see him?" Lord Huntingtower—No. "Did he afterwards say to you anything?" Lord Huntingtower—No. "The jury returned a verdict for the defendant." — *Idid*.

REVENUE OF LORD BACCHAM'S CHURCH.—A considerable number of members of the church, at Norwood, held under Croydon Church, was, prior to the passing of the Act, but at 5s. an acre; it is now let to the Duke of Portland at 7s. an acre. — *Idid*.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.—Sir James Graham's intended Bill is, for the present, a purely educational Bill, for the purpose of children, to be known as the *Factory Children's Bill*; although others are to be permitted to attend.

For the instruction of *Factory Children*, the following scheme is proposed:—

1. That public schools shall be established in the district schools, to be established in the Metropolitan and in the manufacturing districts.
2. That such schools shall receive all children under seven years of age chargeable to the parish or union of the district; and that the education of others be permitted.
3. That such schools shall be built out of the proceeds, and be managed by the trustees of the school, with consent of the Bishop, who shall regulate and superintend the religious instruction.
4. That a Chaplain be appointed to each school, with consent of the Bishop, who shall regulate and superintend the religious instruction.
5. That the Minister shall be allowed to attend and give instruction to children whose parents or guardians object, on religious grounds, to the Liturgy and Catechism of the Church of England.
6. All rules and regulations for instruction and training to be made with consent of the Committee of Council on Education.
7. The schools to be visited by the Government Inspector, and on the representation of the Committee of Council, teachers declared incompetent to be dismissed.

In reference to *Factory schools*, it is proposed:—

1. That one-third of the expense of building shall be raised by voluntary subscription; a second-third to be granted out of the public fund; and the remainder to be paid by the Government and repaid out of the poor-rates. But no grant or loan is to be made, unless the Justices of the division shall declare such a school to be necessary.
2. That each child shall pay 3d. a week, the same to be stopped out of its wages by the master. The remaining cost of the school to be paid out of the poor-rates.
3. That the Justices for three schools are to be formed by the Committee of Council on Education.
4. These schools are to be governed by Trustees, consisting of seven individuals, six of the members of the division, and one to be chosen by this clerical trustee; and the remaining four are to be appointed by the Justices in special session. The trustees to appoint the master, subject to the approval of the clerical trustee.

No child is to be instructed in the Catechism and Liturgy of the Church of England, whose parents object to it on religious grounds. The children of Church of England parents are to be instructed in the Catechism daily, but separate from the other children; or, if not separated, the instruction is to be limited to two hours on certain days in the week.

The schools are to be inspected daily by the clerical trustee. Divine worship is to be conducted in the school by the clerical trustee, or by any one whom he may appoint, on Sunday, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and on the usual fasts and festivals which may be school holidays. On the production of proper certificates, no child is to be required to attend any service which is not of a religious nature, or any other service.

FRANCE.—The Paris Journals of Sunday are much excited by the civic division in the bureau on the preceding day, in consequence of which the Minister had but few commissioners and the Opposition found in the commission of the Address the Ministry had right and the Opposition one. The coalition is, in fact, determined on making a serious trial of strength; and the *Journal* admits that against the Conservatives voted against M. Guizot. Nevertheless, it calculates that the collected Opposition mustered but 193 votes, the Ministry 211. We have learned, from good judges, on this matter, that there were 210 Opposition votes in the French Chamber, where they all mustered; but the Ministers have from 10 to 20 more.

— *Pat. 23d Feb.*

FRANCE.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has published the returns of the imports and export of corn into and from France during the year 1842, from which it appears that the wheat imported amounted to 412,171 metric quintals; other grain, to 153,007; and flour, to 4,746. The exports were, wheat, 371,423 metric quintals; other grain, 232,867; flour, 58,211. There remained in the stores, on the 1st of January last, wheat, 767,028 metric quintals; other grain, 24,539; and flour, 19,244. — *Record*.

FRANCE AND THE MARSHES.—About 8,000 men assembled last week in Paris, about the Hotel of

the Marston, in the hope of obtaining employment in the new colony of the Marston. The answer returned to their application is said to have been, nothing had been decided. — *Examiner*.

SWITZERLAND.—There has been an attempt at revolution in Geneva. The Government of that town are deeply discontented that the reform of the constitution and electoral law, effected last year, has not produced all the results hoped for. They find the Grand Council elected since the reform, just as they are the old one, and as obstinate to defend abuses. A municipal law was in discussion; the people took great interest in it, and were annoyed to find that the Government were able to carry their spite against the Radicals. On the 15th, accordingly, the crowd around the place of assembly cried, to arms, while the Government summoned the National Guard by the sound of the church bell. The insurgents took post in the suburbs of St. Germain. By this means they got possession of the two gates, Coarve and Rivet. But they were driven from about the Hotel de Ville, and in an attack on the powder magazine, about a dozen citizens were wounded or killed. Amongst the latter are Major Fournier and Councilor Fath.

The Grand Council persevered in voting one of the obnoxious laws, that respecting the Council of State; the insurgents sent a deputation, asking that it should be annulled; the Grand Council and the Government would grant nothing, until they carry their spite against the Radicals. By the last accounts the demands had subsided.

The *Gazette* of Geneva of the 18th last, publishes the list of the persons killed and wounded on the 15th and 16th. Only four have been killed, and the others did not exceed 30. The city was then tranquil. — *Idid*.

ROMA AND RUSSIA.—The *Aspurgian Gazette* contains the following account of the appointment of M. Vencovski in agent to the Court of Russia, to arrange the existing differences between the two Courts. — *Idid*.

THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.—The English Government has been alarmed at some time of establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with this country, which, since the death of Dr. Francia, has become a Republic, governed by five Councils. These officers appeared most of our countrymen, as several British merchants who have entered the country have been well received, as well as Mr. Gordon, who is so anxious to see the Republic flourish. We learn, however, that a serious and serious difficulty has sprung up recently, and that Mr. Gordon has been ordered to leave the country. The cause of this difference we have been unable to learn. — *Liverpool Times*.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

25th April, 1843.
The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Mr. F. Thomson to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and to be in charge of all the Civil Departments of the Supreme Government with the Government of India.

Mr. G. A. Baskin to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. W. E. Davidson to officiate as Home and Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, until further orders.

Mr. F. Melville to officiate as Home and Foreign Secretary in the Home and Foreign Offices.

16th April, 1843.
Mr. J. R. Hamilton, of the Civil Service, who was reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages, viz. Persian and Hindia, is permitted, at his own request, to remain attached to the College of Fort William, for the purpose of prosecuting his study in a third language.

The Reverend A. Gervais, Chaplain of Assam, has obtained leave of absence for one month, commencing on the 1st of May, to visit the Holy Land, and to make his pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

25th April, 1843.
Mr. W. B. Elliott, of the Civil Service, authorized the Ensign on board the *Stamper* "Hindia," which was left by the Fleet at Sea on the 15th March.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Off. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

16th April, 1843.
The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Mr. F. Thomson to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. The Appointment to take effect from the 1st present.

V. V. BAYLEY, *Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

16th Feb. 1843.
The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has today been pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Mr. Frederick James Hamilton to be Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FRED. JAM. HAMILTON, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

16th April, 1843.
The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. E. Versey, Commanding the Cavalry Branch of the Buffs, is extended to the 1st of May, and the leave of absence granted to the same officer is extended to the 1st of May.

Reverend Captain D. White, 4th Regiment M. L. to be in command of the Madras Rifle Corps, and to receive charge of the Districts of Javon and Javon, under the Indian Government.

J. THOMSON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ra, Point de Galle and Aden, instead of the 6th July, and 14th October, as before advertised.

J. R. ENGLEDDUE,
Superintendent and Agent.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 497. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MAY 18th 1849.

[Printed by C. W. Smith, at the
the press, of print in advance.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India begs to acknowledge the following donations:
From No. 1215, Co's. Bar 20, to Serampore College and Co's. Bar 20, to the Serampore Ladies' Boarding Society.

DWARAKNATH TAGORE.—A very numerous and highly respectable company of Europeans and Natives assembled at Government House on Wednesday week to witness the presentation of the gold medal which the Court of Directors have sent out for Dwarkanath Tagore. The Deputy Governor's address, and Dwarkanath's reply,—both of which will be found among our communications—were very appropriate. His Honour dealt with much felicity on the proof thus afforded by the Court of Directors of their anxiety to encourage and reward the meritorious exertions of Natives in the cause of public benevolence, and we are confident his observations will carry much weight with the sound and enlightened portion of the Native community, and serve to counteract those wild denunciations of the British Government in the East, which have lately been the order of the day.

Attempts which have been made to weaken the force of the testimony which Dwarkanath Tagore bore to the excellence of the British Government in this country, appears to be singularly out of place. It proceeds on the erroneous idea that he has thereby deserted the cause of his countrymen, as though Native patriotism consisted only in abuse of the British Government. The excuse made for him is, that he meant nothing. His patriotism is thus compromised at the expense of his sincerity. But whatever opinion may be entertained of the philosophy of his reply to the Directors, it is certain that he did not give utterance to sentiments to which he was a stranger. That feeling of attachment to the British Government, which runs through his letter, was evidently the honest conviction of his own mind, formed upon a careful examination of the principles which that Government had adopted, and a comparison of them with those of the administration which preceded it. In these feelings of gratitude to England for her Indian administration, the most enlightened Natives of the country were accurately fully to participate down to a very recent period; and we have no reason for suspecting that their opinions have undergone any change. The assertion that the Mahomedan Government was vastly superior to that of the British, as well as the furious denunciations against our administration, are only of yesterday, and may be traced to causes which are not likely to be permanent. Indeed, if general report be true, the records of some of the Magistrate's Courts in the interior would account satisfactorily for some portion of the fury of this attack. But that as it may, the circumstance we are recording is calculated to allay the feeling of animosity which it has been attempted to excite into the native community, and to draw closer the bonds of attachment between the Natives of India and the governing country; and we think Mr. Bird has acted judiciously in enhancing the value of the Court's testimonial by the official splendor, with which the presentation of it was accompanied.

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.—The *Harbinger* says in his issue of Monday last, "It is a mistake to suppose, as the *Friend of India* and after him the *Landholders' Society* have done, that the Draft of the Act for creating the office of Deputy Magistrate 'restricts the appointment to Natives of India.' True it is that the words of the Draft—the office of Deputy Magistrate shall be open to Natives of India of any class or religious persuasion, seem to favour that supposition, but it should be remembered, that precisely the same words were used on the creation of the office of Principal Sudder Ameen, and yet it was never thought that those words were designed to exclude all but natives from that appointment." We beg to submit to our contemporary, that he has inadvertently fallen into a grievous error of fact; and that his reasoning is therefore unsound. This is not his fault, for at the period when the Regulation of 1831 was passed, twelve years ago, he was neither connected with the Press, nor in a position to know the bearings of that enactment.

We can assure him that the words used on the creation of the office of Principal Sudder Ameen, were not only considered as having been designed to give the exclusive enjoyment of that office to Natives, but that they were actually intended to restrict the appointment to this class. The Preamble to that Regulation states, that it was desirable on general grounds to employ *respectable Natives* in more important trusts connected with the administration of the country. The intention of Government to confine the office to Natives, was farther made evident by the fact that the nominees were required, previously to entering on the execution of their duties, to subscribe the solemn declaration, which the Native officers of the Court alone were required to make. If it had been intended to open the office to Christians, the Act would have directed that they should take the oath appointed for the Christian officers of Government. It was understood at the time that the new judicial officers were to be conferred exclusively on Natives; and that one or two gentlemen, not Natives, who had been employed as Sudder Ameens before the enactment, would be displaced, as a matter of course. Government was therefore constrained to provide against their removal, by a special enactment (Reg. VII. 1832, Sect. 18, which runs thus, "Nothing in Sect. 13, Reg. V. 1831, shall be held to preclude the Governor General in Council from continuing in the office of Sudder Ameen, subsequently to the introduction of Reg. V. 1831, into the district, any individual, not a Native of India, who was holding the appointment at the time of the introduction of the Regulation, and all official acts performed by such individuals, before or after the promulgation of this Regulation, are declared valid, and shall be held to be good and binding." We apprehend that these three facts, viz. the philosophy of the preamble; the declaration which was to be made instead of the oath; and the specific provision for Europeans who might have continued to perform the duties of Sudder Ameen after the Act of 1831 was passed, afford unequivocal proof that Lord William's original idea was to give these offices to Natives and Natives

alone; and that the expression "the office shall be open to Natives of India of any class or religious persuasion," was intended to convey these views to the public. We can strengthen this opinion by asserting that for the first year or two after the Regulation was passed, many applications were rejected on the ground that the candidates were not strictly Natives of the country. The rule was gradually relaxed. An opening was first made to admit of East Indians, and it was subsequently enlarged to admit all classes, without reference to their place of birth or descent.

We are perfectly satisfied that it was the intention of Government to admit to the proposed office of Deputy Magistrate, *all men not in the Government service, Hindoo, or Mahomedan, or Jew, or Christian, or Bouddhist, and all men wherever born, whether in the British dominions or out of them, whether 'mixed' in any of the four quarters of the old globe, or reared in the lap of the youngest daughter of the civilised world, whether owing allegiance to the Queen of England or to any of her allies—their names.* The Act was intended to be most catholic in its application; and therefore did we suggest the propriety of omitting a term, which was originally used—so to speak—with a sectarian limitation, and to substitute for it one more suitable to the enlarged liberality of the present administration.

THE SUDDER COURT AT BOMBAY.—The *Bombay Times*, in several articles, has lately exposed to public animadversion a very extraordinary decision of the Sudder Court at that Presidency, which is calculated in no small degree to bring our judicial institutions into contempt.

The facts as stated are these. A Mussulman male and a Brahmin female were committed for trial to the Session Court of Ahmedabad on two charges; that of stealing property from the husband of the latter, and of adultery. The man was acquitted, and the woman convicted, of the theft. They were then tried on the charge of adultery and were both found guilty. This last offence being one against the religious obligations of the parties, the expounders of Hindoo and Mahomedan law were called on to declare the punishment ordained in their books. The Hindoo pundit declared that the Hindoo female should have her ears and nose cut off. The Mahomedan Cawze decided that she should be stoned to death. The Sessions Judge, however, unwilling to mutilate the woman, or to stone the man, sentenced the former to imprisonment for four, and the latter, for three years, and forwarded his proceedings to the Sudder Court. Three Judges of that Court sat in deliberation on the sentence and pronounced them inadequate. They were sent back to the Sessions Judge for revision, and he augmented the punishment in no small degree, by sentencing the woman to imprisonment for fourteen years, and the man to imprisonment with hard labour for life. But the Sudder was not satisfied. It wanted blood; and so, taking the matter into its own hand, it ordered the man to be condemned as usual to death, leaving the woman's sentence to be revised when the other had been executed.

It seems extraordinary that any tribunal in India, should suppose itself so public indignation in this age of civilisation, by ordering a man convicted of adultery to be deprived of life. It appears unreasonable that at a time when we are exerting over the abolition of the punishment of death in our own land, that punishment should be extended to crimes in India, to which it had never been awarded during our administration. Did it never occur to the Judges of that tribunal, that if their decision was not supported by the three other Courts of similar rank in India, they would be placed in a most unenviable predicament; and that if the rule they have now made were to become law, and death were to follow every conviction of adultery in India, the land would be deluged with blood? It has been affirmed in a statement of their decision that adultery is a criminal offence in India, though only a civil transgression in England. This is as it should be. It is one of the most disgraceful anomalies in our laws, that this crime, which inflicts a degree of misery on families, infinitely greater than that occasioned by the most daring burglary, should be visited with punishment so utterly inadequate to its enormity; and which, in the case of wealthy individuals, is no punishment at all. It is advantageous to the interests of society that adultery should be repressed by being classed among criminal offences, and that the offender should be exposed to a penal sentence and not to civil damages. But is this any reason for visiting it with a sanguinary punishment which shocks the feelings equally of the Native and the European community? Government ought to have some regard to its own reputation for justice, even if it be indifferent to its character for humanity. And what will the Natives think of the justice or impartiality of our jurisprudence when they find that a Mahomedan who robs another of his wife is to be hung, while the European adulterer is let off with a trifling fine?

Passing from this individual case to the general system of our criminal jurisprudence in India, it may be asked what opinion the civilised world is likely to form of our Indian administration, when it is proclaimed that after the theory of punishments has been discussed for half a century by the ablest jurists in Europe, and fixed upon sound and rational principles, we should still resort to codes which direct the ears and noses of females to be cut off, and males to be stoned to death? It cannot be too often borne in mind that in the management of this empire, our conduct is not as heretofore submitted solely to the scrutiny of a close corporation in London; we are acting, in the eyes of all Europe, Thanks to Steam communication, our proceedings are examined and their character determined by half the journals of the European world, even before the report of them reaches Leadenhall Street. And what judgment will Europe pass on our administration, if with all the light and knowledge of the nineteenth century, we continue unnecessarily and wantonly to incorporate in our system, the legislation of a barbarous age and a barbarous people? It is manifest that we are not bound by any pledge to administer the Hindoo and Mahomedan criminal law; for in this, as in other instances, it has been set aside. Why then should we have recourse to it at all? Simply because of the culpable apathy of the public Authorities at home. It is now nearly ten years since a Law Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament to digest a New Code of Jurisprudence for all India. The

simplest attention of that body was directed to that which was formerly exercised by the Zillah Judges. The compilation of a Code of Criminal Law, which was completed nearly six years ago. Nothing has been since heard of it. It is buried in the archives of the Company, without hope of being ever published. The *Edinburgh Review* justly says, "The labours of this Commission have hitherto met with little encouragement from those whose duty it is to examine and give practical effect to its results." Yet that Criminal Code cost India *Seven lakhs of Rupees, 70,000*. The country has a right to demand some return for this money. If the Code was defective, it should have been amended; if altogether worthless, something better should have been substituted for it during the six years in which that Commission has since continued to sit. To have thus thrown away the results of the labours of three years is a dereliction of public duty. The responsibility lies with the Directors at home, whose business it was to have given a practical effect to the labours of the Commission. Yet, after an expenditure of twenty lakhs of Rupees, two hundred thousand pounds sterling, our Courts are still obliged to resort for sentences in Criminal cases to Codes which it is a disgrace to acknowledge.

EXTENSION OF THE POWERS OF NATIVE JUDGES.—Government has just advanced another step in carrying out the views of Lord William Bentinck, promulgated twelve years ago, regarding the employment of Native agency in the department of Civil Justice. The caution with which the powers of Native Judges have been gradually enlarged, is deserving of much praise. In the infancy of the new system, when the Agents selected were necessarily men of inferior attainments and character, it was deemed prudent to impose various restrictions, to prevent the abuse of the power entrusted to them. At the same time the local Government has been diligently exerting itself to raise the character and the qualifications of the Native Judicial Service; and as these efforts appeared to be crowned with success, their jurisdiction has been successively enlarged and the importance of their offices greatly increased. We have now to notice another extension of their authority, in the new prerogatives conferred on them by Act VI. of the present year, of which we propose to offer our readers a very brief analysis and explanation.

The First Section directs that the Principal Sudder Ameens shall be guided in the decision of all suits by the rules established for the conduct of business in the Zillah Courts. When the office was first created; it was provided that these judges should follow the rules passed for the trial of suits by Sudder Ameens and Moonshis. But it was discovered that the course of justice was impeded by fettering judges entrusted with the decision of causes to the extent of 3000 Rupees, with restrictions which were applicable to suits of the value of 300 or 1000 *l*. The Principal Sudder Ameens were at the very outset entrusted with a jurisdiction equivalent to that which had previously belonged to the Zillah Judges, and it would have been more appropriate to have made all the rules regarding the trial of suits when instituted before the European Judges, applicable to the trial of the same suits when transferred to a Native Judge. The limitation of powers arose doubtless from the novelty of the change, and the want of established custom in the Native Judges who were appointed to this high office. These objections having now ceased, the authority of the Principal Sudder Ameens is very properly made coextensive with

that which was formerly exercised by the Zillah Judges.

The Second Section supplies an omission, which ought in all reason to have been supplied six years ago. In 1837 Principal Sudder Ameens were entrusted with the cognizance of suits of any amount in excess of 5000 *Rs.* and it was ordered, that in suits under that amount it was to be an appeal from their decrees should lie to the Zillah Judge; in suits above that sum, to the Sudder Court. By an over anxiety to prevent the examination, of a cause, may by law be the subject of an appeal. An opponent has thus an opportunity of impeding the progress of a suit at every stage. To these 'everlasting appeals' there are many reasonable objections, and the system admits, we think, of salutary revision; but it is the law of the land, and we shall not now stop to discuss the propriety of it. The law of 1837 which enlarged the jurisdiction of the Principal Sudder Ameens, and lodged the appeal from their decrees in suits above 5000 *Rupees* in the Sudder, was silent about an appeal on interlocutory orders, and these have been made to the Zillah Judges. This anomaly is now rectified. The appeal from such orders is in future to lie to the Sudder, to whom the appeal on the decree is committed.

Sections Three and Four greatly extend the powers of the Moonshis and Sudder Ameens, and afford greater facilities for the administration of Justice in their Courts. Under the former arrangement, if the Native Judge received information during the progress of a suit, that the defendant intended to abscond, or to make away with his property, he was not at liberty to demand security from him, for the eventual performance of the decree, or in case of his refusing to furnish it, to attach his property, without obtaining the sanction of the Judge. The defendant was not of course ignorant of any such application; and was enabled therefore to defeat the ends of justice, by absconding or disposing of his property before the Judge's reply could arrive; and he was a great simplicitas if he did not avail himself of the opportunity which the law so generously afforded him. The new law vests the subordinate Judges with power to demand security, to sequester property in all such cases, without any reference to the Judge. We are aware that the native community does not regard without a feeling of dismay the enlarged authority thus conferred on Native Judges, and which gives them the power of inflicting the most serious injury on a defendant by collusion with a plaintiff. That this power will in some instances be thus abused, there can be no doubt; but an appeal will lie to the Judge, and he may always repair the injustice. On the whole, the inconveniences which this increase of power may occasion, are likely to be fewer than those which it will remove; and this is a sufficient justification of the new law.

The two lower grades of Judges were also released under the old law from realizing, without reference to the Judge, any fines they might find it necessary to impose. By the new Act these fines may be enforced without such reference: but an appeal against the order will always lie to the Judge, who may modify or remit the fine:—a provision the more necessary as a Moonshi is now empowered to fine a man to the extent of double his own salary; and of two-thirds the amount of the suit pending in his Court.

The Fifth Section refers to the execution of decrees. Reg. V. of 1831, Sect. 22, ordered that

the decrees of the Principal Sudder Amone ordinate to the Government of Bengal, whether should be executed by them. Perhaps this a Mooniff, in Christian habits both of mind and ennoblement was intended to apply only to the body, is entitled to be called *Sahib*. The Mooniff decrees passed by them in original suits, though 'till claims the title; the Civil Judge refuses it; it appears to have been construed as applying; and this knotty point, instead of being submitted to decisions passed by them in appeal cases, is committed to the Deputy Governor of Bengal and this point was afterwards explained by a Circular, the Upper Secretary and the Under Secretaries, Circular Order, which ordained that if the decree was a mere confirmation of that of the lower Court without summoning the respondent, it should be executed by that Court. If against such a contingency. The Circular Order it was passed upon a full investigation of the case of the 6th July 1838, directs that the Mooniff, in the case of the suit, it should be executed by the Court of Appeal. The present enactment sweeps away that distinction, and provides that all decrees passed in appeal shall be executed by the Court in which the suit was originally instituted. But the Circular Order which is thus su- perceded, may possibly continue for months or years unrevoked, and unnecessarily embarrass the minds of the Native pleaders and Judges, are anxious to shuffle off a difficult question. We would therefore venture to recommend that will give him the benefit, whatever it be, of the Sudder Court should issue a Circular Order reserving. It appears to be an indisputable fact, on the publication of every new Act, pointing that from our first advent in India, the term out the previous Orders which may have been Sahib has been applied to every individual superseded by it, and modifying those which require modification. This course, by removing all doubts regarding the Orders which are still able whether that peculiar kind of cock hat to be considered in force, would tend greatly to which some Armenians mount upon their heads, facilitate the administration of Justice.

The sixth, seventh and eighth Sections give the Mooniff's jurisdiction in every description of suits, and over every class of persons, provided the amount at issue be not above 300 Rs. and the cause of action be arisen within the limits of their own local jurisdiction. All Europeans are subject to the Courts of the Mooniff. The Regulation of 1838 is now consummated. That Regulation still left Europeans exempt from the jurisdiction of the Mooniff, the lowest grade of Judges; the present Act abolishes all privileges, levels all distinctions, and, whether for good or whether for ill, gives an impartial uniformity to our jurisprudence which has hitherto been wanting. The Mooniff may admit and try a suit against a European; he may call on him for security, if he is represented, as being likely to remove from the jurisdiction, and, if he is not given, he may sequester his property; he may fine him to the extent of 300 Rupees for obstructing justice; and lory the fine upon his own order—but the Mooniff, to whom such large powers and prerogatives are confided, is not to be trusted with the privilege of franking a single public requisition or order he may have occasion to transmit by post to another Court.

An order of the Sudder Court published in last Tuesday's *Bengales Government Gazette*, directed that he should send every such requisition or order under an open envelop to the Judge, who will seal and frank the cover, and send it to the Post Office. So strange a compound of confidence and mistrust does our system of local jurisprudence in India present.

A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.—A correspondent has submitted to our arbitration a question of official etiquette, upon which we have not as yet been able to make up our mind. We invoke the generous aid of all and singular our readers and correspondents, who are able to shed any light upon this most important question, which threatens to interrupt the harmony of our judicial arrangements in the department of Civil Justice.

A discussion has arisen, it appears, between a Mooniff and a Civil Judge in some district sub-

the three cornered hat devils," would entitle a man in India to the term Sahib, though it may be conceded to him, by courtesy. But the term *topce walah*, or one who wears a hat, and *Sahib*, have for the better part of a century, been synonymous. Mr. Foster, in his translation of the Regulations for 1793, uses the word *Belaguttee* Musk Act of 1838 is now consummated. That Regulation still left Europeans exempt from the jurisdiction of the Mooniff, the lowest grade of Judges; the present Act abolishes all privileges, levels all distinctions, and, whether for good or whether for ill, gives an impartial uniformity to our jurisprudence which has hitherto been wanting. The Mooniff may admit and try a suit against a European; he may call on him for security, if he is represented, as being likely to remove from the jurisdiction, and, if he is not given, he may sequester his property; he may fine him to the extent of 300 Rupees for obstructing justice; and lory the fine upon his own order—but the Mooniff, to whom such large powers and prerogatives are confided, is not to be trusted with the privilege of franking a single public requisition or order he may have occasion to transmit by post to another Court.

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To be serious however. It is far more foolish in the Judge to dispute the claim than in the Mooniff to advance it. Every one in the district would as a matter of course give the Mooniff the title of Sahib, except perhaps, the Deputy Governor, when the subject is brought before him, we think the claim of the Mooniff to the designation will be at once recognised.

The Mooniff has therefore just reason to remonstrate against a procedure which is intended to inflict an extra-judicial stigma upon him, and is calculated to degrade him in the estimation of the suitors and officers of his own Court. The removal from the part of the Judge exhibits so contempt a sacrifice of official dignity to personal feelings; and betrays such extreme littleness of mind as to make it very questionable whether it is fit to preclude over the judicial arrangements of a large district. If the Mooniff has committed any official delinquency, it ought to be repressed officially, and not by refusing him the title of Sahib, which can serve no other purpose than to display the Judge's antipathy to the individual. The injury he thereby inflicts on his own character will be found to be ten times greater than any he can inflict on the poor dependent Mooniff.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENT IN CALCUTTA.

AN ANONYMOUS correspondent of the *Englishman*, last week mentioned in a letter to the Editor that Protestants had sent their children for education to the Catholic Convent in Calcutta, at the hazard of their religion. We offered a passing remark on this apparent acknowledgment, by one who appeared to be in the secret, that the religious belief of Protestant children was not altogether safe, when they were entrusted to Catholic tutors at the Nunnery. The writer has endeavored, in a letter which will be found in a subsequent column, to qualify his representation, which was likely to startle some of the unsusppecting Protestant parents who have availed themselves of the Convent for education. He says that we have misunderstood his language; that he did not intend to affirm that there was any real hazard in sending children to the Nunnery, but simply that Protestants thought so, and chose notwithstanding to run the hazard. The reader will be pleased to bear this explanation in mind.

The *Catholic Herald* of Saturday last has an article on the same subject, and as many of our readers may not have had an opportunity of forming an opinion of the tone and spirit of this organ of the Catholic community in India, we have republished it entire for their information.

There is much in that communication altogether irrelevant to the matter in hand, which is simply whether Protestant children sent to the Nunnery for education are likely to leave it with their Protestant feelings unimpaired. The writer says, that in "several instances the parents and guardians of Protestant children, when placing their proteges at Loretto House, openly declared, that they had not the least objection that their wards should attend Catholic worship and instruction." We are sorry to hear that any Protestant parents or guardians are to be found who are so indifferent on a subject of such transcendental importance. We think they might with advantage take a lesson from the Catholics, who guard their children and wards, with the most rigid jealousy, from all associations likely to weaken their attachment to the Roman Catholic religion. But there are doubtless other Protestants who take a more conscientious view of their responsibilities, and who have confided their children to the Convent in the hope that their Protestant principles would not be shaken, and that they would leave the institution as free from any bias to Catholicism as they entered it. It appears sufficiently evinced from the *Catholic Herald* that their expectations will not be realised. The writer de-

clines us to prove a single case where either a convert or a wish was intimated to a Protestant child to induce that child to attend Catholic worship. Although we had heard from various quarters, on the report of children who had been removed from the Nunnery, that very strong encouragement had been offered to them, to convert to Catholic usage, we never affirmed that their religious principles had been tampered with, and we are not therefore obliged to enter on the proof. From the very confident tone of the *Catholic Herald* it would appear that there was little foundation for these assertions, and that it must have been the children themselves, who were mistaken in their apprehensions. The object of our brief notice was solely to remark, what appeared to us good evidence, that Protestant children, when entrusted to the Nunnery, run the hazard of losing their Protestant attachments, and contracting a partiality for the

Catholic religion, which would sooner or later in their embracing it. The correspondent of the *Catholic Herald* places this point, we think, beyond all doubt. We are told that the holy example, the endearing conduct of the *Loeste Ladies* must teach their pupils to reverence a religion which cherishes the virtues they daily witness, and must banish for ever from their minds, the low vulgar prejudices which have taken shelter in Serampore;—that is, the low vulgar prejudices in favour of that Christian truth and liberty which the Reformation secured to us. From whatever cause, therefore, whether from the kindness of the Ladies, or the effect of Roman Catholic ceremonies on the young imagination, children must, it appears, leave the Convent without any low and vulgar prejudices in favour of—Protestantism.

THE DUTY OF THE SOMNATH GATE.—The celebrated Proclamation relative to the Somnath Gates which has been the theme of discussion in every Journal in England, and even in Parliament itself, and has afforded such a fund of ridicule to Punch and the caricaturists, was gradually dying out of recollection in this country, when public attention was again called to it, by the presentation of a box of its saw dust to the Asiatic Society at the last meeting. What was thought and said and done on that occasion, the imagination of the reader will readily suggest to him. As impartial Journalists, however, it becomes us to remark that the production of the box, without its accompaniments, gave the whole transaction an air of ridicule, which did not originally belong really to it. It is generally understood that a drawing of the Gates, with a copy of the inscription, and of the report of the Engineer officers who examined them, was to have been presented at the same time with the dust. Independently of the celebrity which the gates have obtained from a recent event, there is an antiquarian interest associated with them which rendered the gift of the drawing to that learned body by no means inappropriate. We have heard that the inscription furnishes considerable evidence of the identity of these gates with those which may be supposed to have adorned the temple of Somnath. The dust would have afforded an opportunity for ascertaining whether they were made of sandal wood. Nothing however was laid on the table of the Society, but a few pinches of dust put up in a kind of apothecary's box, and thus it appears that ridicule is destined to attend the unfortunate gates to the end of the Chapter.

The original design of bringing back the gates as a trophy of victory, which is mentioned in the very first letter written by the Governor General to General Nott, when he ordered the advance to Ghuzni and Cabul, was exceedingly suitable to the occasion, and calculated to produce a strong and beneficial effect on the Native mind. It had been echoed from one end of India to the other, from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin; and from the mountains of Assam to the Delta of the Indus, that the 'invincible nation' had at length encountered its match in the dales of Afghanistan; that Ghuzni, the capture of which completed the humiliation of the Crescent, had been wrested from us; that our Envoys had been assassinated and our armies annihilated by the descendants of those who had in former ages rendered their names terrific by conquests and cruelties in India. Our students at Cabul became the topic of conversation among the bearded Sikh chieftains at

Ladak, and the Polygons of Cape Comorin, among the Amans of Scinde, and at the Court of Thanawaddy. In these circumstances, perhaps nothing was so likely to produce a reaction in the native mind and to assure the princes and chiefs of India, as well as those beyond its limits, that victory had returned to our standard, as the announcement that the Gates of Gomnath which stood in Mahomed's tomb at Ghuzni, had been brought to India as a trophy of victory. Though the original abstraction of the gates was but little known in the community at large, the princes and chiefs, whom it was our object to convince of our triumphs, had more or less some faint perceptions on the subject; and the public notification that they were coming back to India, in the train of our returning armies would have been taken as an undoubted proof of the reality of our triumphs. The idea was originally not only good, but happy; but it was altogether spoiled by that most unfortunate proclamation which in an evil hour the Governor General was induced to pen. The whole transaction immediately assumed an air of ridicule; and the stigma of folly was deeply fixed on the administration, which it will require years of good Government to obliterate.

INTRODUCTION OF EXCELLENT ROOTS INTO INDIA.—We publish below a communication which reached us some time ago, sent by a Missionary in Africa to his friend in this country. The information it contains may be turned to good account by the Agricultural Societies in India. The existence of no fewer than thirty-two valuable excellent roots, in the deserts of Africa, which afford excellent food, and require little rain, and no culture, is an important fact. If they will grow in such untoward circumstances in Africa, they would flourish under more favourable circumstances in various parts of India. There is no more certain mode of improving the condition of the people than by multiplying the means of sustenance through the introduction of roots and plants from foreign parts. The gift of the potatoe has been a greater blessing to the lower classes of society, than that of the Permanent Settlement has been to the landed aristocracy. We are not aware of the precise year in which it was introduced, but forty years ago it was so rare, that the parent of a child who was sent to one of the first seminaries then in India stipulated that he should have potatoes three times a week in the season. The cultivation has been indefinitely extended since that time, and in the month of January, potatoes are sold in the gross at twelve annas the maund, or three pounds for a penny; and an invaluable article of food is thus given to the very poorest, during three or four months in the year.

There can be no doubt that many of the roots mentioned by the African Missionary would be found to grow well even in the soil of Bengal, during the cold season. But they would above all prove an invaluable acquisition to the newly acquired provinces of Scinde, especially in those parts of it which are covered with the sands of the desert. If we could thus augment the means of sustenance in that arid country, we should be indeed conferring the most solid benefit upon its inhabitants. The subject is worthy the attention of the Agricultural Societies of Bengal and Bombay. Some of their members have resorted to the Cape for the benefit of their health, and there would be little difficulty in putting them in the way of procuring and dispatching, after the most approved

ed fashion, a number of these excellent roots to India.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

MY DEAR SIR,—The following extract is from a letter which I received the other day from a friend in Central Africa. As I am ignorant whether there be such a society as my correspondent mentions or not, I have thought the surest way of obtaining the attention of those interested in this matter would be through the medium of your columns. He writes, "I saw somewhere a notice from an Indian paper, respecting the formation of a society, if I mistake not under the patronage of Lord Auckland, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the natives of India by introducing excellent roots, &c. from other countries. It struck me that the roots and fruits which abound in our deserts beyond this would be excellent for India. We have on the desert, where there is not a drop of water for a great part of the year, no fewer than 33 roots and 43 fruits. Some of these are excellent and form the chief food of the Bushmen and other natives of the desert. They grow on the sand without any cultivation, and if cultivated, they very probably would be improved. The root is excellent, when young, resembling a young turnip, and it produces a bean about the size of a marble which when roasted is very pleasant. You see only a slender creeping plant above the sand with a few pods containing the beans, but if you dig down a good way you may get a root as large as your thigh—and this too in the most desert places. There are several pleasant fruits too, which might be much improved by cultivation even now the flavor is excellent." My friend is stationed at Kuruman (or Lattah) to the north of which these roots and fruits are principally found; respecting a gentleman through whom I had sent him a letter he says, "I wish he would come up this way," and adds, "this is an excellent climate and I believe it would do any of your Indian invalids good. If I knew any one coming I would tell him where he would be most civilly treated and where he most probably would recover his health soonest."

I am, yours truly, W.

We have availed ourselves with much pleasure of a Report of the Proceedings at Bombay on laying the foundation of the Grant Medical College, to reprint almost entire, the admirable sketch of the character of the late Sir Robert Grant, given by the Bishop of Calcutta in his address. It will simply repay perusal. The interest which it is calculated to revive, is increased by the recollection that this lamented statesman and philanthropist received the first rudiments of his education in the city of Calcutta, under the Rev. David Brown.

We have received several letters from correspondents, requesting a notice of Lieut. Eyre's book. We should have attended to their wishes earlier, if we could have procured a copy of the work for ourselves; but every copy of the first impression was sold in a day or two, and we were obliged to wait for the second supply. We are now in possession of a copy we can use editorially; and shall begin with the review of it next week.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following pamphlets, of which we shall lose no time in giving an analysis.

The Benevolent Institution Report.
Report of the Missionary Society.
Report of the Parental Academic Institution.
Report of the Committee of the Association for the promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

WEEKLY EPILOGUE OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

— Intelligence was brought to Bombay by the H. C. Ship of war *Cote*, which anchored at Bombay on the 8th of April, that Sir Charles Napier was at Hyderabad in excellent health, regulating the administration. His Excellency is persuaded of the complete establishment of British authority in Scinde, but has not a sufficient force to garrison the towns. The Belooches from the mountain west of the Indus may be expected to come down and make another effort for the reconquest of the country and against such a contingency it is necessary to provide. The search for prime articles still continued and was daily rewarded by new discoveries. In one fine place in the semina, gold and silver to the value of three lakhs of Rupees had been discovered; one pair of ear-rings alone was valued at 8000 Rupees. Capt. Napier, the Governor's nephew, had come to Bombay on the *Cote*, and it was said would go to the Mahratta hills to prevail on Lady Napier not to proceed to Hyderabad, advice which, after the Calcutta catastrophe, it would be unwise to disregard. One of the Amers brought round is a very intelligent youth, Hossein Ali Khan. During his stay on board the vessel, he exhibited great intelligence and expressed a strong desire to travel, and to see Calcutta and London, and pay his respects to Queen Victoria.

— Yesterday evening's *Calcutta Gazette* announced the appointment of Mr. A. Turnbull and Mr. C. Deason, as Under Secretaries to the Government of Bengal. It is not to be inferred however from this appointment, that they are to remain in the office till they are old enough in the service to succeed to the Secretaryship. It is said to be Lord Ellenborough's determination that after three or four years continuance in this post, they shall take their turn of duty in the Mahratta, where alone that local experience can be acquired, which will completely fit a man for the office of Secretary.

— One of our North Western contemporaries states, that Lord Ellenborough has resolved that future the Joint Magistrates shall reside at some place in the interior of the district and not at the station of the Magistrate; a measure worthy of much commendation. It is only by a judicious distribution of officers of secondary rank in the districts, that abuses will be corrected and the administration purified.

— The *Harbours* states, that the Court of Directors have refused their sanction to the abolition of the Upper Orphan School. It must therefore, we suppose, be maintained upon its present most extravagant footing; extravagant, we mean where the expenditure is divided among the number of lads who receive education there.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

— It is amusing to read the advertising columns of our Bombay contemporaries. The Calcutta Lottery has ceased to exist, and unless the Court of Directors should order it to be revived, we shall not be again visited with this moral plague. Yet, the *Bombay Courier* has no less than three advertisements of Lotteries upon its Ticker, which occupy 3½ columns. Considering the large number of advertisements of the Lotteries which used to appear in the Journals at this Presidency, the support given to the suppression of Lotteries by the Editors, is an instance of disinterestedness which should not pass without record.

— The Bombay papers of the 5th May supply some further particulars regarding Scinde. The Prime Agents continue their labours with great success. "The Zimmas have been most prolific, yielding bags of Rupees, gold and silver legged bedsteads, bars of gold, valuable armours, gold and silver with silver stirrups, and bristles to match interlaid with pearls and gems." The Military Commission which sat on the murder of Capt. Duns, has found him guilty and he was executed on a gibbet outside of Hyderabad on the morn-

ing of the 26th.—A great deficiency of carriage, and especially of canals was beginning to be felt, as well as of fresh provisions, the Belooches having carried off their goats and cows; butter and even milk was becoming a luxury.

— The *Delhi Gazette* gives us letters from Khyber, now at our disposal, which state that Major Lawrence and Mill with unremitting exertions had secured about 80,000 Rupees in horses, shawls, guns, &c. and about five lakhs of Rupees in cash. It also states, that if the light brigade consisting of Simmer's troop, a squadron of dragoons, the 5th regular Cavalry, and the 50th Native Infantry had been pushed on by forced marches, more than 500 lakhs of Rupees might have been secured. That sum is now irretrievably lost, having passed in the first moments of confusion, into the hands of the people of the town and of the neighbouring districts.

— It has been pointed out to us that the assertion made in our paper of last week that "the Court of Requests had just ruled that its Attorneys were entitled to a fee of 8 Rs. for every attendance," was incorrect. Fees to attorneys are not sanctioned in the Court of Requests. It appears that Mr. R. F. Smith, a pleader in the Sudder Court, has engaged to do some work for one Mr. Halsey, for which he claimed the exorbitant sum of 32 Rupees, which was cut down by the Court to 8 Rs.

SATURDAY, MAY 13.

— We are exceedingly happy to notice among the arrivals from sea yesterday that of the *Julia*, with the Bishop on board. That vessel had been overdue more than a fortnight, and apprehensions were entertained for her safety, which have now been happily dispelled. It appears that the protracted arrival of the vessel was owing to a visit paid by his Lordship to Gies, where he was received with the most cordial hospitality and bought golden opinions of the community by his great ability.

— A letter received by the *Harbours* from Louisiana, states that Mr. Clarke was about to proceed to Lahore with a couple of guns, an Infantry Regiment, and a Squadron of Horse, for the purpose of being present at Pertab Singh's wedding.

— Intelligence from Bombay to the 3d arrived yesterday. The Head Quarters of the Queen's gallant 22d landed on the 2d. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief accompanied with a large concourse of European ladies and gentlemen as well as of natives, received them, with every mark of honour at the Apollo Pier. All the troops in the Garrison were drawn up in review order and saluted this distinguished corps. On the landing of the first division, a Royal Salute was fired.

— The *Agra Observer* says, that it is reported and generally believed, that the Governor General contemplates a tour of some magnitude at the commencement of the cold season. He is to proceed first to Scinde, then to Bombay, thence to Madras, Calcutta, and back to Agra. Our contemporaries say that some have surmised that the tour has been devised with a view to the restoration of the Somnath Gates; but he regards it as mere gossip; and will be right. His Lordship has had enough of the Gates; they will not stir an ink to the restored temple of Somnath.

SUNDAY, MAY 14.

— The *Expatriates* of this morning states, that Mr. Moore, the Deputy Post Master, has been appointed Post Master General;—another birth lost to the service, for it has always been filled by the Covenanted Servant. The Post Master Generalship, at the best of times, has been a post of little honour, as it has been usual to give away to those of whom nothing could be made, to men who were reckoned among the Company's hard bargains. Last year it has been turned into a kind of palatine principality, the Natal Island of the Service. Every man who was in dispute with the public authorities, was put to reside over the Post Office, to keep him from starving. During all these shoppings

and changes, the department has been steadily advancing to its present high state of efficiency, through the unvaried labours of Mr. Moore. It will be gratifying to find that the Deputy Governor has acknowledged his public services by bestowing on him this appropriate reward.

— The *Expatriates* of this morning states, that the Lord Chancellor has finally decided that Mr. Milford's bequest shall go, as he designed it, to the improvement of the city of Dacca. No ancient city of India stands more in need of the means of improvement than Dacca, which may be truly said like Venice to be "dying daily." The arguments of Lord Lyndhurst, as quoted by our contemporary, is very remarkable. It was urged that the fund might be applied to the erection of a monument for the worshippers of idols; to which the Lord Chancellor replied, that it was directed to be applied to the benefit of the inhabitants; that such an application could not be for their benefit, and that it might be restrained by the Supreme Court.

— Some of our Madras contemporaries are grumbling because Dr. Lane, who has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor, holds two Medical appointments already, being Surgeon to the Nalob's Durbar, and Superintendent of the Rye Infirmary. His Medical Officers give him 1400 Rs. a month; the Private Secretaryship 720, total 2120 Rupees; which is nearly 800 Rs. more than a Superintendent Surgeon receives after some quarter of a century of medical toil and travel.

— The *Delhi Gazette* publishes a very melancholy account of the death of Mr. Reid, a young man of considerable talent and activity, to whose exertions Government owed the means of sending out their armies into Afghanistan. Through his various contracts he amassed in a short time a sum of two or three lakhs of Rupees; but his attachment to the women of the country evidently proved his ruin.—He was found dead, and his property was claimed by an Afghan female who vowed that he had turned Mahomedan and had married her. The contract will tell the rest. How many of our countrymen with the finest prospects before them, have thus fallen victims to their own passions in the grey prime of life!

— Eastman has been fully committed for the murder of Peterson. He is to be tried at the June Sessions of the Supreme Court.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

— The supply of tea in the Ice House has suddenly disappeared, and here we are in the middle of May positively without tea, and without hope of any for a whole month, possibly for two months. The fault lies with the American shippers who have sent out an inferior article. If this delinquency should be repeated, we shall begin to look to the eastern coast of China for the article. The last accounts from Hong Kong stated that it had been imported from Chusan in large quantities.

— The *Harbours* of this morning alludes to a report which has been some time in circulation, that the Governor General intended to issue some new and more stringent orders relative to the attendance of Civilian at their offices, who are to be sent by the hour for absence. We shall not concern them till they are before the public. They will probably end in nothing. The hardworking Civilian will, as usual, work double tides, from conscientious motives or the impulse of nature, while the drowsy will still continue to go to Courtney as one, to devour and diminish, and retire at four. We have much curiosity to see how our clever Governor General will contrive to prevent that neglect of official duties which every one knows to prevail in some four or five districts, and/or how he will be able to discover that the Civilian has been out shooting when he reports himself employed in Miscellaneous duties.

— The *Bombay Times* received this morning some of its Correspondent columns that the Americans, who will this year have a crop of cotton artificially to clothe the whole world, and a few people more, intend to ship 100,000 bales to China,

and thereby to spread dismay and possibly ruin among the cotton speculators of India. The Cotton we are informed, is actually selling at New Orleans for less than the cost of freight to England.

— The *Bombay Viceroy* of the 6th came in yesterday. It holds out a hope of receiving the April mail by the 12th of this month, in which case we may expect it here by Saturday next. In May, 1840, the *Victoria Steamer* brought the mails to Bombay on the 6th, but the *Bombay Steamers* have gradually fallen off in point of speed, and thenceforward grow worse as they grow older.

— The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay has been under the necessity of severely reprimanding the Commanding Officer and the members of the respective Custom Commissions of H. M. 17th Regiment for their neglect of the financial economy of the corps. The Quarter Master Surgeon's accounts exhibit a defalcation of not less than 47,000 Rupees. His name to have carried on his systematic villany for a long period. The accounts appeared fair and square on paper, and were passed as such. No one ever took the pains to enquire whether the money given to the Quarter Master was ever paid by him to the various tradesmen in England or India to whom it was due. The consequence is, that they have been one and all defrauded, and the name of this gallant corps has been subject to the direct disgrace. All this has arisen from the blind confidence reposed in the honesty of the Quarter Master and from the absence of all wholesome interest. It is to be hoped that this reproof will serve as a warning to other Regiments, and put Commanding officers on their guard, many of the most valuable of whom are much better fitted to lead their corps into action, than to check the Quarter Master's accounts.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

— The *Star* mentions with much satisfaction that the Governor General has been pleased to take special notice of the Zemindars and others, who have of late years been public benefactors by the erection of hospices for travellers, the sinking of wells, or the planting of trees, and has caused them to be addressed separately in terms of commendation.

— The *Star* of this morning in a column on the article which appeared yesterday in the *Express*, relative to the proposed rule for entering the Civil Servants by the hour for absence, says: "We believe that the ill-will of the Civil Servants are those at the Presidency, and there is this far their excuse that they are there." He might have said, and those who "tell terribly," to use a favorite expression of Sir Walter Raleigh, are also to be found there. The *Star* is hardly fair in this use of the superlative degree of comparison. We think we can match half a dozen of the gentlemen in the Madras, for the *deus facit* *deus* against any thing that the Metropolis can produce.

— The *Madras* paper state, that the *Lady Sels* had taken her passage with 180 Coolies, and the *Kingston* we advised to do so, with 250 more, for the Mauritius. The Coolies, finding there was a demand for their labor have raised their prices; and it has been necessary to give them bounty money to the extent of 16 Rupees a head; they grumble also that after having taken the bounty, they were not left at liberty to absent. Latterly they have raised their demand to 20 Rupees. The last letters from the Mauritius represent them as being almost in a state of insurrection; and if all the accounts which are published be authentic, it would seem that the masters need as much protection from their fraud and violence, as they were supposed to be from the tyranny of the master.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following names for the Friend of India:—

Col. D. Macleod, ... to March, 1844, 20 0
John Mackay, Esq., ... to April, 1844, 20 0
Apo. Phil, Esq., ... to Dec. 1843, 20 0

Rames Kalkandu, ... to April, 1844, 20 0
The Hon. T. Chatterjee, ... to Dec. 1843, 20 0
Rev. J. Caldwell, ... ditto, 20 0
R. C. Lepage, Esq., ... to Nov. 1843, 20 0
J. A. Dunbar, Esq., ... to Dec. 1843, 20 0
Messrs. McVean, Burns and Co., ... to April, 1844, 20 0
Major Urquhart, ... to June, 1844, 20 0
J. B. Lewis, Esq., ... to May, 1844, 20 0
J. McCallum, Esq., ... to Dec. 1843, 20 0
O. W. Malet, Esq., ... ditto, 20 0
W. Jackson, Esq., ... to March, 1844, 20 0
Thos. King, ... ditto, 20 0
J. C. Mackenzie, Esq., ... to Feb. 1844, 20 0
F. Courjau, Esq., ... to Dec. 1843, 20 0
Rev. W. H. Perkins, ... to May, 1843, 20 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

★ DWARKANATH TAGORE.

The meeting at Government House yesterday morning to witness the presentation of the gold medal to Dwarkanath Tagore was a very large one. The following is the address made on the occasion by the Hon. Mr. Bird, and cannot but cordially approve the excellent advice he gives the Native community, for the especial benefit of those gentlemen who have effected to consider themselves ill-used.

DWARKANATH TAGORE.

On your departure from England to return to your native country, the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company requested your acceptance of a Gold Medal as a testimonial of their esteem, and of the appreciation with which they regard the public benefits you have conferred on British India by the encouragement of Native Education, by the introduction of the arts and sciences, and by the generous support which you have given to the Christian and other institutions of Calcutta, whether established for the relief of the Native or of the British Community. The Court say the more they expressed their expectation that the whole course which you had pursued would have the effect of contributing to the accomplishment of the object which it had ever been their anxious desire to promote, namely, the identification of the feelings and interests of the Native and European population committed to their Government, and to the consolidation of the bonds which unite India with Great Britain, that Medal has now been received, with directions to take an early opportunity of presenting you with the same, in the name and on the behalf of the Court, and it has appeared to us that we could not better carry their directions into effect than by presenting you with it in the presence of the Ladies and Gentlemen here assembled, who are the representatives of that European and Native population, the identification of whose feelings and interests is thus sought to be promoted.

But before I present to you this Testimonial, I wish to dwell for a few moments on the lesson to be learnt from it. It shows that there is every disposition in the highest quarters to reward industry in the Natives of India, and that there is nothing in an Indian Sun to prevent the growth of those qualifications, and the exercise of those virtues which lead to such rewards. But those distinctions are only obtainable after a long career of industry and perseverance. No one can better than the distinguished individual now before me, how long he had to labor in obscurity and poverty. What repulses he had to overcome, what difficulties to encounter before he attained that high place in public opinion, which has brought him to the present position in which he now stands. Let me therefore exhort my Native friends who are looking for high situations to profit by his example, to display in the first instance the same zeal, ability, energy, and perseverance in the discharge of their public duties to satisfy the public mind that they possess the same high qualifications as the testimonial is intended to reward, and then they may rest assured that they will not fail in obtaining such advancement and such rewards as may be justly due to their merits and services.

(The Medal was the recompense after which the President of the Council concluded in the following terms:—)

Having now discharged the duty intrusted to me, then remains only to express you of the satisfaction which it has afforded me, and that I join with the Honorable Court in the hope that your future career may be marked by happiness and prosperity. I hope also that you may long be an example to your fellow Countrymen, and that they, influenced by that example may more and more be enabled to win you have so frankly and honorably declared, namely, that the happiness of India is best secured by her connection with Great Britain, and that the Government un-

der which you live has nothing more at heart than the improvement and welfare of the vast and populous empire which Providence has committed to its charge.

To the above address Dwarkanath replied as follows:—

HONORABLE SIR,—If any circumstances could enhance the value of that flattering testimonial which you have conferred upon me in the name of the Honorable Court, it must be that you, Sir, are those in which I this day find myself.

It is most grateful to my feelings, Sir, to receive this gift at the hands of a distinguished sovereign of the Honorable Court, and of your own virtuous and private excellencies, I, in common with all who know you, entertain the highest admiration.

It is gratifying, too, to have yielded to many of my fellow-citizens, and no less gratifying to receive it accompanied by the sentiments you have expressed.

But I must be permitted to mention another circumstance which will I am confident give pleasure to all who hear me. During my visit to England, and while in the habit of daily intercourse with those who from their lofty stations control to some degree the destinies of this my native land, it was my privilege to listen to the most emphatic assurances of the fact, that the honor of her Majesty's Minister at the head of Indian affairs, and of the Court of Directors, to promote those measures which are most calculated to advance the intellectual, moral, and political welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's subjects, the natives of British India. If I had before reason to be thankful for the union that existed between India and Great Britain, the more so now, and the more greatly increased, by such repeated evidence of a deep and growing anxiety to make that union subservient to the highest and best interests of my fellow countrymen. The proofs of the sincerity of these declarations, as well as the earnest wish of the local government to carry out such noble intentions are every day furnished to me by the measures adopted for the improvement of the laws and institutions of this country, and their impartial and equitable administration of public affairs.

When apprized of the intention of the Honorable Court to bestow upon me the medal with which you have now invested me, I could not bring myself to believe that any thing in my conduct had rendered me worthy of such a distinction and a distinction, and I was therefore at a loss to account for the honor which had been passed, less as a compliment to myself, than as a pledge conveyed through me to the Natives of India, that the efforts of the elevation are objects dear to their rulers, and that the humblest efforts to serve the country to which they belong, will neither pass unnoticed nor unrewarded.

Sir, having attempted to express my gratitude in a letter already in the hands of the Honorable Court, it is only necessary on this occasion to say that I shall with steadiness and renewed ardor persevere, with those around me, that course which has obtained for me so flattering a token of approbation; were my motive wanting to ensure fidelity to the cause of my country, or my loyal attachment to the Government under which we live, this medal would supply it. While I live, it will constantly remind me of my duty, and with a little I trust it will be to my posterity a stimulus to pursue the path which I have chosen, in the service of my country, and in the discharge of my public purposes is the best way to secure the confidence of our fellow citizens, the good opinion of the Government and the favor of the Sovereign.

Sir, let me, Sir, to express my most grateful thanks for the manner in which you have fulfilled the wishes of the Honorable Court, and to express my sincere hope, that prosperity and happiness may attend you, both in the administration of affairs of this important dependency, and in all the relations of domestic life.

In conclusion I beg you to convey to the Honorable Court an expression of my humble but lasting gratitude for the testimonial you have conferred upon me by their authority. Many of my countrymen have ever delighted to see me, and amongst them could be numbered highly appreciate the honor for which I now return my most heartfelt acknowledgments.

The inscriptions on the Medal are, on the one side—
TO
DWARKANATH TAGORE
WHICH
THE COURT OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY,
1842.

And on the other—
Presented
AS A TESTIMONIAL
OF THEIR ESTEEM

AND OF THE APPROPRIATION
WITH WHICH THEY REGARD-
THE BENEFITS CONFERRED
BY HIM UPON
BRITISH INDIA.

Round this fane of the Medal is inscribed—
HINDU COLLEGE, DISTRICT OF CALCUTTA, COMMER-
CIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND OTHER PUBLIC IN-
STITUTIONS, CALCUTTA.—Cal. Star, May 11.

THE FURD OF INDIA AND LORETO HOUSE.

The *Sansapore Gazette*, in one of those truly
mischievous paragraphs, which is de-
signed to insert whenever it is necessary to
avert, take a sting at Calcutta, informs its
readers, in its issue of the eleventh instant, on
the authority of an anonymous Correspondent in the
Englishtman, who seems, say the Anglo-Indian li-
tigators, to be in the secret, that Protestant dis-
senters to hear their faith by being sent to Loreto
House. And this notwithstanding, that the pious
Editor understood, that the Catholic Priesthood
asserted, that the subject of religion was not
mentioned at Loreto House, and that Protestant pa-
pers might send their children there with impunity.
You that have tears at command, do shed a few
to console a Champion of orthodoxy, a man of this
world and the next, a printer, a preacher, a man-
ufacturer on the eloquent terms of rags into
beautiful glazed paper for Bibles, as well as into
Carriage paper for the special accommodation
of the Afghans and Chinese. If you only know,
how capably tears are shed, you will not be
surprised, when he first learned that the system
of education at the Maronite being condemned
by the successor of St. Peter, exclaimed every Ca-
tholic, who raised his faith more than a name of
Petrus, from an institution founded and endow-
ed by a Catholic gentleman—if you would only
ask to mind how this *General Philanthropist* weeps,
when the Catholic Priests are sent to Loreto
House, who the liberal District Charitable Society,
and when above all the very name of "Catholic
houses or Legacies" the name always, before given
to the Legacy (for the poor left to the world)
a Catholic Lady was expunged for ever, if you
would only remember the generous, the liberal,
the unmercenary sympathy of your *Sansapore*
brother on all these things, you would not
refuse him the tribute of a tear, now that he
suffers over the ark of the Lord held captive by
the Pillions of Loreto House, and that he would
be consoled by the assurance, one that will fill his
heart with an exuberance of joy, that in several in-
stances, the Parents and Guardians of Protestant
Children, when placed at Loreto House, have
House openly declared, that they had no ob-
jection, that their Words should attend
Catholic worship and instruction. In other in-
stances, where the state of the world was
we defy our contemporary to prove a single case,
where either a command or a wish was instituted
to a Protestant child, to induce that child to at-
tend Catholic worship. No, the enlightened Li-
bers of Loreto House are content, to let the
unstable and evil-doing conduct and conversation of
the Nuns make its impression on the minds
of the pupils there; they feel convinced that with-
out the most violation of the religious liberty
which is guaranteed to every Protestant child, the
very example, the enduring conduct of the Lo-
reto ladies must teach their pupils to reverence
a religion which cherishes the virtues they daily
witness, and must launch forever from their
minds, the low vulgar prejudice which would
for society are now taking shelter in such places
as *Sansapore*, the refuge of broken down Invol-
unters in property and reputation.—From a Cor-
respondent of the *Bengal Catholic Herald*.

MR. HENFORD'S LEGACY.

A case was decided lately by the Lord Chan-
cellor of some interest to Indian readers. Mr.
Hinford, who had been long a local civilian, left
by his will the whole residue of his personal estate
to the Governor of Bengal, to apply it to charita-
ble, beneficial, and public works in Decca, for the
exclusive benefit of the natives of that province,
and the government might think most conducive
to that end. The property being large, his rela-
tives disputed the validity of this bequest, and
their counsel stoutly averred that it was void,
in arguments which lasted many days. As might
be expected, every imaginable objection that in-
equity could suggest was urged against the un-
fortunate gift; the advocates maintained, the in-
certainty of the purposes, the impossibility of the
Court of Chancery itself to look after the infant
benefit, the doctrine of perpetuities, and the
undisputed fact, that the law said; the gift be-
ing held good by the Chancellor. Of none of these
arguments, however, have we any thing to say,
we are, that we are, that we are, that we are,
which it must be regarded by the pro-

sent Governor General, at whom one would al-
most think, it had been specially pointed. It was
strongly urged, that this last bequest might be ap-
plied to idolatrous purposes, to the erection of a mo-
nument for the worshipping of idols, and other ob-
jectable appropriations of the fund. Lord
Chancellor's answer was striking, and deserves
peculiarly the attention of his readers. Baron
Hinford said: "The gift is for the benefit of the na-
tive inhabitants. This Court would not consider
such an application of the fund as being for their
benefit; nor would any other Court administered
upon equitable principles consider that an appli-
cation of the fund for the purpose of encouraging
idolatry could be for their advantage. There-
fore, the Supreme Court of Calcutta, exercising
an equitable jurisdiction, would control, regulate,
and restrain any such application. And as the
Governor General is subject to that jurisdiction,
except when acting entirely in his public capacity
as Governor General in Council, he will, if he
misapplies this fund, in the way suggested, be in-
sensible to that Court." Upon this understand-
ing the fund is to be paid over to the Governor
General.—*Englishtman*, May 15.

DEATH OF MR. REID.

"As it is possible you may get some incorrect
reports of some late transactions here, I send a
few lines to let you know the truth.
About three weeks since there died suddenly at
Meerut, a Mr. Reid. The history of this man is
singular and interesting. Of an enterprising and
ambitious mind, he had been, under the govern-
ment in the Commissariat Department, and
realized honorably, in a short space of time, a
large fortune, by the Government on grain, ex-
cessively for the use of the army in Afghanistan.
The laurels on the brows of Lord Keane and Sir
H. Sale were mainly won for them by Mr. Reid,
who was killed on the 10th of April, 1842, at the
other of the battles. It is said he died worth
three lakhs of Rupees and his age did not exceed
35. On his return from Kandahar, at the begin-
ning of April, when he had successfully proved
his claim for a sum of 18,000 Rs. from Govern-
ment, he was suddenly taken ill and died. No
medical assistance was applied for, and an in-
quest was held on the 10th of April. The in-
questers were not aware that any large sum of
money was possessed by the deceased. An En-
glishman present refused to account for the
misfortune for every thing, and he was buried
in the church yard. A few days after, on the
investigation of the effect by the Judge, a claim
was set up by an Afghan woman, who had lived
with him, for the property for herself and female
infant, on the ground that he was a Mussulman
and had been married to her in the Mahomedan
fashion. A Sergeant sent in having on the
body, he observed that Mr. Reid had been circum-
cised. The Judge appears to have adjudged
the property to the woman and her child in con-
sequence. Various reports were received that
large bribes had been offered, and that Mr. Reid
was not a Mussulman as had been represented.
At length the Chaplain determined to investigate
the case. If the Judge were right in considering
the man a Mussulman, it was clear a gross fraud
had been practised by his friends in bringing him
for Christian burial, and the church yard was no
proper resting place for his bones. On the other
hand, if he had not been circumcised and had not
apportioned, those who proved him to the Judge's
satisfaction a Mussulman, he would have been guilty
of knavery, and not much wonder, seeing three
lakhs of rupees hung on the decision, one lakh
would purchase witnesses for anything. With
the sanction of the authorities of the station, the
body was exhumed on Friday the 23rd (April) as
gave rise; two medical officers were present, and
after as we have seen, the decision was decided
opinion is, that there is not the slightest reason to
believe that Mr. Reid had ever submitted to
circumcision, and the report of his having ap-
portioned the property to his wife and child, is a
gross fraud. Several officers who knew the deceased in Af-
ghanistan, and had heard of his liaisons with
Afghan and Kishmistan women, never heard a
word of his having obtained possession of them
by becoming a Mussulman. The party in the
interest of the Afghan woman who calls herself
his wife, were in a minority when they heard the re-
sultation of the Chaplain to have the case daily in-
vestigated. As public servants of Government, Mr.
Reid was highly esteemed; he accompanied Sir
Robert Gordon to Kabul, and was a devoted friend
of the illustrious Garrison.—*Daily Gazette*.

SIR ROBERT GRAY.

Sir Robert Gray was endowed by Providence

with an extraordinary combination of natural in-
telects; he possessed a masculine understanding, an
acute discernment of character, the soundest judg-
ment, a warm liberal heart, and a fervid eloquent
eloquence—all elevated and sanctified, as he
entered into life, by the highest Christian prin-
ciples.
He received in early youth an education of the
most finished kind at one of our English Universi-
ties, Cambridge, and where he, together with his
elder brother, heart, and a fervid eloquent
honors" with the applause of all his contemporaries.
He came out to India as a mature period of life,
after having been trained and schooled as to be
for his honorable office during the long period of
forty years under his admirable Father, whom he
sided in many of the great questions relating to
the East, taking a part in the discussion in the
Court of Proprietors, and publishing two considerable
volumes in 1810 on subjects connected with
the general of the Charter, which testified his
powers of mind, his elegance and force of composition,
and the vast fund of information on which
he could draw even at that period.
He had the further advantage of coming out to
India an accomplished Statesman, having been for
many years a distinguished Member of the Com-
mons House of Parliament, and standing side by
side with his brothers in the most important and
most great occasions. He knew every thing that
India needed. He was Chairman of one of the
Committees appointed to inquire into the House
parliamentary to the Charter, and he was one of
those who had been accustomed to take a Statesman-like
view of all questions affecting her national happi-
ness.

When he arrived in this country in 1823 or rather
returned to it—(for he had gone home for
education at the age of nine) he felt a kind of
hereditary attachment to the people he was sent
to govern—the interval of 47 years had been in
fact spent in preparation—all his sympathies and
associations of thought had been directed by his
parental Father, to the love of India, and he was
not, therefore, as most other *Overseers*, to learn
slowly his love of duties; he brought out all that
knowledge with him, and used it as one to the
highest advantage, and in the presence of the
speculative and some knowledge, or neglected the
further sources of information on the spot which
could afford him the means of increasing his
knowledge, a more modest, unassuming, kind
hearted. Reid never sat on the seat of authority;
one who sought with more eagerness for informa-
tion from every source, and he was surrounded
around him with the deference which is due from
a Governor to persons of consideration around
him. No one was ever more free from selfishness,
self-interest, self-petition, or a desire to ac-
quiescence of those who were appointed to aid
him.

But he knew India, and threw himself body
and soul into its interests; India was his passion;
all the stores of information and all the wisdom
acquired by experience under such a Father were
poised out for the benefit of the people entrusted
to his care. The time of his Government is not
so much to be reckoned by the few months which
Providence allotted him, as by the multiplied de-
signs and measures which filled that narrow space
for he crowded and jammed, as it were, a whole
life into the three years of his Government.

At the period of his arrival in Bombay he had,
like all other *Overseers*, peculiar advantages
and some disadvantages.

The great advantage was the peace which pre-
vailed in India. There was no war, no insurrec-
tion, no marching of the troops, no exhaustion
of the time and spirit and strength of public men
in immediate and arduous and unbroken emer-
gency. He had all the leisure for internal im-
provement, and all the command of the leisure
of the Military and Civil Services, with some
of that consensual assistance also of the Treasury,
which all others, and which war, in addition
to all its other miseries, breaks up. This was an
immense blessing. War stops every thing,
except what is subservient to its own necessary
and ghastly progress.

He had also the advantage of the experience,
talent, and excellent judgment of his friend, the
Honorable Mr. Robert Gordon, his superior, and
his successor, on his sudden and premature
demise, by whom all his designs were more ably
and coolly seconded.

It was likewise to him on the other hand
to be the first Governor of Bombay, after the New
Charter of 1823, and to have to ascertain him-
self and those around him, to be increased trouble,
which was more than the first could
have, so to speak, of their working.

It may be remembered that a servant of Mr. Reid first
saw him in the morning of the 10th of April, 1842, at
Meerut in U. G.

* The first edition of the Charter and House of Commons
and the Second and Third.

He could do but to be disappointed also, that he had been so mixed up all his life with Indian authorities and Indian questions at home, that it was impossible but that some effects of prejudice and party spirit should permeate him to India. He knew too much.

Finally, some of his best hopes and projects for the highest good of Hindostan may have failed to carry the honorable Count with them from this scene.

On one occasion I understood he bent into one of those airy castles of disputation, which, as he thought, the dash to which his Government was pledged, and for the moment determined to throw up his post in despair.

Still amidst all these generous and disinterested aims he discharged his main duties with unusual vigor and success.

He acted with a statesman's eye the real nature of primary importance. He had the highest conception of the capabilities of this magnificent population of the British Crown.

He considered his vast resources to have been almost opened; and he was full of valour to raise its position amongst the nations of the world. He then and he fixed his aim on some of the main pillars of national greatness. He endeavored to give a spirit of energetic enterprise to the improvement and discovery of agricultural staples; to the facilities of external and internal communication; to the progress of national education including Medicine; and a preparation for estimating the evidence and excellence of Christianity.

To promote a spirit of Commercial Enterprise, he secured a Charter of Commerce in 1836, the year after his arrival; he hastened to remove impediments which were proved to him to be vexatious, he revised and lightened the pressure of various taxes, and he modified and re-arranged some of the rents of the Deewan which he found to be unusually imposed.

To improve and call into existence those great cultural productions which are the true riches of a country and tend most directly to encourage and reward a class of industry and good order in the native population—he laboured to introduce and cherish the cultivation of Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Indigo, and actually projected a scheme of the brightest promise and brightest prospect, connected with thousands of similar objects.

Together with this, he gave his best attention to the justifying connection with England and Internally. He was the founder of the *Steamer*, and promoted the construction of roads, tanks, drains, sea-walls, bridges, &c. to improve the internal communication, without which Commerce and Agriculture in this country would, he knew, be attempted to little effect.

Once more, *education with a bearing on the only true religion*, Christianity, occupied his care from the first moment of his landing. His ardent desire was to raise the prostrate nations of India to the knowledge, the skill in medicine and the arts, the internal jurisprudence, the habits and comforts of domestic life, and the tone of civilization which prevailed in the more favored nations of Europe. He longed to communicate to India all the knowledge, intellectual, social, and religious, flowing from the beneficent revelation of Divine Mercy in the Gospel.

The diffusion of the Evidence and Claims of that Gospel he considered the ultimate scope of his mission. He attached a transcendent importance to Christianity as the most stupendous benefits ever vouchsafed by Almighty God to a lost world; and the Evidence of its truth he sought only to be candidly weighed to gain universal acquiescence. He fully believed that the propagation of the Gospel in this country would be the work of the design of Providence in entrusting India almost by miracle to the sceptre of the greatest, the fairest, the most powerful, and most enlightened of Western nations. To deprive a hundred million and fifty millions of people of the means of knowing the grand benefit designed for them by the Father of the Universe, by leaving out the scene of its demonstration, its history, its character, its accounts, its corroboration and a crime of no common atrocity.

I remember he said to me in 1835 (when I was twenty-three) that no one could divine what would be the steps of the country fifty years from that time; that we were entering on the *fourth* century, said he. I told a Director twenty years since; and that we stepped down on a train of events, without the influence, and contrary to the intention of the British Government, and the highest Indian Authorities both at home and in this country, he wider and wider dominions, that we might be the instruments in the hand of Providence of transmitting the Religion of the world.

At the same time, Sir Robert was most wise

and cautious in his particular measures; and he once expressed to me a strong objection to the teaching of our Holy Religion by means of *Hindustani Masters*, who by their ignorance, their dissipation, and their hatred to Christians, would be sure to connect the most false notions of it in the mind of the young *Hindustanis* and *Muslimans*.

The founder of the persecuted societies of the *United Friends of Christ*, by which all these measures were planned and carried out, was sterling conscientiousness and integrity, unstained by any principle of dissimulation, dishonesty, or honorable. If ever that lastest, uprightest person, it was Sir Robert Grant—This gave purity and elevation to all his public conduct. There was a devotion to India and missions for his own immediate interests, as independent as to secondary purposes, a contempt and abhorrence of jobs or what seemed like jobs, whether little or great, an anxiety to discover and bring to light modest merit, a determination to examine every case even in its minutest ramifications; in a word, that conspicuous integrity and straightforwardness which constitute the primary excellencies of a public person and which when joined to talent and experience like those of my late friend, go to form the great Governor.

It was not that he was not in the higher degree than he was. If he had not attempted too much—here he failed from more nobleness of heart. He did not sufficiently employ the eyes and ears of others on human nature, and he suffered for carrying on a great Government in such a climate as India, for any length of time, on the plan which he proposed to himself.

It was not that he was not diligent—he was incessant in his application; when I lived under his roof, he would not spare the time even to breakfast with his family. It was not that he did not exercise an independent judgment—he would of his own unbiased opinion after he had weighed those of others—it was not that he did not decide on undertaking improvements—for he seized with a statesman's eye, as I have mentioned, all such proposals. Nor was it that he wanted *solitude*; for he acted on his own responsibility to the utmost verge of what he judged right. He carried his independence and sentences in discounting opposing reasons to an extent which was in fact insupportable, and which ultimately lessened the amount of the good he actually effected. He delayed cases too much in order to make time to weigh every possible circumstance that could sway his judgment, and to discover the means of carrying them out. He was the best of men; he was compeller to decline. He read and re-read every letter for himself. He wrote too frequently his own letters, and dispatches, and minutes. He would not come into a room unless he had no idea of restricting the full exertion of his powers, for occasions worthy of them. Every thing was to be of the very best, and thus he sank in the prime of his usefulness, surrounded with the love and confidence which his eminent qualities generated, but lost prematurely to his country and to India by overworking both mind and body. But after all, what a splendid eulogium is it on a public person, that his only faults lay on the side of a scrupulousness of doing wrong, and a study of performing every thing in the best possible manner.

Of his most exemplary private character and his religious views and feelings I need not speak. It was Christianity that he loved. He understood and honoured the religion he professed. He knew what was meant by a heartfelt and vital Christianity in its relation from one of form and ceremony. His piety rested on true religious ground, he felt in the atoning sacrifice of Christ, the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit, love to God and man, the unity of the Holy Trinity, the pardon and forgiveness and attendance on all the appointed means of grace, every good word and work.

The love which he thus felt for Christianity he testified by the eloquence of family devotion, his presence twice on the Lord's Day at *London*, by his lively interest in Christian Missions, (on one occasion he invited all the Missionaries of the different Societies to meet at his table when I was residing with him in 1835)—and his anxiety that the Ministers and Members of our Holy Church should set a conspicuous example in the sight of the *Hindustanis*.

Never shall I forget in this view the affectionate and respectful, but faithful, advice he gave me in 1835, when I was twenty-three, to be cautious in my dealings with our subjects and counselling me how best to remove them. The last Sunday of my Visitation he sent me a note to meet him in the evening. He came soon after five o'clock, and I was to be held and decide in my concluding discourse that morning.

This was in the true spirit of Christian friendship and endeavored him to instruct me, and I shall always prize the spring of times and all other

his virtues as a husband, a father, a friend, and the Head of a Government. It was, also, the sense of his watchfulness over himself, his courtesy to others, the purity, the truthfulness of his conversation, and the dignity, kindness, and magnanimity of his whole character.

Accordingly when death suddenly threatened him in the midst of his services, he had only been three years and four months in India—and I remember now with a melancholy pleasure how fondly he talked of coming round to see me at Calcutta, with his family, whom he meant to invite to accompany him, when his five years' absence and he was ready to return home; as despatched, I say, and broke up all his designs and projects, at a moment when his family and himself least expected it, he yet knew where to turn for hope. His prayers for mercy were most humble and sincere; his examination of his own heart penetrating; the penetration of his soul toward God under a sense of unworthiness unreserved; his remuneration of his own righteousness before the bar of God and his humble reliance on the alone merits of his Saviour most ardent; while his love to hear the Holy Scriptures read to him, as he had reason remitted, proved to his broken heart, carrying away with it all that he had where he drew his consolation in the last struggle.

The heart of grief throughout this Presidency, and indeed the whole of Hindostan at the tidings of his death, such as was perhaps never before equalled. Few, very few Governors have had in India itself, and the purity of his administration, the splendor of his talents, the vast amount of good he had achieved, the excellency of his private character, the sincerity and dignity of his piety, the very overstrained efforts under which he sank, broke upon every mind. And seldom, as I understand, has public Mourning for the death of a distinguished person been attended with so crowded and mournful and undulatory in any part of India, as that which was assembled in the Town Hall at Bombay where the Resolutions were passed on which you are now acting for taking measures for honoring his memory. The enumerations of the various services he had rendered and the plans he had designed for the benefit of the Natives, indeed, appears to me, on re-perusal, more like the description of a romance than the details of matters of actual occurrence.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the *Friend of India*.

Sir,—Within these few days a very little question has been brought on the table—and as the contest about it is becoming as warm as that with the *Deobondees*, you will kindly excuse my giving you a trouble to make pause over the passage, although my fears are, the *Mooniff* being quite insignificant, that any thing short of a Circular cannot effect the reconciliation. A *Mooniff* and the Judge to whom he is subordinate are quarrelling about the use of the word *Sabab* after the name of the former in the heading of his proceedings thus—*ba jilaa Mr. — Mooniff Sabab*. No doubt litigations on such a subject layrains shattered and angrily too, would you kindly give your opinion. The *Mooniff* has based his *clia* on the use of the word *Sabab*, because all who are cited in an English *Decree*—*procurator* the Christian religion—or rather in his own words is a *franchise*, are called by the Natives *Sabab* whether, he be noble or plebeian. The Judge disputes the point and questions the propriety of the *Mooniff* using it, saying it is applied only to the conventional branch of the service and this branch alone is to be distinguished by the word *Sabab*. It is presumed that the *Mooniff* is a man of colour he is not a *Sabab*, or because he is not on terms of familiarity with the Judge, he is not a *Sabab*. But what does this word *Sabab* mean? And how comes it into use? Have we any Regulation, Circular or Contractions for the use of it or is it applied by prescriptive usage originating with the Natives themselves? Shakespeare defines it in his *Titus Andronicus*. "A Lord, Master, Companion," and so the poem runs in a confusion of words, of endowments with-for-hastened *Sabab* *Shirker*—*power* of power, *Sabab* *himal*, beautiful." Now from this it is very clear that both the Judge and the *Mooniff* may use the term *Sabab* after their names and before the de-

delate, which sailed on the 4th ult., carried out about 100,000 survivors, and the *Acadia* had on freight not less than 300,000.

—It is affirmed that in the course of this year large reinforcements of troops will be sent to the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, and that 5000 men will be sent in the course of next month.—*Examiner*.

A large journal states, that the brother of deplorable of that place, who was lately at Dork, in Pennsylvania, has received notice of his being heir to a fortune of 1,500,000*l.*, which his brother has bequeathed to him, but which, in the event of an claiming right by the latter, he will not get a penny of. The deplorable, who is sixty-seven years of age, has refused to touch the legacy, assuming as a reason that he could not be happy with a fortune acquired by a man who, by his misconduct before he left France, had defiled the days of his parents. The cousins of the old man, however, who are less scrupulous, are said to have commenced proceedings against him as a lunatic, so as to be enabled to claim as his representatives.—*Recorder*.

COVENTRY, Jan. 28.—Lieutenant Lutken, of the navy, is gone express to England, to convey to Royal Highness Prince Albert the insignia of the order of the E. S. *—Hud.*

BREKIN, Jan. 28.—Our citizens are very glad to learn that the *Ligue Algérienne* *et* *et* will be open allowed to circulate in this country, and that the editor will be more cautious in future, and it is said that anti-factory promises to this effect have been made.—*Hud.*

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE BILL.—Most important alterations are proposed in the Law of Evidence Improvement Bill that has just been introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Chief Justice Denham, and which is to be considered by Committee of the House to-morrow (Thursday). The preamble states, that "whereas the inquiry after truth in Courts of Justice is often obstructed by inaccuracies created by the present law, and it is desirable that full information, as to the facts at issue, both in criminal and civil cases, should be laid before the persons who are appointed to decide upon them, and that such persons should exercise their judgment on the credit of the witnesses adduced, and on the truth of their testimony, be it enacted, &c." The first clause then provides that evidence not to be excluded from giving evidence is, in respect of crime or tort. But this Act is not to repeal any provision in 7 William IV., and 1 Victoria, c. 26; and it is further provided, that in Courts of Equity, defendants may object on behalf of the plaintiff, or any co-defendant, and that this is not to be an exception to the testimony. The second clause provides that in legal proceedings it shall not be necessary to make any formal made affirmation; and the third and last clause merely enacts that the Act is not to extend to Scotland.—*Fds.*

VOY OF THANKS TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—

The reason of Ministers for fixing this motion so early in the session, one which may prove damaging to themselves, in their anxiety to recall the noble Baron, and they say that these of thanks will be "letting him down easy." Originally Lord Ellenborough was sent out to India that he might be out of the way;—now they find that he is only the more in it, and they are anxious to rid themselves of him in the best way they can. It is said that the Marquis of Tweeddale, now Governor of Bombay—will be the noble Governor-General; and this is an appointment not at all unlikely, and one which, from having been a member of Whig and Tory alliances, would probably not be so well suited to.—*Hants Ind.*

THE DEFENCE OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Mr. Vernon Smith having touched on the subject of Lord Ellenborough's proceedings as the gates of Somnath, is a very clever speech on a motion for papers, Mr. Fitzcarrin having entered into a defence of the Governor General, in which he laboured with moral and legal success, and with less scruples than either, to prove that the conduct of Lord Ellenborough had been in every respect in conformity with the law.

—Sir Robert Peel has said, in one-half the one way, one-half the other. The first half was devoted to a defence of Lord Ellenborough, the latter half to a confession of unbecoming conduct.

—Sir Robert has proceeded in the indication of his Governor General precisely as Gray recommends people to treat a criminal, that is, first to draw it with one eye, and, when that is done, to throw it away. In the course Sir Robert Peel has said, that the Governor General is to be treated as a criminal, and in random way admit that he did succeed in showing that the Governor General had held an even hand between idolatry and Christianity; that as the honesty grows in expression, he did not make an use of one look of his eye.

—Sir Robert pleaded, as a set-off against the proclamation about the honours to the furniture of idolatry, the Governor to the Clergy—

—Entreating them to offer up in their churches, at

such convenient days as they might appoint, their humble thankings to Almighty God, to whom paternal goodness and mercy the restoration of the blessing of peace alone was attributable. (Cheers.)

It is very fortunate that the Governor General, in that Circular to the Clergy, did not direct thanks to be given for the restoration of the gates of the idol, as well as for the blessing of peace, especially as in his proclamation he had not treated the recovery of those gates as worth the price of a vase, assuming as it was, he had actually declared the main object and result of it.

—If, as Sir Robert Peel would have us, we are to compare the Proclamation and the Circular, the proclamation to idolatry and the homage to Christianity, we must confess that there appears much more union in the former.

But Sir Robert asserts that the gate were to be considered as a military trophy only, and not as any religious symbol. Why, a thing is only a trophy with relation to what have been its wars. A pair of gloves carried off from a temple could only be a trophy as the sign of the triumph over, and insult to, a hated creed. The restoration turns the triumph and insult the other way, with the addition of the barbarism of the destruction of a tomb.

If the Duke of Wellington had sent the mitre of the Prince of France to England, it could not have been accepted as a trophy, except as a sign of insult to the Catholic Church.

Both Mr. Bingham Baring and Sir Robert Peel have contended that the Mitre of the Prince of France, as they delight in the humiliation of their old enemies and vanquishers, the Afghans.

It might as well be argued that any outrageous insult to the Catholic religion, when our army was in France, could not have been unacceptable to the Irish soldiery in her Majesty's service, because they fought French, with a holy good-will as the Protestants brethren. But what would have been the feelings of the British Catholics if any untimely or vessel devoted to the uses of the Catholic worship had been made a trophy, and paraded as a trophy? They would have seen in it a trophy in the glory of which they had an equal share; they would have seen in it only a weapon and a banner, and not a sign of religion, and would have felt that their share in the trophy was only that of disgrace and humiliation. If, then, a trophy can only be such with relation to what have been wars, whereas it is the object of the value, or importance, it matters not, as far as the question of sentiment is concerned, whether it has changed masters for the first time or not, and in its restoration it is sent with it all the objects of the objection, on the side that it is in its original capture, and the other.

After Sir Robert Peel had disputed the justice of the reasons passed on his Governor General, after he had laboured to show that none of the objections alleged applied to his conduct, after he had scolded and rubbed, and scrubbed his blackamoor, and taken all pains to sell him as an angel, out come the admissions with respect to the proclamation.

—He must say, however, with reference to it, that he could not hold one language in that house with regard to it, and another language out of doors (Hear, hear, hear). He at once admitted that it had attracted the attention of the Government, and it had been thought necessary to make such representations to India with respect to it as were thought necessary (Hear, hear). He could not write to the Governor General of India on this subject, and at once publishes his opinion, if it carried a free expression of opinion, in relation to this subject, a matter of religious disunion, without being aware that it must be stated with very great danger. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, he might add, that in this point of view it was an objection, it almost too delicate to allude to as a matter of discussion. (Hear, hear.)

A subject too delicate, indeed! too delicate to mention, the gates of Somnath having been the gates of the temple of the idolatrous deity, the very pollution of the earth. They had five hundred vessels of flesh and blood, being in fact the portals of the priests' haunts. They are now in a wretched state, but Lord Ellenborough was not aware of that misfortune.

But, seriously, if Sir Robert Peel saw reason to blame the proclamation in his despatches to the other way, why does he now defend it against every objection that is brought against it? What palpable contradiction is this; and, after such an example, what if there which these Tory Ministers will not defend in their places in Parliament, even though they have secured it, their private communications from their official correspondents.

But after all, says Sir Robert, you are blaming one set of the Governor General, a remark which provokes the return of Talleyrand to the same defence, but when is this one set to have an end? It is a piece in one set,—burlesque are never in more than one set.—an extravagance, and the thing that the *Baron de Funck*; but the one set is infinitely larger, and the public begin to cry, Off, off; manager, manager, an apology, an apology.

Certainly, when Lord Ellenborough saw the turn of Sir Robert Peel's vindication of his proclamation, may challenge inquiry into his doings beyond the Somnath proclamation, he must say, with the character in the *Admiral*, for *Admiral*, that he feels lost, indeed, when *Constance* suffers his doings to take an adverse view of his government, but his enormous and dangerous follies have made the only passage in his policy which we suppose that he might have taken as a manner and spirit, though right in the main, appear now but as a lucid interval in a career of madness.

The folly is contagious, and has given rise to the greatest popularity that the House of Commons has perhaps ever been the scene of (manifest and monstrous as its absurdities have been)—the grave controversy about the character of Sultan Mahmoud, who has reigned in his tomb for eight centuries!

In order to defend Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel said some very severe things on the doings of this man of yesterday, Sultan Mahmoud of the elements, the worst of which was that the wealth of India had tempted him to invade it. Our possession of the country is a great evil, and it is very easy to see, motive. Lord Ellenborough shows that we sent three only to protect and honour its industries.—*Examiner*.

THE VOY OF THANKS TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Time was the time of English England was as good as their word; time is when the political life and creed of a nation is in the hands of a man, a juggle and a falsehood. The "smart man" school and the school of sophistry and mental reservation are on the march. Our Tory country gentlemen have surrendered their consciences last year to Sir Robert Peel, they sold them for a mass of potage; and he now, therefore, has them on the hip, and will wring them through his fingers. It is very easy to see, for he betterly hater them at the bottom of their place, even's heart's avowed. Last season it was their principles and their piety that he made them sacrifice, this year it is their conscience. It is very easy to see, that time to join him in a vote of thanks to Lord Ellenborough! To Lord Ellenborough?—And for what? We cannot speak accurately as to this noble Lord's sayings and doings in India, and what he has done and said, by ordering the retreat of our armies just when they were ready to advance, and which order was fortunately neutralized by the Afghans over whom he had the counter order sent from home,—with having disregarded the fate of Lady Sale and our prisoners, by commanding the evacuation of Afghanistan before he knew of their recovery, and what more, we have only to mention our criticism, by sanctioning the needless destruction of tombs, basars, and of towns and villages, with the slaughter of their inhabitants; and one of his own proclamations proves how he feared this vengeance of spirit, for, with the malice of a barbarian supplanting the humane dignity of a British Governor, he boasts alone of leaving the Afghans to the punishment of their own anarchy. And what further illustration can have books give of folly, ignorance, irreverence, and danger-working mischief, of all the qualities that render a man unfit for authority and command, than the *Bedouin* proclamation regarding the obnoxious temple of Somnath? Restoring gifts which probably were never taken, and which were undoubtedly not the same gates to a temple whose ruins are crumbling to no horizon to name, and which happily now is in ruins, and overshadowed by a Mahomedan mosque. All this is well known to India and to England, although its sending some of his own personal staff, a detachment of his body guard, and a body of troops to protect him, and his sending some of his own personal staff, three false and degrading trophies to a degraded temple. The Governor General of India is thus making himself and his country a laughing stock to the eyes of Hindoos and Europeans, and he is not content with a scandal to Christianity. Not content with doing this shame, he publishes it to all India and the world in a proclamation "whose tardy truth and arrogant bloom of their religion since the days of Mahomed, and with whom the noble Lord seems to have much in common. This is the man, and these deeds, some incontinently his, and all presumptuously so, for whom and for which we have to thank the British people, and are going to ask the thanks of the British Parliament. And will they be given! Ay, indeed! a reasonable Tory gentleman, who has seen the proceedings of their own masters regarding the noble Lord Ellenborough and his proceedings, will not be less, far less, of their party, prostitute the honoured temple of their country to the vanity of a man, who has made a misanthropic take the chance of his further frauds and abominations. And thus, then, is the course of the Tory party—the of the Conservative, moral, religious

ship the official report of the capture of Oconareto, by the
troops under the orders of Major Woodburn.
I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. WAPLER, Governor.
From Major A. WOODBURN,
25th Regt., Comdg. Field Detachment,
To the Assistant Adjutant General,
Cavalry Field Force.

Camp near Oorooroo, 5th April, 1943.

Sir—I do myself the honour to report, for the information of Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., Commanding in Scinde, that agreeably to the instructions conveyed to me by Captain Brown, A. D. C., and which I received at Journee at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 3d instant, I marched with the 23rd regiment the same afternoon, to join the detachment under (Captain) Whittle, there halted at Oorooroo, and which place (distant 18 miles) was reached at 11 P. M.

cheerfully, and at the end of each search there has been hardly a man out of his place. (Herald) A. WOODBURY

(Head) A. VORONIN.

Number.	Diam. of Bore.		Length of Piece.		Nature of Ordnance.
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90	" " " "

REMARKS. Of Ordnance taken in the Port of Genoa.

It is to be noted that the above is the gross weight of the Ordnance as taken from the guns.

A large quantity of Powder, and a number of Shot and Ball, were also found.

(Signed) W. J. WATKINS, Captain, in Charge of British Artillery.

MILITARY

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
Agre, 17th April, 1943.
 The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to grant a further extension of leave of absence to Lieutenant N. R. Chaudhary, doing duty with His Majesty's

ALTERATION OF RAW

Corps, &c.	Rank and Name.	To rank from.	In whose Room.
Infantry.	Major C. E. Gresham,		
20th Regt. N. I.	Walter S. Gordon (retired),		
Ditto.	Captain C. Commeyne,	1st July, 1862,	Lieut. Col. R. Low retired.
Infantry.	Lieut. T. P. Wilson,		
20th Regt. N. I.	Lieut. Col. J. Parsons,		
Ditto.	Major H. J. White,	7th July, 1862,	{ Lieut. Col. J. Anderson promoted.
Infantry.	Lieut. J. H. Hambley,		
Ditto.	Lieut. S. R. McMillan,		
20th Regt. N. I.	Lieut. J. E. Bates,	10th July, 1862,	For the inauguration.
Infantry.	Lieut. C. O. Young,		
20th Regt. N. I.	Major C. Thersby,	20th Aug., 1862,	{ Lieut. Col. P. M. Hay promoted.
Ditto.	Captains W. Harten,		
Infantry.	Lieut. P. G. George,		
Ditto.	Lieut. P. A. Robinson,	23d Sept., 1862,	Lieut. & Notice Granted.
Infantry.	Lieut. C. J. Barclay,	23d Sept., 1862,	Lieut. Col. J. H. Smith.
20th Regt. N. I.	Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson,		
Ditto.	Major J. B. Hammond,	2d Oct., 1862,	{ Lieut. Col. F. Young promoted.
Infantry.	Lieut. M. Graham,		
20th Regt. N. I.	Lieut. T. M. Harris,		
Ditto.	Major Col. H. C. M. Cox,		
Infantry.	Major C. R. Davis (retired),	2nd Oct., 1862,	{ Lieut. Col. W. R. C. Cuthby promoted.
20th Regt. N. I.	Captains W. Cursey (retired),		
Ditto.	Lieut. C. D. Cochrane,		
Infantry.	Lieut. J. G. Coveney,		
20th Regt. N. I.	Major C. Malcom,		
Ditto.	Captains C. Middleton,		
	{ Lieut. the Hon'ble S. F. R. H. Hastings,	19th Dec., 1862,	Lieut. Col. R. Rich promoted.
Infantry.	Lieut. Col. J. Hoggan,		
23d Regt. N. I.	Major W. R. E. Leadbeater,		
Ditto.	Regina E. Talbot,		
Infantry.	Lieut. A. H. Gervais,	22d Dec., 1862,	{ Lieut. Col. H. D. Coms promoted from the Reserve.
23d Regt. N. I.	Lieut. Col. C. Hamilton,		
Ditto.	Major T. R. Simpson,		
	Captains J. Baldwin,	19th Jan., 1863,	{ Lieut. Col. R. D. Zerkins promoted.
	Lieut. J. H. Gervais,		
Md. Dept.	Burgess W. K. Mel. Ross,	23d Feb., 1863,	{ Surgeon J. McCovee promoted.
Ditto.	Burgess A. Beattie,		
Ditto.	Burgess T. C. Elliot,	19th Feb., 1863,	{ Surgeon J. S. Sullivan promoted.
	Burgess W. Spencer,	26th Feb., 1863,	{ Surgeon J. Gervais retired.
		1st March, 1863,	Surgeon G. Playfair retired.

No. 96 of 1843.—The Honourable the President
Council is pleased to make the following Promotions :

1st Regiment N. I.

Charles Cheape to be Captain of a Company,
Ensign John Heath to be Lieut.
The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Ser-

vice, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and Officers, from the date assigned to them in General Orders.

No. 50 of 2d March last:

<i>Artillery.</i>	<i>Date of arrival at Fort William.</i>
Mr. Alfred Fournes,	1st May 1915

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 438. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MAY 25th. 1843.

[Price 2 Cts. 3rs. monthly, or 10
Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Bombay Government intends to despatch on the new Mail Steamers of the following months, on the dates below specified, viz.
The Steamer of July on the 19th June.
August on the 19th July.
September on the 20th August.

Notice is accordingly hereby given, that the latest and best for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the Steamer appointed to leave Bombay on the 19th of June, will be Wednesday, the 7th preceding.

WM. MOORE,
Deputy Post Master.

General Post Office,
The 11th May, 1843.

THE APRIL MAIL from London of the 6th of that month reached Calcutta on Monday morning, and has been pronounced barren. Yet it announces a second fire at Liverpool, in which property to the extent of more than 50,000£ has been destroyed; and a destructive earthquake in the West Indies, which has spread desolation among some of the islands, subverting houses and manufactories, and depriving the planters of the hopes of the season, which were peculiarly flattering. It announces that the Brazilian Government has refused to accede to the terms of the Commercial treaty proposed by Sir Robert Peel, and has threatened to close against us a market of five millions sterling a year, unless its coffee and sugar are admitted into England upon the same terms with the produce of our own colonies. It tells us that the French Government has taken possession of the Ouleite Islands; an event which will put an end to one of the most successful of Protestant Missions. It reports a very valuable speech of the President of the United States, in which the right of search, as it is called, or rather the right to ascertain whether vessels on the African coast, having American colours, be not in reality an English vessel, violating English laws, is alluded to in terms bordering on arrogance. The Mail announces that the aerial steam ship is ready; and it gives us a drawing of it, and what is more to the purpose, explains the principles on which it is to be set and kept in motion, thereby diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the scepticism with which it was viewed. The Mail announces also that Mr. M'Intosh's recouchment was expected about the middle of April, and that the king of Siam intended to visit England, and remain there six weeks,—doubtless with the view of examining the singular phenomenon of a Conservative Ministry acting on liberal principles. Then the Mail announces that the Income tax, from which Sir Robert Peel expected to obtain about three millions and a half a year, is likely to yield double that sum. It also announces that the ecclesiastical Court has deposed the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker, of the legacy of two lakhs and a half of Rupees which that heavy voluptuary, the Marquis of Hertford, had bequeathed him. It announces the death of the greatest of modern "men of letters," the biographer of Nelson, Dr. Southey, and the refusal of the butt of sack and the Laureatehip by Wordsworth, on the plea of age.—We hope it will not be given away before our friend D. L. R., reaches England.—It informs us that the most

stupendous work in this age of wooden, the Thames Tunnel, has been completed, and that it was open to foot passengers for the first time on the 25th of March. It states that the affairs of the East India Company, and that 474 Ministers are prepared to quit the establishment, and throw themselves on the voluntary contributions of the people. It tells it how the Ministry having, as it is said, received three millions sterling from the Chinese Government as a compensation for the Opium which Lin destroyed, intend to give the merchants less than one million, or at the rate of 45 Pounds Sterling a chest, and to keep the other two millions to pay the expenses of the war, which compelled the Chinese to make good the loss. Surely a mail with intelligence so interesting to all classes, and so varied, cannot be called barren.

The Comet has been seen in Europe and in America, and has excited, as might have been expected, the astonishment of the astronomical world. It was observed in America on the 5th of March; in Paris and in England on the 10th of March. It was seen in this neighbourhood for the first time on Monday, the 6th of March. The *London Mail* says it was seen also at Nice, Mauritius, in the southern hemisphere on the 10th, but this must be a misprint, no intelligence from the Mauritius of the 10th March could have reached England on the 6th of April, except by the Aerial Steam Carriage, which had not started when the Mail left London.

The American Government is about, they say, to send an Embassy to Peking to conclude a scene of our disasters, and established them at Commercial treaty with the Imperial Cabinet, Mr. Everett is spoken of as the Envoy. Congress has voted 40,000 dollars for this object. We hope the Envoy will meet with success. A second treaty with the European family will contribute to draw China into closer connection with the civilized world, and render a return to its own exclusive policy more difficult. There can be little doubt that the *Grande Nation* will not allow itself long to remain behind its neighbours; an embassy on a grand and imposing scale, with a long cortege of savans, will doubtless be voted by acclamation in the Chambers to protect French interests in the Empire of China. Neither is it to be expected that Russia will lose the opportunity of obtaining a Russian footing in Peking. The unhappy Son of Heaven, besieged successively by four sets of the points of issue, the order passed, and the reason the outside barbarians, will find himself, intensely perplexed how to act, and will more than ever rue the day when Lin, by confiscating the Opium, opened the country to strangers.

But the most interesting intelligence brought by this Mail, is that of the debates in both Houses of Parliament regarding the Sumatrah Gate Proclamation. The Opposition was of course beaten; and a majority both of the Lords and Commons gave current in his Court happen to be the have affirmed by their votes that there is no same rule may be to be followed regarding the orders of with more utter surprise did the poor barber which must be passed, on Summary or Special behold Don Fernando, and the other inmates of appeals, and on applications for a Review of the Hotel, maintain with all gravity that his judgement.

was in very truth Mambribo's helmet;—that the public of India will learn on the authority of Parliament that the Proclamation is

perfectly right and proper, only a little oriental in its style. The defence of the Proclamation is more extraordinary than the document itself; which can be easily accounted for. With all Lord Ellenborough's rapidity and clearness of conception, and all his cleverness,—and few of his bitterest enemies deny him these qualifications,—he seems to want that calm equanimity, which is so essential to greatness. The report of General England's repulse in April last, convinced him, and in a moment of panic he ordered the army to withdraw; the success of the campaign on the other hand clated him beyond the bounds of reason. He was resolved to make the most of his victories; and he has made so much of them, as to expose himself to the present and future ridicule of mankind.

The possession of the Gates destroyed the equilibrium of his mind. He thought of, talked of, dreamed of, nothing else. He fondled the toy with the raptures of a child. That he never intended to encourage idolatry or to insult Christianity, by the Proclamation is beyond doubt, for when he had given it the third touch, he flattered himself that even Sir Harry Inglis could find no flaw in it. He thought only of producing a mighty and sublime effect throughout India, and he has given us another exemplification of the truth, that between the sublime and the ridiculous there is but a step. If his Lordship had adhered to his original idea of exhibiting the gates only as a military trophy, and put forth a dignified proclamation, pointing to these trophies as the evidence of our triumph on the scene of our disasters, and established them at Benares, where the representative of almost every chief in India is to be found, he would have deserved the approbation of society. But the inflated Proclamation, written, in a moment of unatural ecstasy, hurried the whole proceeding to a premature conclusion. That such a Proclamation should be not only excused, but in some measure defended by the Senators of Great Britain, the Conscript Fathers of the Commonwealth, in their calm and sedate moments,—shows with how little wisdom the world is governed.

THE VERNACULAR DECREE AND ORDER ACT.

The draft of an Act has just been published relative to the language and time in which all decrees and orders of the Courts shall be written. It provides that the essential portion of every decree, Heaven, besieged successively by four sets of the points of issue, the order passed, and the reason the outside barbarians, will find himself, intensely perplexed how to act, and will more than ever rue the day when Lin, by confiscating the Opium, opened the country to strangers. and signed at the time of passing the decree. This document is immediately to be translated into the language of the Court, and the translation is to form a part of the decree. Of course where the vernacular tongue of the Judge and the language of the Court happen to be the same, no translation will be requisite. The same rule may be to be followed regarding the orders of Summary or Special Review of the Hotel, maintain with all gravity that his judgement.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

—The *Star* has a long and interesting article on Coaly emigration to the Mauritius in this morning's issue. The Government of the Mauritius has resolved to increase the indemnity for passage money between Calcutta and the island from 90 to 70 Rupees; and to give 5 per cent additional indemnity for every adult labourer, wherever the number of females shall be in the proportion of five to every one hundred male labourers brought over in the same ship, over and above the number of ten females for every one hundred male labourers, for which ten females the indemnity will not be applicable, provided the females be between the ages of 10 and 30; but no indemnity will be paid for any number beyond 25. The *Star* also gives details of the expenses attending the shipment of the Coolies, and the return obtained from the Government of the Island. The system which has now grown up, and which gives a small encouraging appears very different from that which the Union in Council contemplated. Our sentimentary has promised to return to the system, and to exhibit the discrepancy between it and the Order. We shall postpone our own editorial remarks till we see his observations.

—The *Hibernian* arrived at Galles on the 24th April. Her progress had not been so rapid as on her return from Suez. A passenger talks of being 22 days from Galles to that place, which will not be a little disappointing our expectations. She was to remain the better part of three days at Calcutta, owing to the difficulty of taking in coal. A similar delay is, we fear, to be expected at Aden, and then the superior advantages of speed which this vessel enjoys, will be in a great measure neutralized.

—The *Englishman* mentions a report that the Revenue Deputy Collectors, are actually, or are about to be, abolished. Upon what authority this rumor is founded, we know not. Perhaps the writer intends to draw a line of distinction between the Deputy Collectors employed in the provinces, and those employed in the ordinary fiscal duties of a district. The former were appointed for a temporary object, which having been for the most part completed, their services are no longer necessary. But to suppose that the permanent office of Deputy Collector is to be abolished and that revenue duties are to be conducted by the Government agency without assistance, is, we think, preposterous.

—The Editor of the late *United Service Journal* has just started a new paper at Bombay called the *Warrior*. We have been able to find room only for the first part of his opening address, which however will serve as a sample of the spirit and ability with which it is likely to be conducted. Strange to say, the paper is started upon Conservative principles.

—The *Englishman*, in reply to a correspondent, states that Sir G. Napier, Governor of the Cape, Sir C. Napier, Governor of Sicily, and Genl. W. E. P. Napier, the Peninsular War hero, are brothers. Commander Sir C. Napier is a cousin of the above distinguished men.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

—The suspension, and we trust final abolition, of the State Lottery has not delivered the country from this plague of gambling. The *Englishman* in this morning publishes in addition to the Scheme of Mr. Letley, Brothers and Co., which embraces not only lottery articles of jewellery, which cannot otherwise obtain a sale, but 45,000 Rs. of Cash prizes, another lottery by Method and Co. upon the same gigantic scale as the Government Lottery. The value of the Prizes is stated at 5,00,000 Rs.; the profits to the Projectors, at 10,00,000 Rs. or less than two per Cent. The projectors state, that the Lottery has been projected under the auspices and patronage of the most respectable agency and mercantile Houses in Calcutta. Who are these "most respectable Houses" who patronize the Durramtall Lottery?

—The *Englishman* states, that the whole of the Secretariat Department has been actually ordered up the country by Lord Ellenborough. If so, of course the Council of India must accompany them, and thus leave Calcutta to Mr. Bird, the Deputy Governor, Mr. Halliday the Secretary, and the two Under Secretaries. Notwithstanding the complacency with which the fact is announced, we have many doubts on the subject. Is the Council and the Secretariat to be fixed, while Lord Ellenborough is salutatory? If so, it would be more convenient for them to remain in Calcutta, where the records of Government must remain. If they are to travel in his Lordship's company, we think their first journey will be their last. The Court will not put up with the expense, nor the peripatetic Council with the inconvenience.

—The Ameer Daud Khan, the most dangerous of the Scinde Amcees, and the individual who is supposed to have instigated the murder of Capt. Knat, has been sent under a strong guard to Suat.

—The *Star* details the difficulties into which the *Gilbert Henderson*, a Coaly ship, fell on her arrival at Port Louis. It appears that the Captain having proceeded some way down the river, found himself of the Coolies missing; and immediately reported the matter to the Agents in Calcutta, who sent down thirteen men and a woman to supply their place. Their names were not borne on the counterpart list signed by the Emigration Agent in Calcutta, though such of them was provided with a certificate from Mr. Fraser, the Governor of the Mauritius has ordered the Captain to be prosecuted for a breach of the 10th clause of the Indian Act, and the penalty will probably be 7000 Rs.

—Dost Mahomed is said to experience no little difficulty in his attempt to get through the Khyber Pass. They demand three lakhs of Rupees, and it is reported that all Akbar Khan's eloquence has not prevailed on them to abate a farthing.

—The *Calcutta Gazette* has just published two resolutions of the Magistrate in Calcutta. The object of which is to amend the judicial system at the Madras Presidency, as far as possible, with that which prevails here.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

—The intelligence from Bombay regarding Scinde is any thing but agreeable. It is true that Sir Charles Napier is himself a hero, and commands troops accustomed to victory, but he has no hold in the country except on the ground on which he is encamped. He is perfectly isolated at Hyderabad. The country above and below it is in the hands of an invincible but ubiquitous foe. He can communicate with Karachi only by water; and his connection with Sukkur is as much interrupted as though the Khoond Cabul or Khyber intervened. The Amceer, who was supposed to have fled to Dehkaner, is said to be within five marches of his camp with a large party of Beluchees, who are bent on retaking their hold on the valley of the Indus. If Mr. Napier has been ordered up from Karachi, and Sir Charles intends, it is said, to set out in search of the enemy on its arrival. The Jam, or chief in the vicinity of Karachi, who has been the cause of so much annoyance, is reported to have made his submission.

—The *Star* has information that Dost Mahomed had actually reached Cabul, though in very ill health. The Newshah Zoman Khan had fled with his family to Kandoom. The Kohistanees were in favour of Zoman Khan, and Amceerulla was in rebellion in the Lughur district. Akbar Khan was at Jelalabad with Shamsuddin, but they did not well agree. One of the Dost's first acts was to imprison Nazir Wakh. He has returned to a ruined country governed by refractory chiefs. All the bonds of society have been torn asunder, and require to be reconstructed. It would not be a matter of surprise if his aged frame should sink under the prospect of his difficulties.

—Capt. Charles Gairdner, of the Invalids, who held a staff appointment at Dinapore, has died,

on his way to the Presidency for surgical aid. His leg required to be amputated; and it is said that there either was no Surgeon at the station competent to perform the operation, or that there were no instruments. The *Englishman* has taken up the subject, and the medical men at the station cannot let it drop; it too nearly affects their honour; they will explain wherein lay the difficulty which sent the Captain four hundred miles to Calcutta for so simple a surgical operation.

—Bahadur Aboothob Deb, one of the most excellent mercenaries in Calcutta, having asked going to the Immense would his father left him, going on pilgrimages to Jagermuth, with a host, train of attendants, perhaps not fewer than five hundred.

—A question has been raised, whether a Student of the Medical College who has received a certificate of qualifications, can chance a few days for medical attendance. The case has been heard before the Court of Requests, but the consideration of it has been, it is said, postponed pending a reference to Council.

—At the last meeting of Magistrates, His Honour Mosteel made this honest confession regarding the efforts to establish a Municipal Committee. In rather a laconic strain he intimated, that it would be useless to hold more meetings, unless Europeans and other classes of taxpayers were called in to co-operate with the Committee; as at the meetings hitherto held, only a small number of *lowly* rate-payers have attended, but the meeting has been principally crowded by boys and young men, and the business is mainly a piece of Hindu College boys, who have done nothing but throw the table! As the intimation was given orally, the Justice reported the Deacon to commit what he had said to writing, and to send it up in the form of a report.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

—The *Harkness* of this morning denies that it was originally intended to confer the office of District Judge on natives alone, and endeavours to evade the charge, that within a few months after the Regulation was passed, several gentlemen, not natives, were appointed to the position. We were engaged in re-examining the subject, when the Express came in, and put an end to our labours. It is rather a painful and a painful question; but we do not like to be driven out of the field, and shall return to it at a convenient season.

—The *Defti* *the* states, that Mr. T. T. is about to proceed to the Hills, to examine a report of his health, and that Col. Richmond, of the 194th Native Infantry, will set for him. We hope this temporary relaxation from his arduous and incessant labours, will result in the complete restoration of Mr. Clerk's health, for the service of a member of Government could be less soon at the present moment than those of the King's to the Court at Lahore.

—The death of Lieut. Col. Skinner, of the 11th Light Regiment, is also reported in the *Defti*. He died of disease contracted in the last Afghan campaign. His death is regretted both as a public and a private loss. He was the father of the gallant Capt. Skinner, who fell in the disastrous retreat from Kabul, and by whose death the public service was deprived of one of its greatest ornaments.

—There is in this morning's *Englishman* an admirable letter by N. A. C. on the defects and abuses of the Police. Will he excuse the freedom of our asking him, to explain in a brief notice, that paper, where the sentences in the third column beginning with "in the persons" and ending with the "risk of detection," and which are marked as a quotation, are to be found. They give in few words the chief duties to which the attention of the Deputy Magistrates should be directed. If this idea could be effectually carried into practice, the Police of the Magistrate's tray would be wonderfully improved.

—A letter in the *Englishman*, from the Kib-

WEEKLY EPIPHONE OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

— The Star has a long and interesting article on the Cooly question in the Mauritius in this morning's issue. The Government of the Mauritius has resolved to increase the indemnity for passage money between Calcutta and the island from 70 to 75 Rupees; and to give 5 per cent additional indemnity for every adult labourer, whenever the number of females shall be in the proportion of five to every one hundred male labourers brought over in the same ship, over and above the number of ten females for every one hundred male labourers, for which ten females the indemnity will not be applicable, provided the females be between the ages of 10 and 30; but no indemnity will be paid for any number beyond 33. The Star also gives details of the expenses attending the shipment of the Coolies, and the return obtained from the Government of the Island. The system which has now grown up, and which gives a bonus on carrying, appears very different from that which the Order in Council contemplated. On some occasions the Order is promised to return to the system, and to exhibit the discrepancies between it and the Order. We shall postpone our own editorial remarks till we see his observations.

— The *Hindustan* arrived at Galle on the 24th April. Her progress had not been so rapid as on her return from France. A passenger talks of being 25 days from Galle to that place, which will not be a little disappointing to her expectations. She was to remain the latter part of three days at Galle, owing to the difficulty of taking in coal. A similar delay is, we fear, to be expected at Aden, and then the superior advantages of speed which this vessel enjoys, will be in a great measure neutralized.

— The *Englishman* mentions a report that the Hereditary Deputy Collectors, are actually, or are about to be, abolished. Upon what authority this rumour is founded, we know not. Perhaps the writer intends to convey a line of distinction between the Deputy Collectors employed in Bhamptun, and those employed in the ordinary fiscal duties of a district. The former were appointed for a temporary office, which having been for the most part completed, their services are no longer necessary. But to suppose that the permanent office of Deputy Collector, is to be abolished and that revenue duties are to be conducted by the Government service without assistance, is, we think, preposterous.

— The Editor of the late *East India Service Journal* has just started a new paper at Bombay called the *World*. We have been able to find room only for the first part of his opening address, which however will serve as a sample of the spirit and ability with which it is likely to be conducted. Strange to say, the paper is started upon Conservative principles.

— The *Englishman*, in reply to a correspondent, states that Sir G. Napier, Governor of the Cape, Sir Charles Napier, Governor of Sindh, and General W. F. P. Napier, the Victorian Historian, are brothers. Commodore Sir Charles Napier is a cousin of the above distinguished men.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

— The suspension, and we trust final abolition, of the State Lottery has not delivered the country from this plague of gambling. The *Englishman* in this morning publishes in addition to the schemes of Lattay, Brothers and Co. which embrace not only sundry articles of jewellery, which cannot otherwise obtain a sale, but 45,000 Rs. of Cash prizes, another Lottery by Messrs. and Co. upon the same gigantic scale as the Government Lottery. The value of the Prizes is stated at 5,00,000; the profits to the Projectors, at 10,00,000 Rs. or less than two per Cent. The projectors state, that the Lottery has been projected and the enterprise and patronage of the most experienced and successful House in Calcutta. Who are these "most respectable House" who patronize the Durrantallah Lottery?

— The *Englishman* states, that the whole of the Secretariat Department has been actually ordered up the country by Lord Ellenborough. If so, of course the Council of India must accompany them, and thus leave Calcutta to Mr. Bland, the Deputy Governor, Mr. Halliday the Secretary, and the two Under Secretaries. Notwithstanding the confidence with which the fact is announced, we have many doubts on the subject. Is the Council and the Secretariat to be fixed, while Lord Ellenborough is ambulatory? If so, it would be more convenient for them to remain in Calcutta, where the rest of Government must remain. If they are to travel in his Lordship's company, we think their first journey will be their last. The Court will not put up with the expense, nor the peripatetic Council with the inconvenience.

— The Ameer Daud Khan, the most dangerous of the Sindh Amirs, and the individual who is supposed to have instigated the murder of Capt. Francis, has been sent under a strong guard to Surat.

— The *Star* details the difficulties into which the *Gifted Hindoo*, a newly ship, fell on her arrival at Port Louis. It appears that the Captain, having proceeded some way down the river, found nineteen of the Coolies missing; and immediately reported the matter to the Agents in Calcutta, who sent down thirteen men and a woman to supply their place. Their names were not borne on the counterpart list signed by the Emigration Agents in Calcutta, though such of these was provided with a certificate from Mr. Fraser, the Governor of the Mauritius has ordered the Captain to be prosecuted for a breach of the 10th clause of the Indian Act, and the penalty will probably be 7000 Rs.

— Dost Mahomed is said to experience no little difficulty in his attempt to get through the Khyber Pass. They demand three lakhs of Rupees, and it is reported that all Akbar Khan's eloquence has not prevailed on them to accept a farther sum.

— The *Calcutta Gazette* has just published two Acts, the object of which is to amend the judicial system at the Madras Presidency, as far as possible, with that which prevails here.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

— The Intelligence from Bombay regarding Sindh is any thing but agreeable. It is true that Sir Charles Napier is himself a host, and commands troops accustomed to victory, but he has no hold in the country except on the ground on which he is encamped. He is perfectly isolated at Hyderabad. The country above and below it is in the hands of an invincible but ubiquitous foe. He can communicate with Sukkur only by water; and his connection with Sukkur is as much interrupted as though the Khairat Canal or Khyber intervened. The Ammir, who was supposed to have fled to Deccan, is said to be within five marches of his camp with a large party of Beluchas, who are bent on ravaging their hold on the valley of the Indus. His army has been reduced to from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Kohistanis intend, it is said, to march in search of the enemy on its arrival. The Ammir, or chief in the vicinity of Korach, who has been the cause of so much an-gam-gam, is reported to have made his submission.

— The *Star* has information that Dost Mahomed had actually reached Calcut, though in very ill health. The Nawab Zeman Khan had fled to India. His army has been reduced to from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Kohistanis intend, it is said, to march in search of the enemy on its arrival. The Ammir, or chief in the vicinity of Korach, who has been the cause of so much an-gam-gam, is reported to have made his submission.

on his way to the Presidency for surgical aid. His leg required to be amputated; and it is said that there either was no Surgeon at the station competent to perform the operation, or that there were no instruments. The *Englishman* has taken up the subject, and the medical men of the station cannot let it drop; it too nearly affects their honour: they will explain wherein lay the difficulty which sent the Captain four hundred miles to a distant for so simple a surgical operation.

— Babu Adeshoot Deb, one of the most excellent merchants in Calcutta, having added greatly to his immense wealth his father left him, is going on pilgrimage to Jaggernaut, with a large train of attendants, perhaps not fewer than 5000.

— A question has been raised, whether a student of the Medical College who has received a certificate of qualifications, can charge a fee or not for medical attendance. The case has been brought before the Court of Requests, but the decision of it has been, it is said, postponed pending a reference to Council.

— At the last meeting of Magistrates, Babu Bhimnath Mohandas made a strong emphasis regarding the efforts to establish a Municipal Committee. In rather a haphazard strain he indicated, that it would be useless to hold more meetings, unless Europeans and other classes of taxpayers were called in to co-operate with the Committee; as at the meetings hitherto held, only a small number of *local rate-payers* have attended, but the meeting has been principally crowded by boys and young men, and the business much obstructed by a parcel of Hindu College boys, who have done nothing but discuss the subject. As discrimination was given orally, the Justice requested the Babu to commit what he had said to writing, and to send it up in the form of a report.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

— The *Harkness* of this morning denies that it was originally intended to confer the office of a Government Judge on natives alone, and endeavours to refute this idea by the fact, that within a few months after the Bill was passed, the Government, not Native, were appointed to this situation. We were engaged in re-examining the subject, when the Express came in, and put an end to our labours. It is rather a personal and a political question; but we do not like to be driven out of the field, and shall return to it at a convenient season.

— The *Indian Gazette* states, that Mr. G. Clerk is about to proceed to the Hills, for a number of months, on account of his health, and that Col. Richmond, of the 33rd Native Infantry, will act for him. We hope this temporary relaxation from his arduous and incessant labours, will result in the complete restoration of Mr. Clerk's health, for the services of no member of Government could be less spared at the present moment than those of the Deputy Commissioner.

— The death of Lieut. Col. Skinner, of the 31st Regiment, is also reported in the *Indian Gazette*. He died in the field, in the course of the Afghan campaign. His death is regretted both as a public and a private loss. He was the brother of the gallant Capt. Skinner, who fell in the disastrous retreat from Cabul, and by whose death the public service was deprived of one of its greatest ornaments.

— There is in this morning's *Englishman* an admirable letter by N. A. C. on the defects and abuses of the Police. Will he excuse the freedom of one asking him, to explain in a brief note, the column beginning with "On these persons" and ending with "the risk of detection," and will he mark as a quotation, as to be found in the *Star* in a few words the chief duties to which the attention of the Deputy Magistrate should be directed. If this idea could be effectually carried into practice, the public safety and the Magistrate would be wonderfully contrived.

— A letter in the *Englishman*, from the Khy-

This comet, the sudden appearance of which in our hemisphere has excited so much interest, has as suddenly appeared in the western hemisphere. Its tail was observed on the 26th March, and extended as much farther in America as in Europe, and the nucleus was seen at the same time at Dominica, Barinados, and Antigua.

The West Indies have suffered from an awful convulsion of nature, having been visited by an earthquake on the 18th Feb., the shocking effects of which will, in some places, continue to be felt for years. Antigua was sorely stricken, and though comparatively few lives appear to have been lost, the destruction of property was very great. The earth heaved and undulated like the waves of the sea; rocks were driven in pieces; houses and buildings of every kind were rocked to and fro like cradles, and men reeled and staggered in the streets and fields as if intoxicated, or standing upon the deck of a rolling vessel. The scene in the town of St. John's baffled all description; houses levelled with the ground, clouds of dust ascending from them and thickening the atmosphere, the crash of falling walls, the smothering of floors and furniture; men, women, and children rushing from the houses screaming and shrieking; and the groans of the dying mingled with the low rumbling notes of the earthquake itself, altogether presented a scene of horror and alarm which language fails to portray. There never was a finer crop; the sugar-mill season had just commenced, the canes were either cut or about being cut, and prepared for the crushing-mill; but they may now lay rot, for the mills are disarranged, the steam-engines disabled, and the boiling-house was filled with water, and ground or unfitted for use. Every church and chapel either laid prostrate or so damaged that it is dangerous to approach or enter them, except the Moravian church, which was a wooden one, and of the fine cathedral, which had stood the longest time for 150 years, has had the roof so twisted upon the walls, and is otherwise so injured, that it threatens to fall. The town of Antigua has 1200 houses, 1000 police offices, 1000 arsenals, 1000 barracks, custom houses, and almost every public building in the island, except the government house, has sustained serious damage.

At St. Christopher's in the town of Roseau, the earthquake produced the most disastrous results. Three women were washing clothes in a stream, surrounded by a high wall of rocks, and the rocks were so violently and suddenly thrown down upon them, crushed them almost to pieces. The walls of the church were cracked, and the good old steeple was so injured, that it nearly fell. The estate in the country had also suffered severely, especially in the north-east, or windward quarter. The loss of property was estimated to be eleven millions.

At Nevis, the shock was felt at the same minute as in St. Kitt's and St. Thomas's. The force of the shock here seemed to have been expended in a direction from south-west to north-east, and was supposed to have destroyed property to the amount of \$100,000, or \$200,000 sterling, but fortunately no lives were lost.

At St. Thomas's, the shock was felt at 10, 31 a. m., and lasted full three minutes. The vibration was not perpendicular, but horizontal, then a perfect calm; all business suspended, and the frightened inhabitants hastened to return thanks to Divine Providence at their respective places of worship for their escape from destruction. The ships at anchor in the harbor were so violently shaken, that those who were below at the time came on deck to see what was the cause. A French brig coming to St. Thomas, off Tortola, 4th the day after, so severely that they thought the vessel had struck on a rock.

FRANCE.—The earthquake which visited the British colonies has nearly devastated the French West India islands. In the island of St. Vincent, the island of St. Vincent is entirely destroyed, and what was spared by the earthquake has since perished by fire, which burnt out a few minutes after the houses fell. The towns of St. Vincent, St. Pierre, St. Anne, Port Louis, Bertrand, and St. Rose, have been overthrown, and the number of persons who perished at Guadaloupe has been ascertained to amount to between 4,000 and 5,000. The injury done at Martinique was comparatively trifling. The *Meteor* officially confirms the report that Admiral Dupetit-Thouvenin, Governor of the French Colonies, and the surrounding group of islands, in the name of the French King. We may possibly soon hear of the Sandwich Islands having also acknowledged the shaking of the earth. The *Questionnaire* mentions the arrival at Paris of an envoy from them, in the name of Thomas Hamilton, on the subject of reparations required of his royal master, by the French King of Sweden. The ship of war *L'Amiral*. The Commodore's assistance, that orders had been given to the en-

voys changed with the direction of the works of the fortifications of Paris, to redouble activity in forwarding the construction of the 13 detached forts. M. Guizot's majesties appear to be the increase of the Secret Service Money bill was carried by 153 to 57.

We are authorized to state that the *Peninsular* and *Oriental Steam Company's vessel British*, will not be detained in consequence of the fire which occurred on the premises of Messrs. Foxcroft and Preston, at Liverpool, where her machinery was being repaired, but that she will leave Southampton for India, as originally intended, on the 24th Aug. next.

His Excellency Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart. and suite left Liverpool in the steam-ship *Colubine*, for Boston, en route to Kingston, Canada on 4th March.

The Somnath despatch, to which we alluded in our last, though a sensible and very moderate document, has been returned from the Board of Control unsanctioned, and the Board of Directors have refused to adopt it in its present form, and remitted it to Cannon Row with a very firm but temperate remonstrance on the subject. As notwithstanding we are likely to give way, Lord Ellenborough may possibly be altogether spared the mortification of this unpleasant despatch.

Petitions have been presented to both Houses of Parliament from the Hull assembly branch to the London Missionary Society, calling upon the legislature to take measures to counteract the hurtful tendency of Lord Ellenborough's idolatrous proclamation respecting the gates of Somnath on the issue of missions and of Christianity in general.

The *Observer* of *De Bologne* contains a letter from Montreuil-en-Mer, asserting why assistance should not be given to the *Compagnie* when she struck by the barometer of the coast, arose from the fact of their being prohibited from putting their boats to sea by the French-Consul officers, who drove up in a line on the beach, threatened to fire on any one who attempted to disobey their orders. We say this not to interfere but to place the case out, and not to would have been so severely by the only one remaining the day we were out. The letter adds that it is of importance to know why such an order should have been given to the French-Consul officers, as but for the prohibition of the Consul, the number of the saved might have exceeded that which the *Bellevue* was lost.

GRATUITY.—WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 20.

4th Dr. Gds.—Lieut. M. Clerk, Capt. p. vice Hampton; Cor. J. B. St. John, Lieut. p. vice Clerk; Cor. J. Mullen, from 7th Dr. Gds., vice Tower; Cor. J. Mullen, Adj. vice Jacob, who res. Adj. only.

7th Dr. Gds.—Lieut. J. Campbell, Capt. p. vice Randall; Cor. A. Robertson, Lieut. p. vice Segrave; Cor. A. S. Butler, Lieut. p. vice Campbell; 10th Dr. Gds.—Major J. Mullen, from 4th Dr. Gds.; Cor. J. Mullen, Adj. vice Jacob, who res. Adj. only.

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by, Capt. vice Tripp. To be Lieutenants—Euse, H. Dulais, L. Shadwell, R. J. V. Sundell, J. G. Bridgeman, E. Grantham, and A. F. Steele. To be Ensigns—Euse, M. Hunt, from 62nd, vice Bridgeman; M. Dulais, vice Grantham; H. W. Sundell, vice Steele.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 24.

Horve Gds.—Lieut. Lord A. B. St. Mary, Capt. p. vice Tripp; Cor. H. S. Hall, Lieut. p. vice M. Hunt, from 62nd, vice Bridgeman; M. Dulais, vice Grantham; H. W. Sundell, vice Steele. To be Ensigns—Euse, M. Hunt, from 62nd, vice Bridgeman; M. Dulais, vice Grantham; H. W. Sundell, vice Steele.

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1000; Sec. Lieut. C. W. Colver, First-Lieut. p. vice Andrew; R. Bruce, Sec-Lieut. p. vice Colver; P. P. Lowmeyer, Asia-Sarg. vice Ferguson, 1010 to 1843.
1020—Lieut. H. Hill, Ensign vice Lindsay, dec.
1030—Lieut. A. C. Campbell, Adj. vice Macdonald, 1843 to 1845.
1040—Lieut. H. Phillips, Lieut-Col. p. vice Macdonald, 1843 to 1845.
1050—Capt. E. Houd, Adj. p. vice Phillips; Lieut. C. Lowmeyer, Capt. p. vice Houd; J. Ensign, Lieut. p. vice Lowmeyer, Ensign; Lieut. F. W. H. Ensign, 1050 to 1845, Ensign vice Lowmeyer.
1060—Sec-Lieut. G. Chaucet, First-Lieut. p. vice Tredwell; R. L. Fielden, Sec-Lieut. p. vice Chaucet, 1060 to 1845.
1070—A. S. Craig, Ensign vice Bendsby, prom. in 1060.
1080—Capt. D. Horton, p. 1080, Capt. vice J. K. Pym, who is Lieut. J. W. Grey, Capt. p. vice Horton; Ensign E. L. Parratt, Lieut. p. vice Grey; Lieut. C. Warburton, Ensign p. vice Parratt.
1090—Lieut. J. M. Jeffery, Capt. p. vice Russell.
1100—T. C. Dunbar, Lieut. p. vice Jeffery; J. O. Leach, Ensign p. vice Dunbar.
1110—Lieut. J. O. Burridge, from 10th Lt. Dr. to be Adj. of a Recruiting Division, vice Lawson, dec.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. 4TH TO 8TH APRIL.—Intelligence from India to 1st March reached London by telegraph through France, in anticipation of the regular Mail, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The despatch contains a full and complete account of the war with much anxiety.

It is understood that Lord Ellenborough's policy with respect to Sind, will immediately be made a subject of Parliamentary discussion.

The Queen continues in excellent health; her Majesty's confinement will probably take place in about a week.

The King of Hanover is expected to arrive on a visit to this country in the middle of May; orders having been received to prepare his apartments in the Altesse Royal Court for his reception by that period. The King is expected to remain six weeks in town. The government of the kingdom during his Majesty's absence will be delegated to the Council of State, of which Major-Gen. Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar is President.

The long expected "Journal of Events in Afghanistan," sent by Lady Sale, has at length arrived, and has been intrusted for publication to Mr. Murray of Albemarle-street.

It has been settled that the Pacha is to take under his immediate management the commerce, manufactures, and goods through Egypt for which purpose he has purchased Mameluks, Hili & Co.'s entire interest, boats, carriages, horses, &c. for 18,000; allowing them for the next three years 20s. a year on every first class passenger, and 10s. a head for all others and servants using the desert stations. Messrs. Waghorn and Co.'s business in London and Egypt will go on as usual.

There is little doubt that Mr. Ellis's mission to Rio has failed, his proposal for a fresh treaty having been rejected by the Brazilian ministers, the terms not being such as they are willing to accept; but they have offered to treat (the English Government will reduce the duties on Brazilian sugar and coffee to the same rates as those on sugar and coffee the produce of the Brazil colonies).

We understand that the arrangement of the cabins on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship *Becliff* at present fitting out at Liverpool for India, will be for the purpose of the *Becliff*, in so far as the ship, which on board the lower level is made to accommodate one hundred or 150 passengers, will in the former be divided up to hold one hundred or 150 passengers, which will be added to the size of the cabin.

We see by the Washington papers, that Congress has passed an Act, appropriating 40,000 dollars to defray the expense of an embassy to Peking, for the purpose of making of commercial treaty with Mr. Xie on Duns, the wealthy merchant, and very talented proprietor of the interesting "Chinese Collection," is elected as the most suitable person to receive the important appointment, from his long residence of eleven years in Canton, his thorough knowledge of the Chinese character, and of the trade of that immense empire, as well as for his high position and more, worth it is well known that Mr. Duns scrupulously refrains from participating in the opium trade. Other accounts state, that Mr. Everett is appointed to proceed on a mission from America to the Celestial Empire.

From the papers laid before Parliament we collect, that though twelve millions of dollars, or 3,000,000,000, was demanded and received from the Chinese, on account of the captured opium, the British government, who agree to pay compensation, are willing to appropriate for that purpose only 3,000,000, or less than one-half what the merchant, for the same purpose, when purchasing it from the Indian government. This is to say, they will pay 40s. a chest for property which, freight and charges included, cost 26s. when deli-

vered up, and which, one month after the surrender, was worth, according to the official statement of the Superintendent of Trade to the Foreign Office, at the lowest figure, 120s. per chest. It would appear that the Treasury have taken as the scale for compensation the damage given in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in the case of *The Suez*—namely, 40s. per chest. This was a proper verdict; for in that case the vessel had been damaged by a forced sale, and therefore could have no more than the worth of its cargo; and the Court gave him the highest rate of price for the opium scrip held at the time in the money market; but it is obviously absurd to make the result of a forced sale of 65 chests the basis upon which to go in estimating the value of 20,000 chests.

On the 4th Lord Ashley proposed in the House of Commons the abolition of the opium monopoly, but did not go so far as to propose that the enlargement of the monopoly should be prohibited in the British provinces of India, though his own opinion was that such a prohibition would be most beneficial. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hetherington, and supported by Sir G. Sturgeon, Capt. Lyeall, Lord Sedon, and Sir R. Inglis; and opposed by Mr. B. Baring, Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. Anand. Sir R. Peel suggested it to the House to consider whether, if negotiations were then pending between England and China for the adjustment of this difficult and delicate question, a resolution of the House affirming the above opinion, against the continuance of the trade might not defeat that treaty? The monopoly was then attacked; but the highest authorities were in its favor; for instance, those of Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Hill, and others, who had acquired extensive knowledge of the subject locally and accurately. He was not asking the House to decide that night between monopoly and free trade in opium; but he did ask them to vote for the previous question, that they might avoid deciding hastily upon a matter requiring the full and matured deliberation. He intimated the House to consider the deficient state of the Indian revenue, and the hard pressure of taxation upon the Indian people, which, if the revenue were renounced, must be yet further increased. Lord Ashley said, that after the declaration of Sir R. Peel, respecting the probable inconvenience which the difficulty of the Crown might sustain from a vote of the House of Commons, he would not press his resolution to a division.

The revenue accounts for the quarter up to 5th April have been published. On all the other branches of revenue, the Post-office expected, there is still a falling off. In the Customs there is a decrease in the quarter of 1843, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1842. On the year there is a decrease of 1,076,838. In the Excise the falling off in the quarter of 1843, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1842, is 1,799,000. The decrease in the quarter is 1,799,000. On the year the decrease is 1,059,092. In the Stamps the decrease in the quarter is 6,561, in the year 146,790. In the Taxes, in the quarter, 6,053, in the year 146,790. In the Post office there is an increase in the quarter of 2,000, and in the year of 103,000.

The Property Tax appears in this quarter at 1,885,232, and if we estimate the year from the quarter, the produce for the year will be upwards of seven and a half millions.

Sir R. Peel calculated its produce at 3,771, which was too low an estimate, for there has been a great increase of the national wealth since the abolition of the former tax.

Various conjectures are afloat as to the intentions of Government, now that the Property Tax has turned out to be so successful. It is conjectured that some think that the *Assessment* does are to be repealed; others think that Sir Robert will add to the rate of the Income Tax, in order to equal several duties which press severely on industry.

To Correspondents.

We do not exactly see upon what principle A. Friend, wishes us to insert a letter about the Intended letter of Mr. C. M. to India.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEFTY MAN-TRAITER.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

DEAR SIR,—I recollect having perused in your paper of the 4th instant, an article relative to the appointment of Deputy Magistrates. Can you kindly inform me, what is likely that this long looked for appointment will take effect?

I trust the Government will not overlook the applications, which are on record since the year 1830, both at the Offices of the Secretary to Government and the Superintendent of Police; some of them accompanied by several strong testimonials of the character and qualification of the applicants, whose services I have not the least doubt would be appreciated by the Government, as much

as they have been, and are still, by those under whom they are serving.

Yours obediently,

30th May, 1843.

SIR W. MACAGHTER.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

DEAR SIR,—I am induced to hope, that if you will reconsider the remarks you have made on the Meeting of the Friends of the late Sir W. Macaghter, you will be led to view that Meeting as having been strictly a private one.

It is manifest, that there must be some specific difference between a public and a private Meeting.

The mere circumstance that it was held in the Town Hall, will not constitute this difference, for many private Meetings are held there from motives of convenience.

The distinction would seem to lie in the mode in which it is convened, and in the character of the Chairman.

A public Meeting is convened by the Sheriff upon a public requisition, and he takes the Chair *ex officio*. A private Meeting is invited by any body of unofficial men who elect their own Chairman. If this reasoning be correct, the Meeting held by Sir W. Macaghter's friends, must be considered in every circumstance private.

But, independent of the broad line which may be drawn as above, I am enabled to add that the late Meeting was in its inception and design, strictly intended to be a Meeting of the friends of the deceased for the sole object, as expressed in the invitation to them to assemble, "Of taking into consideration the best mode of 'eradicating by some lasting Testimonial, their feelings of respect for his memory.'"

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. H. BRUCE, Hon. Secy.

Calcutta, May 10th, 1843.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—May I beg of you, or some of your correspondents, answers to the following questions.

1. "Are Judges or Magistrates empowered to reject English Petitions from Europeans, which merely involve the writing of the Judge right on a subject which his decision, justified the conclusion, that he did not understand, he having passed a judgment that was quite irrelevant to the prayer of the Petition?"

2. "Is the use of the Persian language really prohibited and is there any punishment to be awarded the Magistrate in whose Court the Persian language is still in force?"

3d. "Does the *Seonaj* Judge possess Authority to direct the *Seonaj Saduk* Amra, to proceed to give possession of a high of land to the Zemindar, where there is no *supplicatio* offered, but on the contrary, where the *Raj* itself petitions, that the Zemindar may resume his land, the *Kyat* not desiring to retain possession of the same any longer?"

The enclosing answers to these questions, I shall avail myself of assistance in forwarding documents in support of these questions.

Bhar, 24th May, 1843.

ONEWHAH.

ETROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—To the Editor of the *Review*.—SIR,—At this momentous period in the history of our Protestant Church, when, if her lay-members do not support her in the integrity of her pure faith and apostolic practice, there can be but little human hope of her maintenance, I think it will not appear to you to be unwelcome of presumption, if I name why I, as one of these Churches, have withdrawn my subscription to this Society.

1. We consider the following of Newman to Dissenters from the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established; and chiefly, because Newman, in contradiction to the 6th Article of that Church, makes doctrine the joint rule of faith with Holy Scripture.—(Tract xxviii., p. 3.) And because it holds that the power of making the body and blood of Christ is vested in the successors of the apostles.—*Freely*, vol. i. p. 228.

ADVERTISEMENTS

BY J. M. STOCQUELLE.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, Major General,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

RIVER STEAMERS.
The *James Steamer*, having the *Soorree* accommodation
boat in tow, returned to Calcutta from Allahabad on the 10th
instant. The following is a list of passengers on the boat :
From Allahabad.—Lieut. Mercer, H. M.'s 3d Buft.
From Mirzapore.—Mrs. Worsley and child, and Mrs.
Parker and two children.
From Dinapore.—Dr. Bacon, H. M.'s 62d Regt.

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BANK SHARES.			
Bank of Montreal	1000	Rs. 4,000	From 2000 to 2000
Bank of America	1000	Rs. 1,000	" 0-0 to 10
Bank of England	1000	Rs. 800	" 175 to 100

and Ketchikan of interest from the 1st January, 1913, of the
 of last declared dividend on per Class 24 of the Deed of
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No. 61, TANK SQUARE.
S. E. CORNER SCOTCH KIRK.

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Copy to purchase any dress we pattern in the advertisement not-
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L. the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended for its facility of administration to children.

EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY.

MR. PARKE PITTAR

A business man's important venture in the Agency now established, will consist in the annual return of Mr. P. Pittor to India. Taking advantage of the Pambolan or Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, he proposes re-visiting Colombia about the latter end of every October, and returning to Europe about the middle of the following February, thus affording to persons entrusting the management of their affairs to his care, the opportunity of a personal conference and explanation of their views and intentions,—an advantage in the transaction of affairs of a complicated, or family nature, the gratification of which need not be commented upon.

Every article purchased through this Agency will be most minutely examined previous to its being packed and the same care under every circumstance, taken as if persons were themselves individually present and superintending. Packages of a large size will, as usual, be shipped by fast-vessels to their destined port; but those of smaller dimensions, will, (unless otherwise instructed), be sent through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, *Overland*; thus enabling persons in most instances to receive their orders fully examined within four months from the date of the transmission of their instructions.

References in Calcutta, R. J. Lattay, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Lattay, Brothers and Co.

NICHOL, WILKIE AND CO.
MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.

NICHOL, WILKIE AND CO.

STOCK MARKET.—Company's Paper in the 4's and 5 per cent. Issues—SHARES in the Bank of North and Union Bank—BILLS on H. M.'s Treasury at 30 day's

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bers, 41, Threadneedle Street.

NOTICE.
SUNTER, Brindley and (Oriental) Steam Navigation.

Stream Ship Minder

14th October, as before advertised.
J. R. ENGLEDDUE,
Superintendent and Agent.

**J. MUNDY, of Chelmsford. Took land of Messrs. HAY and
MORIN, 7, Old Court house, Colchester. Price, \$4. 2.**

NOTES ON THE BOOK OF MATTHEW,
with references to the Power, Wisdom and Goodness
of God. *Eight Ages.*

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 439, Vol. IX.]

SERAPPORE: THURSDAY, JUNE 1st. 1843.

Price 2 Cts. Rs. monthly, or Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Bombay Government intends to despatch the *Star Mail Steamers* of the following months, on the dates below specified, viz.

The steamer of July on the 19th June.
" August on the 19th July.
" September on the 26th August.

Notice is accordingly hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be forwarded by the steamer appointed to leave Bombay on the 19th of June, will be Wednesday, the 7th proximo.

Wm. MOORE,
Deputy Post Master.

General Post Office,
The 11th May, 1843.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following donation:

From G. F. Brown, Esq. Co's. Rs. 50, to Serampore College.

THE PROPAGATION SOCIETY AND PRETEXT.

By the last Mail the *Star* received from a correspondent in London, part of a correspondence, relative to a recent secession from the Propagation Society, which supports Bishop's College. Our contemporary has only obtained one portion of the story and it has led him to entertain a suspicion of bigotry against the seceders. We are happy in being able to furnish him with the other limb of it, the perusal of which will, we trust, satisfy him that the seceders have right reason, and consistency on their side.

Some time back, a meeting of the Auxiliary Propagation Society was held at Cheltenham, when it was stated on the authority of letters from Calcutta, that Tractarianism "prevailed to a frightful extent, among the agents and missionaries of the Society in Calcutta, the practical effect of which was to cut off from the Church of Christ all the faithful protestant labourers in the vineyard, and to introduce dissension and heart-burning among all the protestant bodies." The Revd. Mr. Campbell, the Secretary of the Society, who was present, on being questioned as to the practice of the Board relative to candidates for the Missionary office who had imbibed *l'assaye* principles, asserted in the most explicit terms that the Board took double pains to exclude such persons from the service of the Society. The declaration was considered perfectly satisfactory by those who had made the enquiry, and some of the Tractarian subscribers imputed their intention to withdraw from the Society.

The subject was subsequently brought under the view of the Board in London, by the Hon. and Revd. Mr. Perceval, one of the individuals with whom the Tractarian movement originated. It was continued for a long time to be one of the most ardent and influential supporters. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the Chair. At that meeting, the Reverend gentleman was repeatedly assured, that the Board, so far from making the adoption of these peculiar sentiments a ground of rejection, did not so much as make it a matter of enquiry. The subscribers to the Cheltenham Auxiliary Society immediately addressed the Parent Society, pointing out the great discrepancy between the statements of their Secretary, and the sentiments delivered at the Board in the presence of the President; and at the close of their letter earnestly entreated that their conclusions might be re-

ferred by an assurance from the authorities of the Society, that care was taken by the Candidate's Committee that no persons holding such opinions should be employed by the Society. The reply, which was signed by Mr. Campbell himself, refused any such assurance, and stated that the "Society recognized no theological tests of fitness for its service other than those which are provided in the Liturgy and Articles." The conduct of the Society in this matter is thus described by the *Times*, which, as an unflinching advocate and abettor of the Tractarian movement, stands second only to the British Critic, now edited by Mr. Newman.

"It is certain that to get the money of those who differ from Mr. Close, a tone of statement quite opposite to Mr. Campbell's, indeed distinctly contradictory of it, is adopted in public and in private by the Society's agents. Letters have appeared in our own journal to the effect that Mr. Campbell's assertions were unfounded, and that counter assertions have been made at Committee Meetings of the Society, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which have passed without protest: The upshot of all seems to be, that while the gentlemen of Cheltenham are requested to subscribe upon the hypothesis that what Mr. Campbell said was true, the gentlemen of Oxford are requested to subscribe upon the hypothesis that what Mr. Campbell said was false. What may be thought of such a principle among archbishops and bishops we shall not presume to conjecture: in the mercantile world it would not be considered honest."

The Revd. Mr. Close, the Revd. Mr. Bickersteth, the Revd. Mr. Pratt, and others consider that the Venerable Society, by refusing to make those extreme opinions which have been promulgated in the *Tracts* for the Times, and which are openly professed and acted on by its agents and Missionaries abroad, a subject of enquiry, does *ipse facto* record its judgment and proclaim to the world that they are not inconsistent with the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England. They have accordingly relinquished their connection with the Society.

As may at first appear somewhat singular, that so firm an adherent of the Church of England as the Revd. Mr. Close, should consider it necessary to separate from a Society, simply because it recognizes no theological tests of fitness for Missionary labours other than those which are provided in the Articles and Liturgy of the Church. But the circumstances of the times impose the necessity of a more explicit avowal of sentiments than is contained in these general expressions. It has been Mr. Newman's object to affix a Tractarian interpretation to the Articles, utterly at variance with the doctrines which distinguish Protestantism from Popery. That School of Divines which is "fast precipitating the Church into the bosom of Rome," has no scruple in adopting the same language which has now been used by the Propagation Society. Those who are advocating the invocation of saints, and who maintain the existence of a Purgatory, affect to recognize no theological test other than that which is furnished by the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England. Those articles have therefore ceased to be any test of an adherence to the peculiar doctrines of the Reformation. If a public Society, when asked for an exposition of its opi-

on questions of vital importance on which a division has arisen in the Church, refuses any other reply than that it adheres to the Articles and Liturgy, to which different parties affix opposite interpretations, its reply cannot but be considered equivocal, if not evasive. The refusal of an explanation which every man who repudiates the doctrines advanced by the Oxford School, would cheerfully and explicitly afford, is at once decisive of the bias of the leading members in that Society, and fully justifies the course pursued by Mr. Close and others.

CONQUEST OF TAHITI BY THE FRENCH.—The last Mail brings the melancholy intelligence that the French Government has taken possession of the island of Tahiti. The French journals generally represent the cession as entirely voluntary on the part of the Queen and the chiefs, and exult with the most glowing satisfaction at the annexation of this island and those in its neighbourhood, to the French crown. But there is such incontrovertible evidence that the cession was obtained by violence, that it can be viewed in no other light than as one of the most glaring acts of injustice ever inflicted by a civilized government upon a simple and unoffending people.

The following statement is from a British Resident on the island, who was on the spot when the transaction occurred. On the 1st of September last, the French Frigate of sixty guns, *la Reine Blanche*, commanded by Admiral du Petit Thouars, arrived at Papeete. For several days the most peaceful intercourse existed between the inhabitants and the French. On the 5th, however, messengers were sent to the Queen at Kinohou, requesting her and her chiefs to come to Papeete, that the Admiral might pay his respects to them. On the 6th the principal chiefs arrived and dined with the Admiral on board. The same evening the British Vice Consul and the American Consul received an official letter from the Admiral, stating that differences existed between the Tahitian and French Governments which might lead to hostilities; and the British and American subjects were warned to secure their property. During that night there was a meeting of the four chiefs with the Admiral, when a document was drawn up and signed by the former, stating that as they were unable to govern the kingdom, in the present circumstances, so as to harmonize with foreign governments, they placed themselves under the protection of France, on certain conditions. The chief of these were, that the internal Government should continue with the Queen and Chiefs; that the Queen should make laws to bind her subjects; that the laws should remain in the hands of the present powers; that every man should be at liberty to profess the religion which accorded with his own desire; that the places of worship belonging to the English missionaries should remain unmolested; and that the missionaries should continue to perform their duties unmolested, but that the affairs concerning foreign governments, and also concerning foreign residents were to be left with the French Government and its officers appointed by it. The Queen's consent, however, was still wanting to this extraordinary

document. The Admiral demanded her signature, or the payment of 10,000 dollars, for alleged injuries, within twenty-four hours; threatening in case of a refusal to plant his flag, fire his guns, and take possession of the island. She was then on the eve of her confinement. She hesitated to seal her own doom, and postponed the signature till within an hour of the time for the bombardment, when she reluctantly put her hand to an instrument which made her the vassal of France. A supreme Council of three Frenchmen was appointed, from whose decision there was to be no appeal but to the king of the French. The Missionaries loudly remonstrated against this arbitrary proceeding;—and a proclamation was issued decreeing that "any person who should either in word or in deed prejudice the Tahitian people against the French Government should be banished." Thus seal the civil and the religious liberties of the island of Tahiti.

The pretext for this arbitrary proceeding is, the injuries which were said to have been inflicted on the French. Of these injuries there is no proof. If there were any injuries to complain of, they were committed by, and not upon, the French. As to the voluntary cession of the island,—the earnest solicitation, as the French journals term it, to be admitted to the enjoyment of French protection, it was quite as voluntary as the threat of a bombardment within four and twenty hours if it was rejected, could make it. The helpless natives had not the slightest chance of resisting the French; the first broad side would have levelled the town and entered the habitations. The treaty was literally extorted at the cannon's mouth. The reason of the surrender is stated by the chiefs to be that they were unable to govern their country under present circumstances, as so to harmonize with foreign governments. But they have been able perfectly to harmonize for many years with the Governments of Great Britain and America, with whom they have come most frequently into contact, and no discord has arisen except with reference to France, and this is altogether of her own creating.

The political importance of this distant possession to France is utterly insignificant. She has little trade in the Pacific, and no interests to protect in that ocean. But the religious results of this perfidious act cannot fail to be most disastrous. The Jesuit's College at Valparaiso will immediately take advantage of it. Roman Catholic Missionaries will be poured into Tahiti, and the Protestant Missions, on which such labour and expense have been bestowed for fifty years, will be rapidly extinguished. These Papian Missions will of course be sent out, under the patronage of the French Government, and identified with it. Any exertion on the part of the Protestant Missionaries to protect their converts from Roman Catholic influences, will be construed by those who wield the ponder of the sword as an attempt to prejudice the Tahitian people against the French Government, and will lead to their instant banishment. The French authorities who found so little difficulty in discovering a pretext for the seizure of the island, will experience still less in finding one for the expulsion of the Missionaries.

Some of the French Journalists openly affirm that this measure has not been adopted without the cognizance of the French Government. Indeed, it is asserted in the *Semmer* that the assent of the British Government was given to the occupation of Polynesia by the French Government

in March 1842. This appears all but incredible. It may be merely an inference drawn from the absence of any vigorous remonstrance with the French Government. Such a remonstrance, for an object of no political moment, may have been deemed impolitic, in the present combustible state of the French. Or it may have been made without being communicated to the Editors of the public journals. At any rate, the reason given by that journal for the apathy of the British Government can scarcely be supposed to apply to Sir Robert Peel, however closely it may be in union with the feelings of Sir Robert Peel.

The English Government cannot attach any political importance to the possession of Tahiti by either this power or that; and in relation to religion, they are not *Anglican Missionaries*, but *Dissectors*, who have converted Polynesia; there are, therefore, neither lords nor bishops to conciliate; and how keenly soever the intervention of France on behalf of the priests must be felt by the friends to Mission in England, *disseminated as they compromised in a day a work which they have done half a century*, the jealousy of the high priestly clergy will be but feebly excited, if it should be at all; nor is there to be feared in the results of the nullity, that irritation which a similar outrage committed on Anglican Missionaries would not have failed to produce."

LYONS'S JOURNAL OF AN AFFRICAN PRINCE.—"We plead the hacknied excuse—"of circumstances beyond our control," for this late notice of Lieut. Eyre's Narrative of military operations at Cabul in the winter of 1841. If the subject had been one of only transient importance we should rather have submitted to the discredit of having overlooked it altogether, than have ventured into the field so long after it has been occupied by our contemporaries. But there is a deep and permanent interest connected with the melancholy events of that period which time will not diminish.

Lieut. Eyre throws but little light on the cause of an insurrection which terminated in so fearful a catastrophe. The warning which the Describer Major Pottinger as having given to the Envoys related only to the unsettled state of Kohistan. The idea of a general conspiracy to expel us from the country, the secret of which, though entrusted to hundreds and thousands, was kept with the most scrupulous fidelity, by a people habitually perfidious, is not supported by any evidence as yet before us. It is deemed altogether impossible by the writer in the Edinburgh Review, whose reasoning upon this subject appears to be very conclusive. The fact that the insurrection in Cabul under Amooloolah and Abdoolah Khan, broke out precisely at the same time with the rising in Kohistan, however, goes far to prove that there was a clear understanding between some of the chiefs who took so prominent a share in subsequent transactions, that an attack should be simultaneously made on our positions, in the hope, that success might attend the effort to expel us from the country.

That the English were regarded by the great body of the people, and more especially by the chiefs, with feelings of the deepest repugnance, will admit of no doubt. It would be difficult, it is true, to bring forward an instance of any country subjugated by the sword, in which the inhabitants had suffered less from the consequences, than Afghanistan did from our occupation. It. No conquest in the East has ever perhaps been accompanied by fewer violations of the dictates of justice or mercy. To the

industrious peasant we had given a degree of freedom and protection previously unknown to him. We had inundated the country with our wealth. We had established a far milder system of administration than the country, with its turbulent and refractory chiefs, had ever enjoyed, or was even prepared for. The same principles, which form the points of distinction between the administration in India and that of the Native princes, had been introduced into Afghanistan.—But, we were strangers and infidels, and that in a country where the people have all that animosity of habits which belongs to mountaineers. We were hated as infidels, and every Mahli in the country was occupied as a missionary, preaching up the virtues of opposition to us. Our presence as conquerors was as distasteful to the people in general as the presence of victorious strangers would have been two centuries ago among the Highlands of Scotland. To the chiefs whose importance had been reduced, and who have become gradually extinct, in proportion as we succeeded in establishing a regular Government, we were particularly obnoxious. The military strength of the Government had formerly consisted of these chiefs and the retainers whom they could respectively enlist under their banners. While they gave their support to the crown, they themselves derived both profit and dignity from the connection. They stood it, somewhat the same relation to the King, as the feudal nobility did to the Plantagenets. It was the aim of the British administration, by the organization of local corps, disciplined by European officers, to dispense with the aid of this uncertain and dangerous militia, and to render the government independent of the Chiefs. Freely feeling of pride and self-interest in their mind was cultivated against us. And those feelings of hostility were sharpened by the haughtiness of our national character, and by the licentious habits of some who invaded the domestic privacy of respectable families, and wounded the tender sensibilities of the Afghan. From these various causes the people had been gradually prepared to take advantage of any outbreak which held out a hope of relieving the country from our hated presence.

The first appearance of dissension was exhibited in the rebellion of the eastern (Pishan) chiefs, some of whom took an active part in the general insurrection which subsequently burst forth. Early in October they suddenly left Cabul, and, planting themselves with a few followers in the defiles of the Khond Cabul, plundered a caravan, and cut off all communication between Cabul and India. The ostensible reason of this outbreak, was the reduction which had recently been made in their allowances. Lieut. Eyre lays the blame of this reduction at the door of Lord Auckland, but the writer in the Edinburgh Review, who has evidently had access to the most authentic sources of information, distinctly denies the fact, and asserts that the Lordship was entirely ignorant of the reduction, till after its effects were visible in the stoppage of the passes. It was part of that system of economy which arose from the necessities of Shah Soojah, after he had been told that he must not expect to rely on the resources of the British Government. It was an arrangement determined upon by the Shah and the Envoy. The chiefs were, it appears, called before his Majesty, and the necessity of the reduction was frankly explained to them. They admitted the justice of the measure, and expressed their cheerful acquiescence in it—and immediately took to the

and, and commenced a system of extortion and plunder. A considerable force was sent under Sir Robert Sale to clear the passes, and it was commenced to fight every inch of its way to Teseen, where Capt. Macgregor proceeded into the hills and concluded a treaty with the chiefs, the terms of which were far too lenient. Indeed the wisdom of concluding any treaty whatsoever with such traitors as a few is much to be questioned. The moderation of the negotiator was as usual regarded as a token of fear, and served only to encourage the rebels in their opposition to our authority. With men who had thus lately attacked our troops night and day for more than ten days, without any excuse except their dislike of the established government of the country, it was impolitic to hold any amicable conference. The first measure these chiefs adopted, after they had signed the treaty in good faith, was to violate it. They made every effort to increase their retainers; they occupied every salient point in the passes; they poured the inaccessible heights and poured a murderous fire from their long rifles on our columns as they toiled through the defiles; and the injury inflicted on Sir Robert Sale's force after the hollow and deceitful truce, was far greater than any which it had suffered before. He made his way however bravely to Gundamuck, by a series of conflicts conducted under the most appalling circumstances, and in the most disadvantageous positions. If the military skill, the courage, and the perseverance displayed by that noble band of soldiers in their march from Cabul to Gundamuck does not of this period to which it is entitled, it is only because it has been eclipsed by the more glorious defence of Jellalabad by the same brigade.

The insurrection of Cabul broke out on the morning of the 2d of November. Nothing has appeared as yet to identify it with the opposition offered to Sir Robert Sale by the eastern chieftains, though the circumstances of its having occurred as soon as it was known in Cabul that the General had cleared the passes and was in a position from whence he could afford no succour to the troops in Cabul, may give some colour to such a supposition. The immediate cause of the outbreak in the Capital, as stated by Sir William Macnaghten, in a memorandum in the possession of his widow, was a condition letter addressed by Abdoolah Khan to several chiefs of influence at Cabul stating that it was the design of the Emper to seize and send them to London. The principal rebels met on the night of the 1st of November, and, relying on the inflammable feelings of the people of Cabul, they pretended that the King had issued an order to put all infidels to death. They had previously forged an order for our destruction by washing out the contents of a genuine paper with the exception of the seal, and substituting their own wicked inventions. It appears that a respectable Afghan, Taj Mohamed, had some might give information of the conspiracy to Sir A. Burnes, and put him on his guard against treachery, but his assertions were received with incredulity, and he retired in disgust. The next morning three hundred men attacked Sir Alexander Burnes and murdered him, together with his brother and Lieut. William Bradford, plundered Captain Johnson's treasury and set fire to the houses of the British residents in the city. Lieut. Eyre describes the insurrection as having been at first only an insignificant ebullition of discontent on the part of a few desperate and restless men,

which Military energy and promptitude might have crushed in the bud. It is of no avail now to say that Sir A. Burnes ought not to have exposed himself to destruction by continuing to reside in the city after the feelings of hostility on the part of the chiefs, had for nearly a month assumed so decisive an appearance. His residence within the city after such warning is but one of the many errors which marked our proceedings at that critical period. But what shall we say to the sluggishness, the culpable indecision which was exhibited on that fatal day, the 2d of November, on which the doom of our army may be said to have been virtually sealed? The insurrection was trifled with till it became unmanageable. Thus it was also in the recent riot of Bristol, and the more ancient riots of London in the time of Lord George Gordon, in which the same inactivity produced corresponding effects. An exhibition of military energy on the first ebullition of popular rage would have prevented the conflagration of those cities; and the adoption of the most energetic measures immediately after intelligence had reached the cantonments that Sir Alexander and his associates had been murdered, and the treasury plundered, and as soon as the smoke of blazing houses was seen, would have overruled the insurgents and possibly prevented the final catastrophe. But Sir William Macnaghten made light of the outbreak, and still continued to rely with confidence on the friendly dispositions of the people, and General Elphinstone, with all his personal bravery, *waited*. Lord Shelton was sent with a few troops to the Dala Hissar, to watch the progress of events and to act on his own judgement; and he did nothing but watch till it was too late to act. A few of Shah's body guard, and some of Campbell's Hindostanese, comprized the whole number of troops sent to put down the insurrection. They were beaten back, and two hundred of the King's guards slaughtered and two of the *palaces* destroyed. "The day was suffered to pass," says Lieut. Eyre, "without anything being done, demonstrative of British energy and power." The golden moments for action were lost. The insurgents had murdered our countrymen. They had plundered their property and burnt their houses with perfect impunity within a mile of our cantonments and under the very walls of the Capital. It was manifest to the insurgents, that this small ebullition of popular rage had purloined our public functionaries. All those whose friendship for us was based on a belief of our power, first hesitated, and then turned against us. The first day was the crisis which determined the events of the campaign. The ground we lost on that day of inaction, was never recovered.

(To be continued.)

THE BLUE BOOK.—A correspondent of the *Harvard*, *A Voice from the North West*, has made some observations on our review of the Blue Book, which seem to require notice. He says that we are at last obliged to confess that Lord Auckland was the first to give that order which directed the British troops to withdraw immediately, after relieving the beleaguered garrisons from Afghanistan. We object to the use of the words "at last obliged to confess," being altogether unbecomingly and unfair. We have never manifested the least reluctance to acknowledge that Lord Auckland issued the first, defensive, and for the best of all good reasons, because this order was unknown to us, as subsequent advance of the troops to Cabul testifies, we believe it was to our contemporaries, till the

appearance of the Blue Book. We were fully aware that Lord Auckland had determined, whenever our troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan, not to send them again across the Indus. The *Harvard*, we think, on more than one occasion, questioned the correctness of this assertion, because, he had nothing for it but our word. It was partly to answer our contemporary that we had not been speaking at random, that we quoted those passages from the Blue Book, which bore out the statement we had made; viz. that if the victories achieved by General Nott and Pollock had been gained while Lord Auckland was at the head of the Government, he would have gladly availed himself of the opportunity of retiring honourably from Afghanistan. The *Correspondent* is moreover incorrect in saying that Lord Auckland was the first to give the order which drew forth so much disapprobation from us. His Lordship's orders, as far as we are admitted behind the scenes by the Book in question, appear to have sanctioned nothing beyond a retrograde movement on Peshawar, where a powerful army was to be assembled, with a view to the redemption of our honour in Afghanistan. Lord Ellenborough's order embraced the immediate and final abandonment of the country, while our national reputation was unvindicated, and the captives were yet in the hands of the enemy. The first order was apparently dictated by prudence; the last by a panic.

The *Correspondent* seems to think General Pollock has not received the due merit of praise for the part he bore in ending or resisting the orders to retire, and that too much of the merit of the campaign is apparently ascribed to General Nott. This is not altogether the case; though it is manifest that the documents published in the Blue Book give more of the merit of this successful movement to the Candahar than to the Jellalabad. The impression of the public coincides with that of the *Correspondent* on the fact, that General Pollock against the order he had received to advance in the country. "That letter, which many of our friends were the first to look for in the Blue Book, is not to be found in it. It may have been omitted by accident; it may possibly have been suppressed intentionally; but we should be very reluctant to admit the idea that while the Ministry published General Nott's energetic remonstrance against Lord Auckland's order to retire, they knowingly withheld from publication General Pollock's equally firm protest against Lord Ellenborough's order to quit the country. There are evidences of impartiality, we had almost said of generous consideration, in the selection of these documents, which forbid us to entertain such a thought. But from whatever cause the omission arose, it is much to be regretted, because it deprives the gallant General of the credit due to his moral courage.

A *Voice from the North West* is perfectly correct in saying, that if General Pollock had obeyed the orders he received and retired to Peshawar, we should in all probability never have known which we now view with feelings of just pride, our national character would have been covered with the deep dejection. Still, the spirited letter of General Nott to Brigadier England, or the letter of General Nott to Brigadier England, where he positively leaves Quetta, where he intended apparently to remain acting as the first, defensive, and which constrained him to move up to Candahar, was the *crisis* on which the subsequent advance of the troops to Cabul testifies, we believe it was to our contemporaries, till the

the uncontrolled responsibility of all affairs political as well as military, and the first use he made of these enlarged powers, was to order up Brigadier England with his convoy. Had that convoy not reached Candahar, General Nott could not have moved on Cabul, and the Governor-General would never have ordered him to more. It was the knowledge that General Nott was thus fully equipped for any enterprise by the arrival of these reinforcements, that furnished one of the chief inducements to Lord Ellenborough to "retire by way of Cabul." Perhaps we ought rather to say, that when His Lordship was roused to attempt the recovery of our prisoners and our honor, by the force of public opinion at home and in India, it was the junction of the two Generals at Candahar, which furnished him with a pretext for renewing the war, as well as with the means of securing our ultimate triumph. Among the concurring causes of this triumphant movement, the reinforcement of General Nott's army was the most powerful, and deserves therefore to be distinguished from all the other events of the year.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SECRETARIAT.

Lord Ellenborough has just remodelled the Secretariat of the Supreme Government and that of the province of Bengal. The perplexing divisions of the old regime have been swept away, and the various designations of Secret and Political and Ecclesiastical and Separate departments abolished, and we have one Home and one Foreign Secretary with a complement of assistants, under the title of Under Secretaries. The appointment is limited to men of junior standing in the service who are not entitled to a salary of more than 1000 Rupees a month. As soon as their claim to higher allowance has been matured, their mortification will cease, and they will be remanded to the interior of the country to act as Magistrates and Collectors. There will thus be a constant succession of men training up for the appointment; and the country will always possess the half-brought materials for manufacturing a good Secretary whenever that office may become vacant. In some respects it will be advantageous to the administration to have the field of selection so much enlarged. But there is one individual whose convenience seems to have been altogether overlooked in this arrangement; we allude to the Secretary himself. His own personal labours have been necessarily increased by the accumulation of so many departments on his unfortunate shoulders; and those labours are rendered the more severe by the absence of any one fitted by official aptitude and experience to share them. To these labours will now be added that of training up the Under Secretaries, with the dismal prospect that as soon as they are qualified to render him efficient assistance, they will be removed from the office and planted elsewhere, and that he will be required to undertake the same course of tuition with a new batch of scholars. Thus the office becomes a kind of Academy for the education of candidates for the Secretariat, and the Secretary himself is transformed into a Schoolmaster.

The separation of the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal from that of Secretary to the Government of India is a measure of such obvious propriety that the only wonder is how the two offices ever came to be united. The business of the Bengal division which contains a population of forty millions of people, and which comprises the departments of Judicial, Fiscal, and Criminal jurisprudence, of the Customs,

Salt and Opium, the Ecclesiastical, and Marine department and that of Internal and External Steam navigation, the Post office, the Akbarnah, and Education, was quite enough for the brain of one man, and it was only a matter of justice to relieve him from all connection with the Government of India. The absurdity of a man's writing letters to himself and having the honour to be his own most obedient humble servant, will now cease. But the Governor-General, or the President in Council, and the Governor of Bengal, will continue to be one and the same person, and we shall still be amused occasionally with the assurance, that Lord Ellenborough, the Governor of Bengal, had been very repugnant to such and such a measure, but that his objections had been overcome by the powerful and close reasoning of Lord Ellenborough, the Governor General in Council.

THE CALCUTTA BIBLE SOCIETY'S SPELLING.

—It will be remembered that some months since, an elaborate paper was issued by the Committee of the Calcutta Bible Society, on the proper spelling of the sacred name of JESUS, in the Oordoo translation of the Scriptures; and that the Committee, having satisfied themselves on the point, resolved that no translation or edition of the sacred volume should have their support, in which their spelling was not adopted. Without questioning the soundness of the Committee's etymological argument, we felt it to be our duty, at the time, to protest against the adoption of so unimportant a matter as a party shibboleth, still farther to divide the too feeble body of Translators of the word of God, and against the use of so imperative a domination over the judgement and conscience of the translators,—to whom Bible Societies are debtors for all their opportunity of communicating the Scriptures to Heathen lands. A member of the Committee, defended that body, in our columns, on the ground that, by their official responsibility, they were under obligation to expend the money of their constituents only on versions of the Scriptures, which were, to the best of their judgement, in every respect, faithful transcripts of the original; and he required of us to expound the principles on which the responsibility of Bible Societies and liberty of conscience in Translators should be reconciled—or the rules according to which they ought mutually to yield. We admitted the importance of the theme, and promised to give it our best consideration. We have not however had leisure to fulfil the promise. And the difficulties of the question have not diminished, from the reflection we have been able occasionally to bestow upon it. It is evident, that a separate responsibility and right of judgement may be claimed for both Societies and Translators, and that in co-operation they must be reconciled. In many cases, collision might be removed by friendly discussion. In others, difficulties might be got over by the adoption of a middle course, unobjectionable to either party. But, after all, points will occur on which irreconcilable differences arise: and what is to be done with them? It is easy to say, that

the less competent judge ought to yield to the more competent: but who shall judge of the comparative competence of the opposite parties? Frequently the judgement of the solitary translator, imbued by long study and practice with the principles of scripture interpretation and translation, and perfectly at home in the language he has to use, may be worth more than that of a whole Committee, even with a score of mis-

ters of the gospel, possessing the average measure of professional accomplishments. We have known the Committee of the Calcutta Auxiliary Society referred to, as judges on the merits of translations, into languages of which no one member knew a single word: and other Committees may be in a like condition. In such a case, their judgement upon numerous points can be of no value at all. Indeed, in the majority of instances, where Bible Societies in Europe or America give support to translations into new languages, they can have no security that they are doing well, but in the character of the Translator whom they assist. In other cases, as at Calcutta, we fear that difficulties will in actual practice be got over, on the coarse and vulgar principle of the weaker party going to the wall: and to lay down precise rules by which they ought to be got over, must be impossible, as long as the conditions in Committees and Translators are so variable.

Nevertheless, in this, as in most other things, evil has an self rectifying power: and we may yet see an approximation to what is right, without being able to lay down precise rules for the purpose. When Bible Society Committees find, that they have alienated from them so many valuable translators, that they can no longer get a creditable version to print—or when their arbitrary proceedings have awakened so much sympathy for the translators on whom they would put their yoke, as to turn public disgust against themselves, and their treasury consequently becomes empty—they will feel that the exercise of even their great power must be tempered with consideration and forbearance. The Calcutta Committee have had considerable prominence in working out this salutary result. They took an early part in the agitation which has deprived all the Bible Societies throughout the world, of farther co-operation from the translators of the Baptist Denomination. And now their spelling mania has separated from them—has arrayed against them, the whole body of Protestant Missionaries in Upper India, amounting to twenty-seven individuals, of the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian and Independent Denominations. The Baptists, of course, were lost before. Amongst our selections will be found the Circular in which the views of these Missionaries are communicated to the various Bible Societies of Christendom. It is a counterblast to the Calcutta circular, of the strength of which our readers will form their own judgement. For ourselves, we retain the opinion, that the subject is of exceedingly small intrinsic importance; and the blame is therefore the greater, of those who choose it for a condition of union, or rather an element of division. Their conduct bears too great a resemblance to that of the oppressors of the Puritans, in testing orthodoxy by the cut of a cap or a scarf. Since this discussion began, we have observed that a recent traveller in Russia says, that a sect has arisen in that country, whose single, essential peculiarity is a particular mode of spelling this same name of Jesus. Have some of their members come amongst us—or is it only their spirit that has reached Calcutta?

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—We have been favoured with the Twenty-fourth Report of this valuable Institution, which after the lapse of thirty-four years still continues to enjoy the unabated confidence of the public. Of the various institutions established in the metropolis for the diffusion of knowledge during the present century, this Seminary stands first in point of time, and, considering the number of vic-

time which it has been instrumental in securing; works of Scottish Artists exhibited at the annual exhibitions, with this exception that the Committee of Management is empowered to engrave for distribution among the members such works of Art as may appear worthy of the distinction. The Committee consists of fifteen gentlemen who are not Artists, ten of whom go out annually. Upon the close of the Exhibitions, the different works purchased for the Association become, by lots publicly drawn, the property of individual members.

The support which the Association has experienced during the last three years, has been highly encouraging. In the year 1839-40, the subscriptions were £6998; in 1840-41, £6707; and in the year 1841-42, they were £6890. The number of actual subscribers amounts to not less than 6277; of these one contributor has 64 shares; 2 have 5 shares; 14 have 3 shares; 164 have 2 shares, and 5821 have one share each of magnificent subscriptions of 2, 3, 4 and 500 a Guinea. The number of works of Art purchased which were poured into it, when the claims on public liberality were few, and the merchants of Calcutta were princes, and the shears had not been applied to the allowances of the public servants, cannot be expected at this time of day, the numerical list of Subscribers amounting as they do to *two hundred and thirty*, sufficiently proves that the Institution is as great a favourite with the public as it has ever been.

The Report informs us that in the Boys' Department there are *Three hundred and three* children, divided into seven classes: in that of the Girls, *One hundred and twenty-five*, making in all *Four hundred and twenty-eight*. This is probably the number on the Register; but if we make the usual deduction of one fourth for absentees we shall still have an average attendance of *Three Hundred and Twenty-one*. The entire expense of the Two Schools does not exceed 700 Rupees a month; or less than *two Rupees* a month for each child. We question whether it be possible to impart efficient instruction to children, many of whom are in European habits, for a less sum; and it is evident that the expenditure is kept within these moderate limits only by a constant and conscientious economy. We are sure that we need not say a word to any of our subscribers to induce them to continue their support to this valuable seminary; but there may be some among them possessed of a small unapplied floating balance, which they are anxious to lay out to the best advantage for others; to them we would not hesitate to refer the claims of an Institution which has been distinguished for more than a quarter of a century for doing much good with small means.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.—A friend has sent us a copy of the Report of the Committee of Management of this National Association, with a request that we would assist him in bringing it to the notice of his own countrymen in India, many of whom are probably ignorant of its existence. The Association was formed several years back with the view of promoting the Fine Arts in Scotland, and of preserving in the country the productions of native genius, which for want of suitable encouragement, were dispersed abroad. The plan of the Association is extremely simple. Every subscriber of one Guinea, is a member of the Society for one year, and is entitled to one chance; of two Guineas to two chances, and so on. The whole amount of Annual Subscriptions is devoted, after the payment of necessary expenses to the purchase of a selection from the

works of Scottish Artists exhibited at the annual exhibitions, with this exception that the Committee of Management is empowered to engrave for distribution among the members such works of Art as may appear worthy of the distinction. The Committee consists of fifteen gentlemen who are not Artists, ten of whom go out annually. Upon the close of the Exhibitions, the different works purchased for the Association become, by lots publicly drawn, the property of individual members.

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The Association appears thus to have been the instrument of giving a great impulse to the progress of the Fine Arts in Scotland. Before its establishment, not £1000 was distributed among native artists in six years. The sum at present thus employed in encouraging native talent is £8000 a year. But the beneficial influence of the Society has not been confined to Great Britain. The English and the Irish have caught the infection; and there is now a sum of not less than Thirty Thousand Pounds Sterling contributed annually in the United Kingdom by means of the Association and kindred institutions to the promotion of taste and the encouragement of its professors.

AERIAL STEAM SHIP.—We have been requested to state that the drawing of the Aerial Steam Ship has been lithographed at the Englishman office, where copies, either plain or colored, may be obtained. Though some affect to believe it will never bring our mails, yet it is an object of considerable interest and the credulous and incredulous may both unite in supplying themselves with copies of it.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

The papers of this morning are so closely compiled with the European news brought by the Mail, as to afford little support to our weekly summary of Indian news. Indeed, beyond the assurance that Lord Ellenborough has positively made up his mind to proceed to the Hills, there is scarcely an item of intelligence.

The private lotteries which have sprung up on the discontinuance of the State Lottery, have been the subject of animadversion in the papers within the last week. An anonymous correspondent, *Fortius* &c., has stated the singular fact that in a lottery consisting of 1000 tickets there are, frequently not more than 40 or 50 sold, the value of which serves to cover the expense of the lottery them more liberally for services rendered to the state in India, the stimulus to exertion would be abundantly increased. The honours bestowed on larger prizes tending up in their favour. In Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir W. Macgregor for a lottery now drawing by Hothell and Co. two writers in the papers have distinctly called on them to give up the names of the individuals to whose tickets the large prize of 44,000 Rs. fall. They have chosen to consider the enquiry as an attack, and have demanded the name of the writer. It has been surrendered; yet they continue to withhold the name of the fortunate holder, and the natural inference is that it fell to their own lot.

The *Procurer*, says the *Right Hon.*, in an answer to correspondents, is retting in dock.

Whether the dry rot has seized her timbers we have not heard, but that she is perfectly idle, and losing money every day to the projectors, is of course beyond question. It was currently reported, that Major Henderson, who left Calcutta on the Steamer some little time back, was entrusted with powers to dispose of her definitively. It is a thousand pities she was not in the hands of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. We might then expect to start fair at the beginning of next year, with three excellent vessels.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

The intelligence from Scinde, though not very particular, is important. It is much to be questioned whether Sir Charles Napier's assertion that it would not be necessary to fire another shot in Scinde, will not turn out quite as premature as Lord Ellenborough's declaration of peace in Aida. The Helotees have formed themselves into small bands, and employed themselves in stopping our communication and intercepting our supplies. The Regiments have lost every thing that was coming from Bombay and have been obliged to send to Feroces to supply their wants. A considerable detachment had been sent on to Sehwan. With an active and inveterate foe, the occupation of the country will be accompanied with great vexation and expense. We hold three or four isolated posts, which have no regular intercourse with each other. The Amers are conquered, but the country is not. Sir Charles greatly felt the want of European troops, and it was resolved therefore to send a portion of the Highlanders, the 78th, by Steam, though the coast cannot be approached without the greatest danger at this season of the year.

Dost Mahomed is said in the *Delhi Gazette* to have got safely through the Khyber, and to have reached Jellishabad. It is not many days since the *Star* announced his arrival at Cabul. We are now informed that he is doing every thing in his power to instigate the Afghans against the Sikhs. The idea of his continuing on friendly terms with them while they hold Peshawar, which he covets, is preposterous.

There have been rumours in the papers of Shere Singh's dangerous illness; and some reports have actually put him to death. Upon this rumour is built the supposition that Mr. Clerk's visit to Lahore has reference to the state of the King's health, and the disturbances which will probably arise on his death. But all the rumours regarding movements and events in the Punjab are so varied and so contradictory, that there is little safety except in instructing them all alike.

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

The *Dombey* *Continental* *Gazette* states, that private letters had been received from Marseilles which announce that the Queen had been safely delivered of a son. The Telegraph might have conveyed to that port intelligence five days later than that received by the Mail from London, and the intelligence may therefore have some more solid foundation than the public rumours.

The Bombay papers state, that the active and energetic services of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy is to be honoured with a patent of Knighthood. This, as the papers truly state, will be an honour equally to the Government and the individual. If the home Government was a little less niggardly of its honours, and was to bestow them more liberally for services rendered to the state in India, the stimulus to exertion would be abundantly increased. The honours bestowed on Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir W. Macgregor for a lottery now drawing by Hothell and Co. two writers in the papers have distinctly called on them to give up the names of the individuals to whose tickets the large prize of 44,000 Rs. fall. They have chosen to consider the enquiry as an attack, and have demanded the name of the writer. It has been surrendered; yet they continue to withhold the name of the fortunate holder, and the natural inference is that it fell to their own lot.

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The *Star* mentions that the *Standard* of the 6th of April states, that Mr. Wordsworth had re-

finally accepted the post of Poet Laureate, in consequence of communications from Sir Robert Peel and the Lord Chamberlain.

—The *Herkers* informs us that Mr. G. W. Johnson, formerly assistant Editor of the *Englishman*, and lately sole Editor of the *Country*, is on the eve of publishing a book, styled "Three years in Calcutta." It will comprise, it is said, much information relative to the late administration of Lord Auckland.

—A volume of Reports of cases adjudged by the Sadler Court, from 1830 to 1834, has just been published by Mr. Sutherland, Secretary to the Law Commission. We have not seen the work, but the *Herkers* hints, that it is distinguished by an attempt to write native names according to the Romanized system. If this plan has been adopted, the value of the work will have been not a little diminished.

MONDAY, MAY 20.

—A *Dilli Gazette Extra* of the 18th May, just received, created a hope that it might announce another triumph of Sir Charles Napier, as the Beluchees were known to have collected in large numbers in the vicinity of Hyderabad; but it contained no other intelligence than that of a panic into which the Military authorities at Sathoo had been thrown by an idle rumour, that the Labour Government had instigated the Hill tribes to rise and cut off three European Regiments in the Hills. It was also noted that 15,000 men were to assemble immediately and expel us.

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—The discussion regarding the Lottery of Melthold and Co. has ceased, by their continued refusal of the name of the individual to whom the largest prize fell. The publication of the number, which came up with the rich price will not satisfy the public. Suspicion is shown that the Minor Lotteries are not conducted with that fairness which marked the Government Lotteries, and these suspicions can be removed only by the distinct publication of the names of the winners. The refusal of the names will at once turn public suspicions into certainty.

—The number of letters and covers despatched by the Steamer *Cleopatra* from Bombay to London, as well as the number received by the *Victoria*, from Europe, is thus given in the Bombay papers.

Memorandum of the number of Covers received respectively by the Steamer *Victoria*, on the 14th April, 1848

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Via Falmouth, ...	24,000	14,200
Via Marseilles, ...	3,430	8,400
Foreign Europe, ...	523	1,170
	27,953	23,770
Total No. of Covers, ...	28,476	

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Via Falmouth, ...	20,001	17,250
Via Marseilles, ...	3,304	8,521
Foreign Europe, ...	1,633	340
	24,938	26,111
Total No. of Covers, ...	26,571	

The number of Covers received and sent in one single month was 114,984, equal to the *Million* three hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and eight in the twelvemonth!

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

—No further particulars have been received respecting the rumoured rising of the Hill tribes at Salathoo, to drive us back into the plains; and there can be little doubt of its being a false alarm. General Sir John MacCallin however has taken every precaution against surprise. That the Hill men are not over-pleased with the location of three best fighting Regiments of Europeans among their rocks and herds, may be easily understood; but that Shere Singh should mix himself up in a conspiracy against the English, and thus endanger his crown, which is rickety enough already, is less credible than the promised visit of the Aerial.

—Lord Ellenborough, according to the common voice of the public press, comes down immediately to Calcutta. His Lordship travels by dawk to Allahabad, where he takes steam, and moves down to the city of Palaces. Mr. G. Clark, unquestionably the ablest man in the North Western Provinces, will be appointed Governor of Agra, so long as that office lasts.

—The *Star* states, that the statue of the Marquis of Wellesley recently brought out in the *Jurquina*, is the gift of the Court of Directors. The money publicly subscribed by the community in India for the statue, never reached its destination; why, our contemporary does not explain. Of course we are at full liberty to suspect that there was foul play. The statue remained in the Studio of Chantry surrounded. That eminent sculptor died about the same time as the eminent Statesman, and the Court of Directors immediately purchased the statue from his executors, and have handsomely presented it to the city of Calcutta.

—The *Englishman* states, that the Barometer at 6 p.m. yesterday was far below the average of last year, just before the terrible gale. The Master Attendant sent round a Circular to all the ships in the river to prepare for foul weather. A Northwester began up here about 10 past seven, lulled after half past eight, and commenced again at a little after midnight. The rain was heavy, lightning and thunder were terrific, and for ten minutes it blew as violently at any period of last year's gale.

—The *Englishman* announces the appearance of Mr. Stoeckeler's Memorials of the War in Afghanistan, from October 1838 to November 1842. We hope to receive our own copy before our next issue, and shall then be enabled to review it.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	G. F. Brown, Esq., ...	To April, 1848, ...
G. F. Brown, Esq.,
G. S. Cardew, Esq.,
Major A. Irvine,
J. F. Sastry, Esq.,
H. J. Coley, Esq.,
J. French, Esq.,
ditto,
S. Johnson, Esq.,
H. Mulock, Esq.,
Capt. J. B. Bomb,
W. Wraynard, Esq.,
Alfred Barrett and Co.,
Rajah Sutchurn Ghosh,

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

MILAGROPORE PRODUCE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 6 of the Society's Proceedings, dated the 11th of April last, the first show of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables took place this 10th day of May 1848, at Cleveland House.

The attendance of both European and Native Gentlemen was most numerous. Indeed the Show Room was quite crowded and was surrounded with the presence of the Ladies of the station.

The Horticultural Department contained many rare specimens of the flowers of China, and the very healthy appearance of the flowers indicated the superiority of the Milagropore climate even in the month of May.

In the Fruit Department there were some very fine Peaches, Leeches, Allot Borkhara, Pinae, &c. Some of the Peaches weighed 14 lbs. each. In the Vegetable Department the most conspicuous specimen was a bundle of Asparagus of unusual size from the garden of J. Porter, Esq. Finer was never seen in Calcutta or even England. Some new Potatoes from Madras seed of very good size, from the garden of G. F. Brown, Esq., excited much attention from the circumstances of the seed having been planted in February as an experiment, and the fruit gathered in May, thus proving that two crops of Potatoes can be raised in one year.

A third crop is now expected from seed planted in April, the plant being now healthy in appearance. Best root of Celery were next looked at, and both were of full size and in the finer sort. A basket of Cucumbers from the garden of J. Porter, Esq., was remarkable for the size, color, and fine appearance of the fruit. Some Carrots (from an English seed) from the garden of Captain Dore, were exceedingly fine, both in color and size. There were some very fine Leeks from the garden of J. Porter, Esq.

Several daisies from the gardens of Native Gentlemen contained some very good samples of vegetables, and fruit, and from the improvement of their gardens it is anticipated that it is supposed the competition at our next show on the 1st of November, will be very great and exciting. The Prices awarded in the appended List were then awarded by the Society.

A sample of Clover reared from Calcutta seed by Baloo Gierro Churn Mitter, looked very healthy and had the blossom on.

Since the last report of our Proceedings, 121 bags of excellent ground (Lakari) in a beautiful situation, have been purchased at much progress in fulfilling and laying out the garden has been made.

The name of Baloo Gierro Churn Mitter as a Donor and Monthly Subscriber was inadvertently omitted in our last report; he is a most intelligent and zealous member of the Institution. The Society has to record his best acknowledgments for the following Donations.

To J. Uba, Esq. for a valuable collection of Cotton seeds, viz. Mexican, San Island, Seychelles, together with samples of the Cotton.

To R. F. Hodgson, Esq. Magistrate of Monghyr, for a fine Cane stick.

To Walter Lumsden, Esq. for some very fine Bunches, for making a Chevaux de frise for the Garden Hedges.

To J. Uba, Esq. for a pair of handsome China Garden Seats.

To A. Johnson, Esq. for a bottle of very superior Arrow Root, the produce of his (the Lalpore) garden.

The increase of Monthly Subscribers since last report is as follows:—

No. of Subscribers formerly advertised, ...	...
Alonso Gierro Churn Mitter, ...	...
Shah Enayut Hossain, ...	...
G. C. Bruce, Esq. of Saltangpore, ...	...
J. Gnan, Esq. of Calcutta, ...	...
R. Caity, Esq. of Tarapore, ...	...
M. Crommelin, Esq. of Nurlah, ...	...
—Gent, Esq. of Dourmahal, ...	...
R. Falton, Esq. of Morapoor, ...	...
John Fitzpatrick, Revenue Surveyor, ...	...
J. C. Christian, Esq. of Monghyr, ...	...
O. C. Ghatil, Esq. of Por Paintee, ...	...
R. Barnes, Esq. of Calcutta, ...	...
O. Bhowary Loll and Heelas Roy, ...	...
O. Nossamit Danda Rana Chowdrain, ...	...
O. The Hon'ble F. Drummond, ...	...
O. H. Savi, Esq. of Calcutta, ...	...
O. T. J. Phillips, Esq. of Jamnagar, ...	...
Total No. of Subscribers, ...	...
Amount of Donations first advertised, ...	...
O. J. Gnan, Esq. of Calcutta, ...	...

J. Richards, of the firm of Giaborne and Co. Calcutta,	50
Hobso Goroob Churn Mitter,	5
J. Fitzpatrick, Esq. Mysore Surveyor,	20
Boobes Muckun and Boobes Chown Zamindaran,	10
Shah Karam Hussain,	10
W. Vansittart, Esq. Collector of Monghyr,	15
Sarcey Nath Chowdry,	5
J. Christian, Esq. of Monghyr,	10
Mr. Holland,	20
M. Croumelle, Esq.,	5
C. C. Bruce, Esq.,	10
Linchum Narain,	5
T. J. Phillips, Esq. Jaunghar,	10
J. H. Savi, Esq. Muttrapoor, Rajmahal,	10

Total Company's Rapees, 604 0
For the above very liberal Donations and the
continued increase of Monthly Subscribers, the
Society return their united sincere thanks and
best acknowledgments.

The Society has determined upon giving proper attention to the Agricultural Department, and as the produce of the present harvest is very inferior both in the size and quantity of the Grain, it is quite clear that an importation of good Seed would prove highly beneficial to the district. Potatoes and Garden seeds will be largely distributed, a change of seed of the former very much wanted.

Prices for Cotton, Sugar Cane, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Peas, and the like, will be given in due season. A Cattle show for Bullocks, Cows, Sheep, &c. the produce of the Bhayulpore and neighboring districts is under consideration.

A public market is about to be established near the public garden and it is believed that Grain, Vegetables, Fruits, &c. will be brought for sale in large quantities.

Thus the price of grain and other commodities will, it is hoped, soon become cheaper, and gradually descend to that reasonable price at which it was disposed of two years ago when no great surplus existed. This plan has been explained to several Natives, and it is their opinion that it will not only work well, but that we shall be able eventually to have two market days a week.

By order of the Society,

(True Copy)
T. E. A. SABLETON, Secretary.
List of Prizes distributed on the 14th of May, 1843.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mrs. Napleton, for the best Bouquet of
Roses, | 3 |
| 2 Mrs. Napleton, for the best Bouquet of
Flowers, | 3 |
| 3 Mrs. Don, for the 2d best ditto of ditto, | 1 |
| 4 Mrs. Don, for the best Zinnias, | 1 |
| 5 Mrs. Don, for the best Lilies, | 1 |
| 6 Mrs. Don, for the best Lilies, | 1 |
| 7 Mr. J. Piron, for the 2d best Peaches, | 1 |
| 8 Mr. Parnes, for the best baskets of Ve-
getables, | 2 |
| 9 Mr. G. F. Brown, for the 2d best basket
of ditto, | 1 |
| 10 Mr. P. Gillet, for the best asparagus, | 1 |
| 11 Mr. J. F. Brown, for the 2d ditto, | 1 |
| 12 Mr. J. C. Brown, for the best Cucumbers, | 1 |
| 13 Babo George Churn Mitter, for the 2d
best ditto, | 1 |
| 14 Major Napleton, for the best American
Potatoes, | 1 |
| 15 Major Napleton, for the best Beet Root
and Celery, | 1 |
| 16 Major Napleton, for the best Onions, | 1 |
| 17 Mr. J. P. Brown, for the 2d best ditto, | 1 |
| 18 Shish Enayut Hooquinn, for the best
baskets of Vegetables (indigenaous), | 1 |
| 19 Mahsah Omamah Hooquinn, for the 2d
best ditto ditto, | 1 |
| 20 Babo George Churn Mitter, for the
best Potatoes grown in this District, | 1 |
| 21 Babo George Churn Mitter, for the
best bunch of Cabool Clover, | 1 |
| 22 Major Napleton, for the best Love Ap-
ple, | 1 |
| 23 Captain Don, for the best Carrots from
English seed, | 1 |
| 24 Major Napleton, for the best Aloe Bo-
rnia, | 1 |
| 25 Syud Abdul Ullee, for the best Plantain,
the above Prizes were immediately distributed
by U. F. Brown, Esq. to the Malices of the suc- | 3 |

T. E. A. NAPLÉON, *Secretary*.
 CALCUTTA THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.
 To the Committee of the Society, in
 DEAR BROTHERS IN CHRIST,
 We have been informed that the Com. of the
 Cal. aux. Bible Society have laid before you
 printed Overture requesting your approbation and
 co-operation in their Resolution to enhance the

original name of our Saviour from 'Lad' to 'Yusuf' in the translations of the scriptures heretofore to be printed in the Urdu dialect. We feel solicited that you should be in possession of the facts of the case, and that you should make a decision of a question so important in its bearings on the religious and political feelings of the 'Muslims' in Calcutta; but under the impression that you will be able to do so, we have taken the liberty to put you to the test, and to place you in a position, and other incidental causes, were we not, at the time of issuing their Minute, as fully in possession of the views and information of those who were in possession of the facts of the case, as it were desirable to be, previous to publishing a question of such importance to its final issue.

As the translations of the scriptures afforded by the 'Lad' and 'Yusuf' versions of the scriptures in India, and comparatively little used in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, we feel that we who live and labour in this part of India are peculiarly in

Sumo 6 or 8 months ago the Cal. Com. sent out a printed Circular, to a large number of Missionaries in N. India, containing a specimen sheet of the system in which they contemplated heretofore printing scripture Proper Names. Among these was the name of our Saviour. But as it was spelled "Yas" a form recently adopted, and as the missionaries thought that this was not in the practical application of it, and not as all likelihood to come into current use, it was not thought advisable to wound the feelings of those who thus introduced the term, and was therefore cancelled with a simple expression of disapprobation. But had the Missionaries been aware of the position of the word in the Bible, they would have generally have given a much more decided reply to the Com. have used the return thus inadvertently given, the basis of their contemplated change.

[illegible][illegible]

as a designation of Ilia who came to "save people from their sins." And it has acquired by uninterrupted usage of 13 centuries, a sacredness little short of that of Yajna in Hebrew, and has become so completely entwined around every fibre of Mahomedan and Christian Literature in India that it seems like doing them a common injury to wrest it from them. And the idea of restoration

* We omit the Arabic and Hebrew letters, as the value of the numbers can be seen in the Western letters.

of the primitive form of the name, loses almost all its force in Hindoostan, where the primitive term never had an existence.

4th. The "Yusuf" was the form used by the Christians in Arabia before the time of Mahammed. It is a name which is still in vogue, and which collects that the Christians in Arabia at that time were generally adherents of one or other of the heretical parties that marred the beauty, and debased the character of the church; and that confidence of opinion or practice with them, would neither strengthen, nor weaken, nor alter, nor diminish their strength to, our opinions. Besides, their literature was not important, nor has it any perceptible bearing on that of India. If their literature had been early and extensively spread in India, and had been the basis of a literature, it would have been still found deeply mixed up with the early and existing literature of the country, then would this argument have a vastly more important bearing.

ing them to How Him.

It is to make the *H-K*, *ness* of the *Reclaimer* the "bond of brotherhood throughout the world" has something in it very pretty, very grateful to every Christian heart. But when it is said that "at the expense of the *Reclaimer*," an established union, without any positive or real gain, we pause before we consent to the sacrifice.

It is a general, controlling objection, which we have to the change of this name, is that the term "*Isa*" already *perverts* the *actual structure* of *Mahomedan* and *Christian literature*, and cannot be substituted. The new literature, published after the change, would speak of "*Isa*" the other would speak of "*Kusia*" and thousands would fail to perceive the identity. Thus the whole extent of the change is to change the *actual structure* of the literature, and to force into a state of pronouns obnoxiousness. This, though it might be done with regard to the Christian, through the power of the press, would be a *perpetration* of a *perpetration* of character, still the old and venerated *Mahomedan* works, which are new in M. S. are not so likely to be replaced by new ones in which *Isa* will be substituted for *Kusia* as the new ones for Christians. Here the contemplated change will throw a most deep and lingering embarrassment around the conversion of new and old alike, and will be a *perpetration* of a *perpetration* between Christians and *Mahomedans*.

7th. But another and still more embarrassing difficulty is, that the term "Isis" or "Iseus" by which *Christians are all called*, is an extensively used and everywhere recognized designation of the deity of Manichæism and Christian Hæresy, and as Isis itself. And if the foundation be dug up, the structure raised upon it must also go with it. If the name itself be known, then the epithets by which *Christians are known throughout the whole of Asia* are also known. And if the epithets be known, a new epithet compounded of *Yasna* in some of its forms be adopted in its stead. And it will require quite no small effort to teach even ourselves to acquire this new designation, and introduce it into our own conceptions and religious exercises. And how much more difficult to teach Asiatic nations to do the same!

9th. If we should now attempt this change, the impression would go extensively abroad among the Mahomedans and others, that we have just now found out what the name of our Saviour is—that we have been hitherto in error on that subject. And if we have been labouring amongst them for more than 50 years, and have never found out till now what is the true name of Him whom we preached, what security is there that after another half century we will not find out that this also is an error? True this is a difficulty that may be surmountable. But we need to be pretty well assured of an end to be gained worthy of the sacrifice, to nerve us to

913). The form of letters to be adopted may be written in the native characters, read either *Yishi*, *Yidao*, *Yashin*, and *Yanda*. The latter, according to analogy of language, would be the regular form. But there is nothing in the form of the letters themselves to direct as to which of these forms should be used. Whereas in the current form *Isi*, there is no danger of mispronunciation. We would not, however, be strenuous about what precise form or order of letters be used, provided the established pronunciation "Isi" be not changed.

10th. The term **إمام** may or may not have been used "before us for the last five years," as the Commission state. If it has, then from the fact of its being pronounced **Imā**, not affecting the sound in any perceptible degree, it elicited no attention beyond the single individual who may have advocated its use in some of the periodicals.

11th. That the Baptist Missionaries, the Translation Society, &c. have adopted Yuseia, and circulated large editions in these Provinces. &c.

finally accepted the post of Post Laureate, in consequence of communications from Sir Robert Peel and the Lord Chamberlain.

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Via Marseilles, ...	8,420	8,100
Foreign Europe, ...	103	400
	20,223	22,120
	20,120	
Total No. of Covers, ...	22,433	

Ditto by the Steamer *Cleopatra*, on the 13th May, 1884.

Via Falmouth, ...	20,001	17,200
Via Marseilles, ...	5,901	9,331
Foreign Europe, ...	1,033	540
	27,100	27,141
	27,141	

Total No. of Covers, 22,331.

The number of Covers received and sent in one single month was 114,084, equal to *One Million three hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and eight* in the twelvemonth!

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	Cs. Rs. As.
G. F. Brown, Esq. ... to April, 1884, ...	20 0 0
S. Cuddey, Esq. ... to Dec. 1883, ...	20 0 0
Major A. Irvine, ... to May, 1884, ...	20 0 0
J. F. Sandy, Esq. ... to Dec. 1883, ...	20 0 0
Rev. J. Coley, ... to April, 1884, ...	20 0 0
J. French, Esq. ... to Dec. 1883, ...	20 0 0
S. Johnson, Esq. ... ditto, ...	20 0 0
H. Midcock, Esq. ... to Feb. 1884, ...	20 0 0
Capt. J. B. Bonham, ... to June, 1884, ...	20 0 0
W. Wynn, Esq. ... to Dec. 1883, ...	20 0 0
James Barrett and Co., ... to Dec. 1883, ...	20 0 0
Rajah Sutchurn Chomal, ... to Dec. 1883, ...	20 0 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

BRISTOL-PORT BRANCH ANTI-CULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 4 of the Society's Proceedings, dated the 11th of April last, the first show of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables took place this 10th day of May 1884, at Cleveland House.

The attendance of both European and Native Gentlemen was most numerous, indeed the *W. Room* was quite crowded and was honoured with the presence of the Ladies of the station.

The Floricultural Department exhibited many rare specimens of the beauties of Flora, and the very healthy appearance of the flowers indicated the superiority of the Birmingham climate even in the month of May.

In the Fruit Department there were very fine Peaches, Leecheres, Alboe Buklars, Phantasies, &c. Some of the Peaches weighed 14 lbs. each. In the Vegetable Department the most conspicuous specimen was a bundle of Asparagus of unusual size from the garden of P. Umney, Esq. Finer was never seen in Calcutta or even England.

Some new Potatoes from Madras seed of very good size, from the garden of G. F. Brown, Esq., excited much attention from the circumstance of the seed having been planted in February as an experiment, and in the Vegetable Department, this proving that two crops of Potatoes can be raised in one year.

A third crop is now expected from seed planted in April, the plant being now heavily in appearance. Root and Celery were next looked at, and both were of full size and in the finest crop. A basket of Cucumbers from the garden of J. G. G. Esq., was remarkable for the size, color, and fresh appearance of the fruit. Some Carrots (grown from English seed) from the garden of Captain Ross, were exceedingly fine, both in color and size. There were several very fine Leeks from the garden of J. P. Porter, Esq.

Several daffodils from the garden of Native Gentlemen contained some very good specimens of regular and true fruit, and from the improvement of the garden and underlying it is supposed the competition at our next show on the 1st of November, will be very great and exciting. The Prices described in the appended List were thus awarded by the Jury.

A sample of Oolong reared from Calcutta seed by Baboo Ghouse Churn Mitter, looked very healthy and had the blossom open.

Since the last report of our Proceedings, 1214 plants of excellent growth (Lakhs) in a beautiful situation, have been purchased and much progress in building and laying out the garden has been made.

The name of Baboo Ghouse Churn Mitter as a donor and the name of the garden as a beneficiary, are the last report of our Proceedings, 1214 plants of excellent growth (Lakhs) in a beautiful situation, have been purchased and much progress in building and laying out the garden has been made.

To J. G. G. Esq., for a valuable collection of Cotton seeds, viz. American, Sea Island, Egyptian, together with samples of the Cotton.

To H. F. Hodge, Esq., Magistrate of Monghyr, for a fine Cape Jack plant.

To Walter Landale, Esq., for some very fine Pumpkins, for making a Chevon de frise for the Garden Bridge.

To G. F. Brown, Esq., for a pair of handsome China Garden Seats.

To A. Johnson, Esq., for a bottle of very superior Arrow Root, the produce of his (the late Mr.) garden.

The increase of Monthly Subscribers since last report is as follows:—

No. of Subscribers formerly advertised, ...	21
Union Goods Churn Mitter, ...	32
Shah Enayat Hossain, ...	32
G. C. H. Esq., Esq. of Sultangunge, ...	31
J. Oman, Esq. of Colong, ...	28
H. Conry, Esq. of Calcutta, ...	28
M. Crommelin, Esq. of Surabhi, ...	27
—Groat, Esq. of Douramunah, ...	27
R. Faltow, Esq. of Moradabad, ...	27
John Fitzpatrick, Revenue Surveyor, ...	21
J. C. Christian, Esq. of Munghy, ...	21
O. C. Gifford, Esq. of Pater Point, ...	21
R. Barlow, Esq. of Pater Point, ...	21
B. Barlow, Esq. of Pater Point, ...	21
Musammat Ramee Raha Chowdhury, ...	21
The Hon'ble F. Drummond, ...	21
J. H. Sack, Esq. of Kuttam, ...	21
O. T. J. Phillips, Esq. of Mangalore, ...	21
Total No. of Subscribers, ...	63
Amount of Donations first advertised, ...	178 0
J. Oman, Esq. of Colong, ...	50 0

secret name of our Saviour from "In" to "Yasin" in the translations of the scriptures hereafter to be printed in the Urdu dialect. We feel solicitous that you should be in possession of all available information when you come to the decision of whether or not you wish to accept it.

We came out before you as the "sons of our Brethren" in Calcutta; but under the impression that our Hiveler in Calcutta; from their Geographical position, and other incidental causes, were not, at the time, in a position to give us fully and fairly the expression of the views and information of those most directly and deeply concerned in this change, as it were desirable to be, previous to making a question of such importance to its final issue.

As the translations of the scriptures effected by

idh. That "Yusuf" was the form used by the Christians in Arabia before the time of Mahomed. This argument loses much of its force when we recollect that the Christians in Arabia at that time were generally adherents of one or other of the heretical parties who surrounded the unity, and deluged the world with their various opinions. It is not of opinion or practice with them, would neither prove the correctness of, nor give additional strength to, our opinions. Besides, their literature was not important, nor has it any perceptible bearing on that of India. If their literature had been early and extensively spread in India, and had been crowded out by that of the Mahomedans, his was still standing equally as well up with the early writings of the founders of the country, then would this argument have a vastly more important bearing than it now has.

5th. The desire to make the *H-b. name* of the *Rolosaer* the "band of brotherhood" throughout the world has something in it very pretty, very grateful to every Christian heart. But when it can be had only at the expense of breaking up the established usages of centuries, without any positive or real gain, we pause before we consent to the sacrifice.

6th. The grand, controlling objection which we have to the change of this motto is, that the term "Isa" already *permeates* the *whole structure* of *Mahamudhan* and *Christian literature*, and cannot be eradicated. The new literature, published after the change, would not correspond with the old; and while one would speak of "Isa" the other would speak of "Yusuf" and thousands would fail to perceive the identity. Thus the whole extent of literature, both *Mahamudhan* and *Christian*, would have to be forced into a state of premature-

ness. This, though it might be done with-
out the Christian, through the power of the
Press and the inherent energy of the Christian
character, still the old and venerated Mohammedan
works, which are chiefly in M. S. are not so like-
ly to be replaced by new ones in which Iai will
be changed to "Yüan" merely to accommodate
Christians. Here the contemplated change will

throw a most deep and lingering embarrassment around the comparison of new and old books, and also around the whole controversy between Chris-

[illegible]

times and Mahommedans.

8th. If we should now attempt this change, the impression would go extensively abroad among Mohammedans and others, that we have just now found out what the name of our Saviour is—that we have been hitherto in error on that subject. And if we have been labouring amongst them for more than 50 years, and have never found out till now what is the true name of Him whom we preached, what security is there that after another half century we will not find out that this also is an error? True this is a difficulty that may be surmounted, but we need to be pretty well assured of an eternal reward, gained worthy of the sacrifice, to nerve ourselves for the effort.

05. The form of letters to be adopted may be determined in the native characters, read either *Yia*, *Yin*, *Yin*, *Yin*, and *Yin*. The latter, according to a native form of language, would be the regular form. But there is nothing in the form of the letters themselves to direct as to which of these forms should be used. Direct in the current form *Yia*, there is no danger of mispronunciation. We would not, however, be strenuous about what precise form of letters be used, provided the established pronunciation of *Yia* be not changed.

10th. The term **يسوع** may or may not have been "before us for the last five years," as the Council state. If it has, then from the fact of its being so pronounced **إني**, not affecting the sound in a perceptible degree, it elicited no attention beyond the single individual who may have advocated its use in some of the periodicals.

11th. That the Baptist Missionaries, the Translation Society, &c. have adopted **يأسا**, and circulated large editions in these Provinces, &c.

One would be pleased to issue out a Circular to that effect, that the Christian and Mahomedan friends are to use the term Babai, and the Hindu ones that of Baboo, in their proceedings; and the Judge and other officers also in their communication with them to adopt the same style.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES, May 26, 1848. A. READER.
We do not like to reject this letter; and we have therefore printed it as some of the flowers of eloquence, which the Checkerbones have recently offered to the public.—Ed.

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATION.
To the Editor of the Friend of India.
Sir,—Although I cannot assume the title of a "constant reader" of your paper, I yet see enough of it to be well aware that you are unwearied in your efforts to expose and suggest remedies for grievances affecting the interests of India, and I believe the particular one which is at present uppermost in my mind has already been the occasional subject of your pen. I allude to Inland Navigation in this country, the defects in which, whether from natural or artificial causes, are such as to lead to an enormous annual loss of both property and life, to an extent which would startle any one who should have the industry to collect its statistical details.

The natural causes which at certain seasons of the year render the Navigation of the different rivers dangerous and in some instances impracticable, may possibly be invincible by human skill. (Of this I cannot profess to be a judge, but I should like much to see this inviolability put to the proof, by the first rule engineering talent of India being set in opposition to it.)

I see a regular report in the newspapers from an Engineer officer of the depth of water at various points of the rivers, and I presume efforts are incessantly made under his supervision, to decrease the number of shallows and sand banks, and to remove the obstructions which may have caused them. Of the extent of such efforts I must feel ignorant, the fact being that constant occupation within the Ditch prevents my having full knowledge of what is going on in the rivers; but if I may judge of that extent by the harassing detention sustained by boats in the Bhagurty near Jangpore, Muddah and Cutwa, and the heavy expense incurred in assisting them over shallow portions of that river, I may be allowed to vote those efforts exceedingly inadequate to the purpose.

The artificial causes of a scanty supply of water, I have been recently informed upon the subject, exhibit a more illustration of the truth already touched by Peter and Paul's respective possessions. In a letter which lately appeared in the *Harbinger*, it was stated that the navigation of the Jumna had been much impeded by a bund being thrown across it for the purpose of procuring a supply of water to the Delhi Canals, and that the same system was hitherto to be adopted in furnishing water from the Ganges to the Canals now in course of construction.

If this be the case, the latter river can scarcely fail to be most seriously injured, if not entirely stopped during the dry season; and the disadvantages of such an event would, I think, far outweigh the benefits which these canals confer on other parts of India. In a time of famine, especially the benefits of easy importation of grain into the Upper Provinces, would be insupportably beyond that of having the canals in running order.

I believe it was once pointed out to Lord Auckland, that the Jumna had been doomed to supply the Canals, but his reply was, "impossible, you must have been misinformed."

In conclusion, let me entreat you to call upon the powers that be, to exert themselves in the improvement of the channel of these "shallow rivers by whose falls" so much property is annually wasted. It is a measure of vital importance to the interests of India, and one of which the Imperial

necessity is more and more apparent as each successive dry season returns upon us.*

I am, faithfully yours,
A CALCUTTA MERCHANT,
Who has suffered much by river navigation.
364 May, 1848.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.—The opposition to this infamous measure proceeds in the most galling manner. We ourselves are incessantly labouring about it, and about to be held for the purpose of denouncing the odious project. Petitions against it are already pouring into the House of Commons by hundreds; and the universal cry is, Away with the Education Clauses! The most moderate opponents of the measure have been forced to regard it as perfectly inhuman by attention, and join in the demand for its complete rejection. The Rev. J. H. HIRSH has published a small tract, in which seven main objections to the Bill are very clearly and forcibly put. In a pamphlet entitled "The Bill on the Education of the Poor," Mr. Henry DUNN has effectively deprived certain professed Liberals of their favourite policy; namely, that the alternative is, this measure or none; and has also succeeded in placing Ministers in direct opposition to themselves on the subject of Education. The Rev. W. THOMAS, also, has issued "Twenty Reasons" against the Bill, stated with his usual point and pungency. Other pamphlets are announced as forthcoming. Committees for defence, including opponents of the Bill of all denominations, have been appointed; and we are warranted in asserting our rights in the country, that no means will be left untried of routing the whole Kingdom, in its chambers and remotest corners, against this barbed attempt to annihilate our Civil and Religious Liberties. The universal call for a great public meeting in London will speedily be obeyed. Meanwhile, the Sunday-school Auxiliary Unions are holding meetings in every quarter of the Metropolis. The South London met last night in the Brompton road Chapel, and nearly a thousand persons signed the Petition before leaving the place. To-night, the East London meets at the Eastern Institute in Commercial-road, and the North London at Lewis Chapel, in Moorcroft. The place of meeting of the West London has not yet been determined on. But the Parent Committee have called a meeting of the reform Sunday-school Union for Wednesday next, at Finsbury Chapel; in which Hall being unfortunately pre-occupied for the whole of April and May.—*Pat.*

THE WITNESSES AND THE EDUCATION SCHEME.—Another serious consideration of the Education Bill has confirmed us yet more strongly in the conviction, which we expressed in our last, of its particularly injurious character and tendency. It would be scarcely possible to derive sentiments calculated to inflame a larger amount of evil on the educational movements of Wesleyans and Dissenters than those which constitute the distinctive features of this measure. Not even Lord Edmonstone's celebrated tirade, of for a more vigorous and extended exercise of every power of opposition which can be consistently and properly employed. The adoption of this measure as it now stands, would unquestionably be the greatest calamity that has ever befallen our country, and would inflict a lamentable wound on Civil and Religious Liberty in general. It is to be hoped, however, that even yet it may be possible to avert either the withdrawal of the bill, or the modification in various important particulars of its educational clause;—but, whatever be the result, it is a clear duty to the Church of Christ and the country at large to leave no prudent and Christian means untried, in order to prevent those classes becoming the law of the land.

A large meeting will be in the United Committee (Private and Education) assembled yesterday for further deliberation on this momentous matter. A considerable number of ministers and lay gentlemen, especially from the dissenting districts, were present. Probably their never was a more completely unanimous expression of opinion on any subject than was heard from all sides in denunciations of this bill; the only dissimilarity seemed to be in the greater or less vehemence with which that denunciation was uttered by the individuals who had most closely studied its true character; or who, from living in the localities on which it particularly bore, were especially to be expected to be incited to produce. Lengthened and deliberate consultations were held as to the best mode of conducting that opposition which all felt to be the present duty, and an adjournment of the meeting till Thursday took place, in order to afford time for such arrangements and preparations as are adapted to the

emergency. In this posture of affairs, we refrain from writing as explicitly on the subject as we had proposed, until the steps which the Committee decide on shall be made public. In the meantime, we renew our assurances to our readers, that everything connected with the measure is watched over by the men in whom the Wesleyan body reposes the largest confidence, with intense anxiety, and with the urgent and vital importance of the interests involved.—*Wesleyan.*

FRANCE'S AGGRESSION ON PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—We have, Heaven knows, many of "Times," "Colonies" enough in all quarters of the Globe; and it would hardly become a nation that owns a province in every sea, and on every continent, to fall a squabbling with France about a petty kitchen-garden in the Pacific. Such is the plan set up by the enemies to Protestant Missions for converting at the surrender of the Polyesian Archipelago to the demoralising influences of French Ecclesiastical and Bonaparte superstition. Whether we have Colonies enough, or more than enough, is, however, not the question, since there is no room for colonization in those islands. A French Colony in a kitchen-garden was an absurdity; and the Times insinuates the French nation by the supposition, that they act as "acquiring new Colonies" in the Pacific, where the French Government has no Colonies. If, fifty years ago, it had passed France to seize upon the whole archipelago, as the theatre of an experiment upon its cannibal population, nothing, perhaps, would have been so likely to diminish the value of the islands has been created by the civilization introduced by British Missionaries; and it is of these fruits of civilization that France now claims to appropriate to herself the lowest of all titles, to dishonour the labourers to whom Tahiti owes her laws, her schools, her written language, her commerce, by prints of another creed and another tongue, with only errand and object are, to destroy the institutions which have so needed to hasten prodigality, and substitute the domination of Rome for the kingdom of Christ.

The Times may think, if it will be listened to, that the Whig would be Gallian alone, when we discover that the French Ministers are unable or unwilling to keep their compact with this country. The Times may talk of treating with contempt the claims upon it the Assembly of St. Omer. The Times may say anything, presuming upon the ignorance of the majority of its readers, and the success of these efforts. Unhappily, however, the French Government has been too long too long; for, when applied to on the demand of a former owner of the same kind, he distinctly disclaimed, on the part of his Government, any intention to possess himself of these islands, and pledged himself that no sanction should be given to the piratical expeditions of the French Admiral. How scrupulous the French are in keeping their compact with this country, it is not worth a discussion. The occupation of Algeria by France, in direct violation of an explicit compact, would itself render it impossible to suppose the slightest confidence in the vague and empty assurances of M. Guizot in the present instance. Our alarms, however, are not anti-Gallican, but anti-Papal. Apart from religious interests, we should not grudge France the five-impole and absolute sovereignty of the whole group of "kitchen-gardens." And so as to "squabbling with France," what we wish is, to prevent it in time, by now inducing the French Government, if possible, to do so, by countenancing a substantial advance from which neither honour nor pecuniary advantage, in a national point of view, can possibly accrue, but which will inevitably lead to serious aggression, if persisted in, at no distant day.

We rejoice to observe that the Secretaries of the London and the Wesleyan Missionary Societies have jointly convened a meeting of the Secretaries of Protestant Missions, to be held at Exeter-hall on the 14th instant, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures, in consequence of the recent aggression of the French on the Island of Tahiti, and for securing the general interests of Protestant Missions in the Islands of the South Pacific.—*Pat.*

The united deputations from the London Missionary Society, and the Wesleyan Missionary Society, waited upon R. P. Allen, Secy. of the Board of Missions on Saturday at the Foreign-office, on the recent assumption of French sovereignty in the Island of Tahiti, and the general interest for securing Christian missions in the Islands of the South Sea. The deputations consisted of the Rev. Dr. Bunting, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, the Rev. Dr. Allen, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, the Rev. John Hunt, the Rev. S. Hoole, Mr. Thomas Farnham, Mr. Thomas M. Cook, Mr. the Rev. John Becham, and the Rev. Arthur Talmes, Secretaries.—*Record.*

COMMITTEE OF THE THINKERS FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.—We think Mr. Kenney's article in the last issue is based on an erroneous conception of the nature, and claims upon the Church, of the Society for Propagating the Gospel. It is nothing more than a voluntary association of persons, who are desirous of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Missionary Society. The Act of all the Bi-

* We have omitted the last paragraph, which added nothing to the strength of the argument. The paper says his Lordship is desirous to make more than one attempt, and there can be no doubt that the improvement of inland navigation will be among the first objects of his attention.—Ed.

inestimable rights. "It is necessary for my policy," said Mr. Gale, "to hold possession of a point which will permit France, whenever the occasion is, to send her troops to her general interests, to assert her rights; it is necessary for her to be prepared for such a contingency, as also to oppose any attempt at invasion on the part of jealous France against Madagascar."

In the Chamber on Friday, attention was called to the very great mortality which prevailed amongst the troops and French sailors in Madagascar. In general, the settlement in the island of Madagascar. The King's Commissary denied that this mortality was greater than at Bourbon. Mr. Desplantes deplaned any extensive attempts at colonization in Madagascar, as it would prove a second Algeria, if they did not take care. M. Guizot and Admiral Roussin both insisted on the indispensable rights of France on these points in Madagascar.

"I am convinced," says M. Guizot, "that France would commit an act of folly in seeking to renew the colonial establishments in Madagascar. In general, it suits not the policy and genius of France to attempt new and great colonial establishments far from its territory, and thus commence struggles either with the natives of the country or with other Powers. But it is indispensable for France to possess the parts of the globe, which are to be the great centres of commerce and navigation, strong maritime stations, for supplies and sheltering harbours, where France, should not be obliged to be content to foreign ports. Thus we have taken possession of islands in the Pacific, and in Madagascar have created a strong military port, such as we had before on the Isle of France."—*Record.*

It appears that the King of the French and the Royal Family will not remove to Reims, as has been stated, after their flight, but to St. Cloud, where they are to arrive on the 17th of next month. The apartments are now being got ready for their reception, and the marriage of the Royal Highness the Princess Clémentine with Prince Augustus of Prussia Cologne will be there solemnized.—*Ibid.*

The *Journal du Havre* says—"The Government continues to send out ships to the Marquesas. We are at this time waiting at Antwerp for the ship of war, the *Edouard Harve*, bound to take 800 tons at the rate of 94¢ a ton."—*Ibid.*

A Belgian journal says—"The comet seen for some days in our horizon was perfectly well observed at Jena, and perfectly predicted. At Munich also M. Grunichsen was able to distinguish the nucleus. He concludes that the tail must be greater than that of 1860, which measured not less than fifty degrees."—*Ibid.*

UNITED STATES.—The Steam-ship Count Western, Lieutenant Hooker, R. N., arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning. She sailed from New York on the afternoon of the 16th ult., and though she encountered strong headwinds during the whole voyage, made the passage in fifteen days and twelve hours. She brought only twenty-six passengers.

The papers received by the Count Western sailed from the 1st to the 16th ult.

The House of Representatives having on the 2nd of February adopted a Resolution offered by Mr. Ingersoll, which called on the President to communicate the correspondence which may have passed between the United States Government and that of Great Britain on conflicting interpretations of the treaty concluded at Washington, as it concerns our alleged right to visit American vessels on the high seas, the President sent a Message to the House on the subject of the Resolution, accompanied by a Report made to him by the Secretary of State, in which he stated that Mr. Tyler, in his Message, admits and regrets that there is a misunderstanding between the two Governments in relation to the 8th article of the treaty, respecting the right of visitation; that the United States Government for the right of visitation as set up by the Earl of Aberdeen; and suggests the doubt, as arising from the instructions of England, whether the difference is not rather one of definition than of principle. Mr. Webster's letter, accompanying the Message, reports the substance of a statement made to him as Secretary of State, and which was to the purport of a despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, in which he stated that the President's Message on the opening of Congress, on the subject of the right of search.

The Senate had rejected two communications of the President. Mr. Wilson was then nominated by the President as Minister to France, and as often reported by the Senate. The vote was two to one, twelve to twenty-four. Mr. Cushing was also twice nominated to the vacant post of Secretary of the Treasury, and twice rejected. They had, however, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Everett, the American Minister at London, as Minister to China. Mr. Spencer, of the War Department, was nominated, and the Treasury, and the nomination was confirmed by the bare majority of one. His successor, as Secretary of War, was Judge Foster.

Mr. Webster was, it was understood, on the

point of retiring from the Cabinet. Mr. Cushing, it was said, would succeed him, as Secretary of State, a rumor, provided that Mr. Webster would be appointed Minister at London, in the place of Mr. Everett, who is going to China.—*Morning Paper.*

UNITED STATES DEBTS.—The following remarks on the responsibility of the General Government of the United States for the payment of the loans issued by the separate States, are taken from a speech delivered by Mr. Webster, at the merchants' Meeting, in New York, on Friday, May 28, at 8 o'clock.

"How does it stand (says Mr. Webster) with respect to the States? Under what patronage, and at whose recommendation, did they contract the large and enormous debt of two hundred millions of dollars? Who induced this? Under what circumstances, at home was it done? It appears from the tables, supposed to be accurately compiled, that the amount of stock issued by the several States, for one period of five years, since 1820, is as follows, viz:—

From 1820 to 1825, somewhat over 12,000,000 dollars.	
1825 to 1830	13,000,000
1830 to 1835	40,000,000
1835 to 1840	109,000,000

Of which amount of one hundred and six millions, nearly the whole was issued during 1835, 1836, and part of 1837; that is to say, in the most palmy time of the experiment. I have said that the General Government encouraged the States to contract debts, by the currency placed; but they have done so in this another manner. It has been one of the favorite projects of the Administration, since the removal of the department of the treasury, to increase and the increased funds of the United States in State bonds. I do not say this is an assumption of the State debt; but I do say, that the General Government did encourage the States to do so, and did endeavor to give them all the credit it could give."

He adds, in a subsequent part of the same speech, that so long as the conversion of these State debts was favorable to the Administration, they were the foremost of all men in fostering State credit, and is encouraging the States to enlarge their liabilities." It is thus shown that Lord Aberdeen was mistaken in stating, in his reply to the Memorial of the stockholders, "that the General Government had nothing to do with the issue of the State stocks;" for, to use the words of Mr. Webster, the General Government encouraged the States to issue these bonds, and were the foremost in fostering State credit.—*Record.*

AMERICAN OFFICIAL SALARIES.—The salary of the President of the United States is \$25,000 dollars, and of the members of his Cabinet, \$5,000, with the exception of the Attorney General, who is allowed only 4,000 dollars. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary are each allowed 8,000 dollars a year, except the Minister of Constantinople, who has only 5,000 dollars. A Charge d'Affaires is allowed 4,500 dollars; but of 182 Congress, the salary of the Charge d'Affaires was reduced to 4,000 dollars, and the whole of the others being paid by law. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is allowed "compensation" to the amount of 5,000 dollars a year; and each of the inferior judges to the amount of 4,500 dollars. The "compensation" of the judges of the district courts is from 1,000 dollars to 3,500 dollars a year. The "compensation" of the President of the Senate and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is sixteen dollars a day; and each of the Members of those bodies is allowed eight dollars per diem. The pay of the Members of the several Legislatures varies, but in no case exceeds five dollars, to four dollars per diem.—*United States A. Mirror.*

CROW.—The Gazette of Cawoon announced the death, on the 14th ult., at the age of eighty years, of Count Stanislas Wodzicki, who had filled the post of President of the republic during fifteen years. The Count had formerly acted as Valvode of the Kingdom of Poland, and during the French occupation was appointed Prefect of the department of Cawoon. Count Wodzicki was member of a great number of learned Societies, and the author of some works on botany, which were much esteemed.—*Record.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

18th May, 1848.
Mr. L. J. H. Grey, appointed under date the 25th ult. as, Magistrate at Meerut, shall maintain all orders of the Magistrate at Meerut, and shall be sworn in as such. The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. R. J. H. Grey, appointed under date the 25th ult. as, Magistrate at Meerut, shall maintain all orders of the Magistrate at Meerut, and shall be sworn in as such. The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. R. J. H. Grey, appointed under date the 25th ult. as, Magistrate at Meerut, shall maintain all orders of the Magistrate at Meerut, and shall be sworn in as such. The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Measles United Villa, Member of Madhupura, in Bengal, to be a first grade Member, vide Indian Councils Secretary's Office, 18th May, 1848.

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MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 440. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, JUNE 8th. 1848.

[Price 2 Cts. 6s. monthly, or 18
6s. yearly, if paid in advance.]

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has resolved at length to return to Calcutta. His determination was formed immediately after the receipt of letters from England by the last mail. This has naturally given birth to the surmise that his return to the metropolis is occasioned by remonstrances from home, and these can have reference only to the outcry which has been raised about his Lordship's continued absence from his Council. Those who have made this a ground of censure appear altogether to have forgotten that Lord Auckland was absent from his Council during the major part of his viceroyalty; that is, for more than three years. Is it because it is deemed more necessary that Lord Ellenborough should be under the restraint of consultation, that those who never objected to his predecessor's absence for nearly forty months from the Council, clamor about his absence for fourteen months? In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and the wise man, and upon this maxim it seems to be argued that the Governor General and his Council should never be separated. If Lord Auckland, it is said, had been in Calcutta under the salutary control of the Members of the Supreme Council, his never would have issued the Simla Proclamation; and we should have had no war beyond the Indus; and one third of the Company's funded debt would have been paid off, and money would have become quite as much a drug in Calcutta as it is in London. Had Lord Ellenborough, it is said, not escaped from his Council, he would never have ordered the armies of Nott and Pollock to retire, or issued the Gate Proclamation, or extended the British rule over the kingdom of Scinde; and so to prevent any future calamities, it seems to be understood that Lord Ellenborough has been requested to return to Calcutta and take his seat at the head of his Council.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.—The last mail brings intelligence of a very strenuous effort which has been made in the House of Commons to extinguish the use of Opium in China, and we are told that the motion would probably have been carried if Sir Robert Peel had not represented the embarrassment which this interference of the House might occasion to the commercial arguments which Sir Henry Pottinger is now negotiating with the Chinese authorities. The motion was withdrawn, but the spirit of earnestness with which it was advocated, leaves no reason to doubt that it will be renewed at an early period.

The subject is beset with practical difficulties, which appear to have been imperfectly appreciated by those who are urged on by the warmth of their moral sensibilities. Our own opinion of the injurious tendencies of the use of the drug have been repeatedly submitted to our readers; and we have seen little reason to modify them. Some individuals, it is true, have endeavored to shew that these evils have been greatly exaggerated, and that like every other stimulant, opium is injurious only when used to excess—forgetting that each act of indulgence is a natural step towards excess, and that the ultimate ruin attending a consumption is to be

proportionally attributed to every part of the opium, and the consequence is that the use of the drug is as universal as it is deleterious. Scill, the connection of the British Government with the monopoly of an article which is valued only as an export to a country into which it can be introduced only by a violation of its laws, is so inconsistent with our national dignity, that we would cordially join with Lord Ashley and his supporters in advocating the early and entire extinction of the monopoly, even at the risk of increasing the export. But Lord Ashley seems to entertain a doubt whether the extinction of the monopoly would secure the suppression of the trade, and he therefore goes a step further, and proposes at once to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy throughout India. In extreme cases Government must of course possess a right to impose any such restriction on the agricultural industry of its subjects. All government is but a series of restrictions on individual freedom for the public good; but no restriction can be justified except on a palpable and undeniable necessity; where this plea is wanting, the exercise of authority degenerates into tyranny. No such case of necessity can be made out in the present instance. The cultivation of the poppy is not injurious to the country itself; on the contrary it is a source of prosperity to all those who are engaged in it. To say that the drug thus raised is injurious to the subjects of another state, who cannot use it in moderation, any more than Joseph's brethren could speak properly to him, is no sufficient excuse for prohibiting the growth of it in India, and thus inflicting a sensible injury on its peasantry. Still less consistent would it be to extinguish the growth of the article, the cultivation of which affords support to many thousand industrious families, on the ground that when sent to China it interferes with the consumption of British manufactures. This would be a barefaced sacrifice of the interests of India to those of a few manufacturers at home. It would be an act of signal injustice; yet with the exception of Lord Ashley and a few of his supporters, it is chiefly upon this narrow and indefensible ground that the main opposition to the opium trade in England rests. The brandy of France, when imported into England, is in too many instances taken to excess, and produces the most brutalizing effects. Yet it would be not only absurd but unmanly for the French Government to make this a ground for prohibiting the culture of the vine in its own country. It may also be urged with truth, that while the British Government continues to demand the punctual payment of rent from the cultivators, it is the dictate of justice that they should be at liberty to turn their lands to the best account by the cultivation of whatever article they consider likely to yield the highest return. Nor in considering this subject should we forget the necessity imposed on every Government of acting with consistency; and where would be the consistency of prohibiting the manufacture of opium in India while the manufacture of spirits is permitted and encouraged at home, with a view to the benefit of the public revenue?

Admitting then that the Opium plague is as great and deplorable as it is represented to be, still it is much to be questioned whether the cure now proposed will be effectual, and whether the attempt to apply it, will not create a greater evil than that which it is designed to remove. Lord Ashley proposes in the first place to destroy the Government monopoly of the article, because the advances made by the state are supposed to be the chief stimulant of the cultivation. We will not stop to enquire how far we may be equitable towards the Government or the people of India, to dry up one of those sources of supply which Parliament established at the time when it charged the revenues of this country with the payment of £650,000 a year for twenty years, to indemnify the Proprietors of East India Stock at home for the loss of their China trade. The answer would probably be that moral considerations are of higher obligation than those which refer to pounds, shillings and pence. We are dealing with a question of fact. Would the abolition of the monopoly increase or diminish the supply of opium? We venture to think that it would tend vastly to increase the cultivation. The opium would necessarily be raised on all those fields which have hitherto been devoted to it, and on many more where it is now prohibited. That feeling of prudence which leads Government to limit the cultivation to 20,000, when it might raise 40,000 chests, in order that the market may not be glutted, would disappear amidst the competition of private speculators, and we might discover too late that the monopoly of the state had served as a check upon over cultivation. Neither ought we to leave out of view the probability that the abandonment of the monopoly would lead to the cultivation of the poppy in every part of the country, and to the increased consumption of opium by our own subjects. Such is found to be the result in Assam of the absence of that check on cultivation which the monopoly imposes. Almost every agriculturist has his little patch of poppy, and grows his own

of the drug is as universal as it is deleterious. Scill, the connection of the British Government with the monopoly of an article which is valued only as an export to a country into which it can be introduced only by a violation of its laws, is so inconsistent with our national dignity, that we would cordially join with Lord Ashley and his supporters in advocating the early and entire extinction of the monopoly, even at the risk of increasing the export.

But Lord Ashley seems to entertain a doubt whether the extinction of the monopoly would secure the suppression of the trade, and he therefore goes a step further, and proposes at once to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy throughout India. In extreme cases Government must of course possess a right to impose any such restriction on the agricultural industry of its subjects. All government is but a series of restrictions on individual freedom for the public good; but no restriction can be justified except on a palpable and undeniable necessity; where this plea is wanting, the exercise of authority degenerates into tyranny. No such case of necessity can be made out in the present instance. The cultivation of the poppy is not injurious to the country itself; on the contrary it is a source of prosperity to all those who are engaged in it. To say that the drug thus raised is injurious to the subjects of another state, who cannot use it in moderation, any more than Joseph's brethren could speak properly to him, is no sufficient excuse for prohibiting the growth of it in India, and thus inflicting a sensible injury on its peasantry. Still less consistent would it be to extinguish the growth of the article, the cultivation of which affords support to many thousand industrious families, on the ground that when sent to China it interferes with the consumption of British manufactures. This would be a barefaced sacrifice of the interests of India to those of a few manufacturers at home. It would be an act of signal injustice; yet with the exception of Lord Ashley and a few of his supporters, it is chiefly upon this narrow and indefensible ground that the main opposition to the opium trade in England rests. The brandy of France, when imported into England, is in too many instances taken to excess, and produces the most brutalizing effects. Yet it would be not only absurd but unmanly for the French Government to make this a ground for prohibiting the culture of the vine in its own country. It may also be urged with truth, that while the British Government continues to demand the punctual payment of rent from the cultivators, it is the dictate of justice that they should be at liberty to turn their lands to the best account by the cultivation of whatever article they consider likely to yield the highest return. Nor in considering this subject should we forget the necessity imposed on every Government of acting with consistency; and where would be the consistency of prohibiting the manufacture of opium in India while the manufacture of spirits is permitted and encouraged at home, with a view to the benefit of the public revenue?

But the real question with which we have to

deal, relates not so much to the expediency or the justice of this prohibition, as to its practicability. Supposing Government to enact a law prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy under severe penalties; can that law be enforced? We think not. This prohibitory law must be carried into execution through the agency of native officials, and they must be invested with the power of interfering with the agricultural population of the country. Reasoning from universal and uncontradicted experience, we at once affirm that this power will inevitably be turned into an engine of oppression to the people, and of illegal profit to the officers. There would moreover be endless collusion, and corruption. The poppy would be clandestinely cultivated; it would be clandestinely conveyed down the river in spite of the largest fleet of Custom-house boats we could establish; and it would be clandestinely exported to China. All the evils of a contraband cultivation, added to those of a contraband trade, would be introduced, in an aggravated form, into our own provinces. It would become the interest of thousands of individuals to defeat the laws; and a spirit of resistance to public authority would be fostered in every district. The demoralization of our own provinces would be complete; while the relief to China would be extremely uncertain. Contraband opium, the growth of our own provinces, would still find its way into that empire; and whatever was wanting in the supplies sent from Calcutta, would be simply made up from the fields of Malwa.

Metaphorically as the prospect may seem, there do not appear any means within the reach of our Government by which the consumption of opium in China can be arrested. The measures hitherto suggested would only serve to spread misery and disorder through our own provinces, without any benefit to China. Every effort of the Chinese Government to cure the evil has also failed. In spite of the most stringent laws, and the most sanguinary execution of them, the consumption has increased from 4000 chests to 40,000. So besotted are the Chinese by the use of the drug that they will part with every thing they possess to obtain it. On the line of Coast extending to the length of 800 miles, where almost every man is favourable to the "free trade" of the smuggler, there is no possibility of establishing an efficient Coast guard. Where every facility for obtaining the drug is thus combined with the strongest desire for it, the public authorities of the country can do nothing. We question whether the aid of our Government, which is so little able to protect its own Coast from the visit of the smuggler, would be altogether effectual; and we are certain that Parliament would never sanction from year to year the expense of a naval establishment kept up for this purpose.

The opium question is the most difficult problem we have to solve in China, and while it continues unsettled, the harmony now established between the two countries will be liable to continual interruption. It is easy to say, let the Chinese enforce their own laws against smuggling. It cannot be allowed. Our Government cannot remain silent while British subjects are strangled for the sin of smuggling, heinous as it may be. The execution of the first victim would moreover be the signal for a bloody contest with the Chinese authorities on the part of the smugglers. Thereafterward they would cease to give quarter; and the acts of violence committed by them in a spirit of revenge, would soon compromise the peaceful relations of the two countries. The

Chinese Government has, we fear, no alternative but that of adopting that measure which of all others the smugglers most deprecate, the *legalization of the trade*, and the admission of the article on the payment of a duty, calculated on fiscal and not prohibitive principles. If the article is thus admitted into the five ports which have been selected for trade, the occupation of the smuggler would be in a great measure superseded.

THE VOWS OF EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.—A discussion has just been revived in the papers relative to the conduct of some of the Missionaries of the Propagation Society to the South of Calcutta, who have been charged by the Missionaries of other denominations with having invaded their fields of labour, and endeavoured to proselyte the converts connected with them, to the Church of England. The facts have been so well authenticated, and the success of these efforts is so lamentably apparent in the distress which has been occasioned to the Dissenting congregations in that neighbourhood, that any and further allusion to the subject appeared to be redundant, more especially as the hope of redress was altogether a forlorn one. We had therefore resolved to refrain from taking any share in the discussion, when we were startled by the following sentences which appeared in the *Star* of Saturday last.

"Meantime it occurs to us—observe we do not enter into the right or wrong of the doctrine, but note it as a fact, that the ordination vows of the ministers of the Church of England, (vows we presume exacted by Bishop Wilson of both Messrs. Jones and Driberg) aggressive against dissent from that Church, are imperative upon them. That it is advisable or right, in *Missionary* proceedings, may be, indeed seem to us, a point not contemplated by those vows, but until this be decided, an Episcopal minister can, plainly, not be arraigned for acting up to them, but, if at all, for not acting up to them."

This assertion places the matter altogether in a new light. According to this doctrine, the Missionaries of the Propagation Society may spare themselves any further labour of disproving their interference with the Dissenting congregations. Their only duty is to prove that they have carried on a series of aggressions against them—because this alone can show that they have not been unfaithful to their ordination vows. If this interpretation of the vows be correct, every Minister of the Church of England is bound by the most sacred obligation, to engage in a perpetual crusade against Dissent. Every feeling of sympathy with Christians of other denominations; every act of friendly co-operation with them, in the great work of evangelizing the heathen, is a violation of their vows; and every act of aggression becomes an act of merit. If ever the Episcopal clergy lay themselves open to censure it is when they become forgetful of those vows, and suspend their hostility.

Whether these principles are in accordance with the doctrines which our Saviour inculcated by precept and example, we need not stop to enquire. Whether they are the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland it is for our contemporary to prove. We will boldly venture to affirm that he is altogether mistaken in supposing that every minister vows at his ordination to wage a perpetual war of aggression against all those who differ from his own Church. Immediately on seeing his article, we

referred to the Prayer Book, and carefully read over the Form and manner of ordaining Deacons and Priests, in order to discover this hostile vow. We found that the Bishop was bound to enjoin on the Priest "to maintain and set forward as much as in him lay *quietness, peace and love among all Christians*, and especially among those that are or should be committed to his charge;" but we could no where discover any oath or vow, which could be construed into an obligation of perpetual war on Dissent. We must therefore apply to our contemporary for a further explanation on the subject. We think he will discover that he has been altogether misled by the interested assertions of some enemy of the Church of England, who is anxious to vent his spleen on the establishment, and hold it up to public contempt by representing the Bishop as binding every minister by his ordination vows to persecute every man who does not belong to his own Church. Surely if any such oath had been administered by the Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. Mr. Jones and the Rev. Mr. Driberg, the enquiries which his Lordship subsequently instituted as to the truth or falsehood of the charges of having made aggressions on Dissenters, which had been brought against them, must have been a farce, and something worse. His Lordship may have known all the time—that is, if the *Star* gives us true light—that the substantiation of these charges, so far from being a matter of censure, would only serve to increase their merits as members of the Church of England. And those Reverend gentlemen when thus questioned by their Ordinary, instead of endeavouring to disprove the allegations, might have pursued a more straight forward course and have informed his Lordship, that they had only been acting in the spirit of those vows which he himself had imposed on them, and that the war they had waged against Dissent, and the success with which their efforts had been crowned, gave them an additional claim on his esteem. We are perfectly convinced that our contemporary is mistaken or misinformed, and that the Minister of the Church of England is not bound by his vows to make war, like a Mahomedan Gaze, upon all who will not conform to his rule of faith and practice.

DACOTIES.—It may be in the recollection of the reader, that several years back Major Sleeman, whose organized system for the suppression of the Thugs had proved so eminently successful, was appointed by Lord Auckland, Commissioner for the suppression of Dacoities in the North-west provinces. He took the field without loss of time against the Buddacks, the hereditary and professional dacoits. Among the individuals arrested was Lukha, then about forty-five years of age. The confessions made by him to Major Sleeman, we now proceed to notice from printed documents with which we have been favoured by Mr. Dampier, the Superintendent of Police. They disclose many facts relative to the state of society, both interesting and important.

"My name," says he, "is Lukha; my father's name was Soduks, a Budduck of the Solankes caste; my age is forty-five. I have always followed the trade of my father, dacoities." He began his profession at the age of twenty-five, at the instigation of Man Sing, who had been engaged in "a hundred enterprises." This man was twice sentenced to transportation and branded in the forehead, but he made his escape, came back,

and returned to his old trade. He was transacted a third time, and no more was heard of him. Man Sing, said Lunkha, asked me why I recommended to be a drudge at the plough while I might get so much more by following my brothers-in-law, a notorious leader of dacoits. Lunkha was captivated by this discourse about dacoits, and determined to join them. In the course of the next twenty years he was engaged in no less than forty-seven dacoities, through the whole range of the Western Provinces, from Moradabad to Beerbhoom. In these expeditions the gang, with which he was associated, put to death six hundred, and wounded two hundred and forty persons, and carried off property to the value of two lakhs, seventy-three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-nine Rupees. The wealth which these villains were enabled to accumulate in spite of our Police, is among the most remarkable circumstances developed in the depositions. Thus we learn that Meherban, a Jemadar or leader, who was executed at Gaya, had amassed a lakh of Rupees, which he bequeathed to his favourite wife Monzee, who had seven— who maintained fifty of her husband's Buddack followers from this fund.

The systematic arrangements of these dacoits is the very heart of our dominions, in which it is our boast to have created such security of life and property as the country had not previously enjoyed, is calculated to shake our confidence in our judicial institutions. A similar dacoity or two determine to set out on a plundering expedition, and beat up for recruits. After having assembled a body of twenty, thirty, or forty, under different leaders, their first business is to contribute to a common fund for their subsistence till they can obtain plunder. Each leader contributes according to his means. They then proceed to concert the enterprise by religious rites, and this appears to be easily accomplished, for few of these expeditions are recorded in which they were not attended by one or more brahmins. The Buddacks appear in fact to be among the most religious of men, and to enter upon no undertaking till they have some assurance that the Gods will be propitious to them. Thus we find Meherban, before the gang started, lifting up his joined hands in supplication, and saying, "If it be thy will, O God, and thine Kales, to prosper our undertaking for the sake of the blind and the lame, the widow and the orphan, that depend upon our exorcises, vouchsafe, we pray the call of the female jackal on the right." All the rest lifted up their joined hands to heaven and repeated the prayer after him. On this occasion, the female jackall, "inspired of the Deity to call in that direction, answered to our prayers," called three times on the thief. The party then proceeded to Benares and thence to the offerings at the holy places; and while some were engaged in these sacred duties, four of their gang were sent to look after booty; there being, as the deponent said, two mints at work, one in the cantonments, the other in the city, and we had our eyes on both. It seems, as the deponent's superstitious devotion was an invariable characteristic of all men in all countries who live by public plunder. The robbers of Italy, though not more constant at the shrine of the Virgin, than are the Buddacks in Hindoostan at the image of Kales. On every emergency they look up to Heaven for assistance, and every instance of delinquency is devoutly ascribed to divine interposition. Thus we find that on one occasion, after having committed a robbery, and undid on the banks of the Ganges, they broke the

only pole in the boat, in their anxiety to hasten across, and lay helpless in the water. At last, says the leader, a lucky thought struck me. Dipping both hands into the money and ornaments they had just purloined, he gathered as much as they would hold, and lifting them up to heaven, said, "O Mother Ganges, O Bhugwan, preserver of the universe, rescue us from this calamity." Saying this, he flung the treasure into the holy stream as an offering. The Deities, says he, no doubt heard my prayer and were pleased with my offering, for the boat began to approach the shore, and we landed at dawn.

Their next business is to take the omens, and to administer an oath of fidelity to each other. The auspices are taken, sometimes by consulting a learned brahmin, sometimes by sacrificing a goat, when all the party dip their fingers into its blood, and thus take the oath of mutual fidelity. Sometimes however the oath is taken while they stand up to the middle in the stream. These omens are intended not so much to ensure mutual support in time of need, as to prevent the attraction of any part of the booty by particular dacoits. On one occasion, two of the party having secreted 500 Rs. for themselves, demanded their share of the general plunder, and took an oath on the Ganges that they had not retained a Rupee. "But one of them was severely punished for his false oath, for mother Ganges covered him with leprosy." They seldom depart on any particular enterprise till the omens are favourable; the howling of a female jackal on the left being the most auspicious token they can obtain. On one occasion they entered upon an expedition without taking the auspices, and were unsuccessful. The treasure had been dispatched the previous day, and they had passed it on the road without recognising it. In the deposition which relates to this dacoity, we have an exposition of their philosophical notions of destiny: "If we taken the auspices, we should have known from them that we were to get little, but should have got neither more nor less. The getting or not getting booty depends on our destiny, and not upon omens. And destiny depends upon Bhugwan, the great disposer of all things. What we get is given by him. The spirits of our ancestors we worship, to keep them in good humour, as minor Gods—they can of themselves give nothing—they may be able to point out good or evil to us, and guide us to the one, and save us from the other."

There is not only a feeling of religion among these thieves; there is likewise honesty. Before they start, the share which each one is to receive, is accurately settled. That share is regulated by the number of men each chief takes with him. "The women and children, the lame and the blind, must all share; the rates allotted to them are determined in the general assembly before we start, to secure the rights of the dependents of those who may be killed in the enterprise or die." The widow and children of those who fall either receive a large portion of the booty at once, or a regular share of those of their own party. When alluding to a female who was suffered to depart with all her ornaments on her, the deponent observes, "We do not touch anything that a female has on her person, or offer any indignity or insult to a female. They who do so are considered to disgrace our order."

After these preliminary arrangements have

been made, they set out on their expedition, generally in the disguise of carriers of Ganges water, sometimes as bird catchers, at other times as pilgrims. The better to baffle public suspicion, they occasionally travel in company with their women and children, who are left in some wood at a distance from the scene of their depredations. They take with them no other weapons than their spear and axe, purchasing handles for them in some neighbouring village, where they also construct a bamboo ladder. The expedition is arranged with military precision after dusk. After having reconnoitred the spot, and noted the facilities for ingress and egress, one party is left at the encampment, a second division is formed into a cowering party, and takes its post at a position most favourable for encountering the actual robbers, who light their torches, plant their scaling ladders on the wall, and enter the premises, where in the majority of instances they appear to have had a stout resistance to encounter. Sometimes the whole town is raised, and the conflict becomes serious, but is to be a part of their tactics invariably to carry off their wounded. They appear in no instance to have been pursued beyond the precincts of the town in which they have committed robbery. They regain their encampment with speed, divide the spoil, and either return home, or engage in a second expedition, if their scouts bring them favourable intelligence, and the omens are auspicious.

These depredations have been carried on through the whole extent of the Western Provinces, but chiefly in the districts which surround the Oude territory, in which they are able to obtain shelter. Their professional avocations appear to be well known in the villages in which they reside, and they are committed with the full cognisance of the Zemindars, who are entitled to and receive a fourth of the plunder as their accustomed right. The successful operations of Major Seeman's establishment for the apprehension of Thuggee suggested to Lord Auckland the advantage of committing the suppression of dacoities to his charge, and he addressed himself to the duty with his accustomed energy. He was not long in ascertaining, through means of his approvers, the names and residence of the leaders in these daring outrages. He commenced a hot pursuit of them. The deponent, whose statements we have embodied in this article, stated, that on hearing that a great man had come to Moradabad, who was determined to seize all the Buddacks, they dispersed in different disguises to the quarters they considered most safe. Their occupation was gone; and he had determined to fly to the Oude Terai, when he was seized by two of Major Seeman's Nujetas. He denied that he was a Buddack, but he was notwithstanding taken to Moradabad, where he was confronted with some of his old friends; and, finding further evasion useless, confessed the various dacoities which he had been engaged. Search was made in the various records of the various Courts; and the statements thus obtained regarding the dacoities which had been committed, tallied so exactly with the confessions of the man, as to leave no doubt of their correctness.

Capt. Marsh, one of Major Seeman's Assistants, has been equally successful in seizing some of the leaders of the professional dacoits in Bengal, and their depositions are so clearly corroborated by the records of the Courts, as to remove all doubt of their authenticity.

These men are called Kachaks. Of the three dependants, whose statements we have received, two were born in Bootan, but the some of their depredations has lain in our own territories. One of them has given a circumstantial description of the robbery committed two or three years ago at Basmah on the premises of the Rev. Mr. Bayly. Muzumdar Sindar, who accompanied the gang, showed him the English watch he had brought away. He had just started on another expedition with eighteen men when he was seized by the Zemindar and made over to the Thaggee Officers.

The other dependant, Bahadur, a native of Angulpoore, seems to have carried on his professional career through Bengal. He confesses to having been engaged in dacoities in Dinagpore, at Chagla, at Deon, and at Moorshedabad. The robbery committed at Salka opposite Calcutta about five years ago on some salt merchants, is traced up to him. Strange to say, he affirms, that he and his companions started from an Indigo factory managed by an individual with a European name, and that they gave him 200 Rs. of the booty. He says, he remained two years at the factory, during which three robberies were committed with the full cognisance of the European. Should the gentleman alluded to be still in India, it will of course be indispensable for him to come forward, and clear his character from the imputations cast on it by this Kachak.

THE INCOME TAX.—The last Mail brought intelligence that the receipts under the income tax for the first quarter of 1849 had amounted to One million, eight hundred thousand Pounds Sterling, which is at the rate of Seven millions and a half starting a year, nearly double the amount originally calculated upon. It has always appeared to us that an income tax fairly levied, was the most equitable and least burdensome of all taxes, however galling its operation might prove in individual cases. There can be little doubt that the sum which this tax is likely to bring into the Treasury, could have been raised by no other means at the present juncture, while at the same time its pressure is likely to be but partially felt by the community. The inequitable machinery of the tax is that which renders it most objectionable in the eyes of Englishmen; but its tendency is not only to induce habits of economy, but to assist them by reducing the expenses of living. It is also the friend of all schemes of improvement, more especially in the mode in which it has in this instance been applied; for while it exempts from contribution all those whose means are under 150*£* a year, it contains the wealthy to contribute to the state, in exact proportion to their resources. We trust that all inequalities will be gradually removed, and with them all ground of reasonable complaint, and that the tax itself will never be abandoned. Indeed, the equity and the success of this mode of assessment will probably be found to have wrought as decided a change in public sentiment, as to induce many even of those who were originally opposed to it, to give their suffrage for its continuance, when the period for which it was voted has expired.

This tax places the Ministry in a very advantageous position as it respects domestic taxation. It gives them no large a surplus income as to enable them freely to sweep away a whole litter of petty venial imposts, and to promote national industry by removing heavy burdens from the staple articles of consumption. It enables them to deal with the general question

of taxation upon broad and sound principles. In reference to foreign governments, who had been led to fancy that England was rendered powerless by fiscal disabilities, and might be insulted with impunity, the tax cannot have failed to produce a very powerful and salutary impression. The imposition of a war tax in time of peace at once demonstrated the strength of the Ministry, and the complete command they had obtained over the resources of the country. The result of the tax has shown other states, that notwithstanding the pressure of a debt, the existence of which would have been deemed utterly incredible in the greatest empire the world has ever seen, notwithstanding the competition of the European world with our manufactures and commerce, the resources of England are quite as elastic as ever; and that in addition to all the other assessments to which she is subject, she can raise a new income equal to the whole annual revenue of Prussia, all without its being felt. Let there arise a necessity for more taxation to support the national honour and interests, and this tax may be trebled, and a revenue larger than the whole income of Russia raised, without at all impairing the springs of national prosperity. Within the last five years England has been engaged in expensive wars in Canada, in Syria, in Central Asia, and in China,—in countries scarcely known to romance in the days of Queen Elizabeth. In maintaining her interests on those widely separated theatres of action, her public finances have been thrown into disorder, and a debt of seven millions sterling accumulated. We are not going to censure the Whigs for this financial embarrassment. The war into which they were plunged, grew out of the imperious necessity of circumstances, and it is to their credit that these extensive operations by sea and land were carried on with so small an increase of debt. But debts were contracted, which filled the public mind with dependency. A single tax has since been levied, the least felt tax of such magnitude which could have been imposed, and the whole amount of the debt contracted in these operations, is paid into the Exchequer in a single twelve month.

The operation of the Income tax has disclosed the real state and condition of England with a degree of accuracy which could have been obtained by no other process; and the result is in the highest degree animating. It is now apparent that while our national debt has been enormous, for the last twenty-eight years, the incomes of individuals, which constitute our national resources, has more than doubled. It is seen that the debt owing by the commonwealth, expounded as it is, is less than the amount of three years' income of its members. It is established by the collection of this tax that the condition of the country is not desperate, as some have been led to suppose, and that there is still a firmness in our national resources, capable of meeting any crisis which the progress of circumstances may create. Had the income tax produced no other good than to disclose the actual state of the country, and thus to diffuse a general spirit of confidence through the community it would have accomplished an object of the first importance. Never we believe have our finances been exhibited in a more flourishing state than at the present time. The drain upon the Treasury from foreign wars has ceased; the home establishment have been reduced; a surplus income has been secured with comparatively little inconvenience, and the Ministry may now remove these

burdens which have bent down the springs of national industry, and restore their elasticity. With an exchequer replenished from sources which are permanent, they may attend to the wants of the lower orders, with a generous courage, and again lighten up the countenances of the peasant and the artisan with a smile.

STOQUELIER'S MEMOIRS OF AFFGHANISTAN.—We have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, this valuable Compilation of the State Papers and Military Despatches relative to the War in Afghanistan. They extend from its commencement at the end of 1838, to its close in 1842; and include almost every document of value connected with the transactions of the war, with the exception of those which have subsequently appeared in the Blue Book, of which Mr. Stoqueler will probably avail himself should his work be reprinted in England. These documents are connected by a thread of narrative, which enables the reader to comprehend the events to which they relate. Had the writer been compiling a History of the War, he would of course have given more of a historical character to these narratives; but his object appears to have been simply to assist the recollections of the reader by recalling to his mind the sequence of events to which the papers refer. In this he has fully succeeded. The present volume is intended partly for reference,—and in this respect will be found of great value,—and partly for the benefit of those who have watched the progress of the war, and are already acquainted with all its most prominent circumstances. Though not a History of the Afghan war, yet it brings together and preserves from destruction, the most important materials for the construction of such a History. We are sorry to see that the support it has received is limited to about two hundred and forty subscribers; and we would hope that a sufficient number of copies may yet be disposed of, not only to cover the mechanical expense of printing, but to remunerate the mental labour of compiling it.

REVIEW OF LIEUT. EYRE'S NARRATIVE.

(continued from page 336.) The first day of the insurrection, when it might have been crushed with perfect ease, was allowed to pass without any effort whatever, and thus commenced a series of military blunders unparalleled in our annals in the east. From that day the army may be said to have been doomed to destruction by the indecision of its own military chiefs, not by the interference—as it is the fashion of the times to assert,—of the civil authorities. Had Sir William Macdonald been at the head of the Cantonment, there is every reason to believe that the catastrophe would have been averted. Napoleon, on one occasion, seeing the inactivity of the enemy opposed to him, exclaimed, the Austrians know not the value of moments, and the same remark may be aptly applied to the conduct of the General on whom the safety of the troops depended at this crisis. Of all emergencies, it is in a popular insurrection that moments are of most value, but on this occasion, hours and days were thrown away, when every moment was worth its weight in gold.

We have already stated, that on the first day of the insurrection, General Shelton was sent up into the Bala Hissar for the purpose of watching the progress of events, instead of endeavoring to control them, by clearing the city of the handful of insurgents who occupied it. The second day pass-

of away in confusion, and that inactivity swelled the number of the enemy every hour. If any thing could have served to rouse the Commander from his torpidity, it would have been the triumphant return of Major Griffith, with the 87th, who had run the grueliest of the Khord Cabul, and fought their way gallantly through the ranks of an active enemy, without the loss of any part of their baggage, save a few tents which were abandoned for want of carriage. After his return, an attempt was made to effect a junction at the Lahore gate of the city with some troops from the Bala Hissar; but Major Swayne, who commanded the detachment, met with such opposition that he fell back upon cantonments, and this unfortunate commencement added fresh fuel to the flame of insurrection. The hope of quelling it even at this early period, waned faster and faster, and an order was despatched to General Sale to return to Cabul, and to General Nott to dispatch reinforcements from Candahar; and thus passed the second day, the 24 November.

By an act of unaccountable indelicacy, the Commissariat stores had been left in a separate fort at some distance from the cantonments, with Mahomed Sherif's fort and the King's garden lying between. By an act of still greater indelicacy, this fort, which had been entrusted to a young officer and a hundred men, was not reinforced during the 2d or 3d of November, nor was any effort made to bring the provisions and ammunition into the cantonments. On the 4th, the enemy took possession of Mahomed Sherif's fort, which lay within a hundred yards of the cantonment,—and of the royal garden, and laid siege to the Commissariat fort. Lieut. Warren who commanded it, earnestly represented the danger of his position. The General immediately determined to abandon the fort with all its stores, and sent Ensign Gordon to bring off the little garrison. The party was driven back and the Ensign killed. A second party consisting of two Companies of the 44th, was sent out for the same object. A destructive fire was opened on them from Mahomed Sherif's fort and the Garden; Captains Swayne and Robinson were killed, two officers wounded, and the party retired to cantonments. Capt. Boyd, the Commissariat officer, hearing of the General's intention to abandon the fort, represented that there were only three days' provisions in the cantonments; that if the supplies in the Fort were lost, the troops must be exposed to starvation; and the enemy inspired to an irrepressible degree. The General, on this, sent orders to Lieut. Warren to hold out the fort to the last extremity. He sent back word that the enemy was pressing him so closely that he could not hold out much longer, and that his men were deserting him. At nine that evening an assembly of officers was held at the General's, when the Ensign came in and stated his conviction, that unless Mahomed Sherif's fort was taken that very night, we should lose the Commissariat fort and all the provisions and ammunition. The General alluded to the disasters of the morning, and approved every suggestion to expose the troops to a second risk. Hours were lost in deliberation which ought to have been devoted to action. At length at five in the morning of the 5th Nov. orders were given for a detachment to advance, but it was dawn before they got under arms; and just as they were on the point of marching, it was reported that Lieut. Warren had been obliged to abandon the fort and had brought off his men through a hole in the wall. This was, says Lieut. Byre, the first fatal blow to our supremacy in Cabul. It is

impossible to read the record of this insurrection and its fatal result, without feelings of burning indignation. As soon as the fort was evacuated the enemy rushed in and plundered it. A cry was raised in the Bala Hissar in the morning that the Commissariat Fort was lost. The officers and men hurried to the top of that fortress, when with the naked eye "the melancholy and heart rending sight was visible. Grain, wine, homesteadly sealed provisions, and stores of every kind, were thrown over the wall, and seized and carried off by the enemy below. The King was dreadfully agitated, and turning to the Vizier said, "the English are mad," and never did the old man utter a truer sentence. In consequence of the loss of the Commissariat stores, the party which had been prepared to go against Mahomed Sherif's fort was halted till midday. Lieut. Byre was appointed to work the Howe Artillery guns, under cover of which Major Swayne with the storming party, was to enter the gate. The guns were brought into play and continued to fire for twenty minutes, but Major Swayne, instead of rushing forward, remained stationary, under cover of a wall by the road side. The General, who was watching the operations, seeing the fire from the guns slackened for want of ammunition, recalled the party; and thus left the enemy to triumph in our disgrace. Our troops became disheartened, while the enemy gained confidence as rapidly as we lost it; and as Lieut. McNeill justly observes in his narrative, they themselves have since said, that the events of this day did more harm to our cause than all the others put together. The minds of the wavering were decided against us; the Kafilbashas, seeing our weakness and inefficiency, joined our opponents, while "the report of the imminence of the plunder taken from the Feringees spread like wildfire through the country, and the ploughman fled his plough, the shepherd his flocks and all ranks hurried to the cantonment, to share in the booty and spoil of the English dogs." From this day forward the insurrection may be considered as having become general.

(To be continued.)

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

— The Singapore Free Press, of the 18th of April, gives a long and painfully interesting account of the imprisonment of five Roman Catholic French Missionaries by the authorities of Cochin China who subjected them to the grossest indignities, and to severe torture, to induce them to abjure the religion of Jesus. They were at length rescued from the hands of their savage persecutors by the Commander of the French ship of war, *L'Hercule*, who threatened, if they were not released, to sail up to the capital and bombard it. We gather from this account that the present occupant of the throne is as bitterly opposed to the spread of Christianity as his predecessor was, who persecuted the Christians, and broke up their establishments, and obliged the Vice Apostolic, the late amiable Bishop Taberd, to fly for his life.

— Letters and papers from Moulmein to the 17th of May have been received. Major Broadfoot had begun his Government with a demonstration of rigor, which in the opinion of some was highly necessary, and according to others, altogether unwarlike. We are anxious to avoid mixing ourselves up with the discordant politics of Moulmein, having the highest respect for the abilities and energy of the new Commissioner, and scarcely less esteem for friends whom his measures may affect. *Fetters* last night always to be the motto of every functionary, whether supreme or subordinate. The pretentious connection of the Moulmein Chronicle with the Government of the

place has been firmly dissolved on the ground that the language in which our contemporary sometimes indulged regarding Tharwaddy, being translated to that illustrious prince, served to alienate his mind from the Government with which it was supposed to originate.

— The appointment of Mr. G. R. Clerk, as Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces, is so confidently stated in all the papers, that there can no longer be any room to doubt it. A more appropriate appointment could not have been made. Mr. G. R. Clerk is, by universal suffrage, the ablest public functionary in the North West, and the interests of those provinces could not have been placed in better hands. The appointments which Lord Ellenborough has made are the glory of his administration; not merely because they have been made upon the purest principles, and because all private interest has been sacrificed to public considerations, but because the selections themselves have been so happy, and have reflected so much credit on his Lordship's discernment. Within twelve months from the present time two situations in Council will become vacant, by the retirement of Mr. Bird and Sir W. Cassam. It was at one time supposed that Sir Henry Pottinger would have succeeded Sir William, but he occupies too important a post in China to quit it. The claim of no individual stands higher for one of these vacancies than that of Mr. Clerk, and his elevation to the Lieutenant Governorship may also be considered as the precursor of his entering Council.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

— The Delhi Gazette reports the receipt of a return which gives the distribution of the Civilians in the Western Provinces, and it stands thus:

Secretary to Government,	1
Judges and Register of the Sudder,	4
Members and Secretary of the Sudder Board,	3
Special Commissioners for Resumption of Revenue,	2
Accountant of the Agrs Government,	1
Civil Auditor,	1
Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit,	8
Civil Judges,	20
Magistrates and Collectors,	31
Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors,	25
Assistant to Magistrates and Collectors,	4
Collectors of Customs,	130

Thus it would appear that two-thirds of the whole body of unmovable servants are employed in collecting the revenue and keeping the peace; and that the important department of Civil Justice is superintended by twenty individuals, being less than six of the whole number, and that not a single Civilian is training up for this important division of labour, excepting the Register of the Sudder Courts.

The *Workers* of this morning allude to the paragraph which appeared in the *Panasy Gazette* of the 24th May, which announced that a new Steamer of 500 tons and 200 horse power was actually on her way from England to the Straits to be employed in the conveyance of packets and passengers to and from those settlements. Messrs. Mackay and Co. some time since formed a joint Stock Company for the construction of such a vessel, and a recent mail informed us that she was on the stocks; but it must be twelve if not eighteen months before she will arrive, and by that time the new vessel will have secured all the patronage of the Straits.

The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* says, that the total number of men who have registered themselves as Emigrants to the Mauritius is 830. Yet in the same paper we are informed that the *Mentor* had already sailed with 294, and that the *Argente Jume* was to sail on that day the 23d, and to take no fewer than 910 emigrants. This must be a misprint. But it is evident that the number of emigrants from Bombay is not in-

considerable. Altogether we should think that 6000 must have gone away from the three ports. Yet the planters are crying out about the harvest of the season. Before Godwin was executed to them, it was the want of labour which affected the property of the Colony; now there are labourers in abundance sent; yet the depression of trade has not ceased.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

— The *Tenasserim* Steamer has at length arrived. Many fears were entertained for her safety owing to a very foolish report spread by the Bombay papers that she parted from the *Chimayur* in a gale of wind and had not reached Aden when that vessel left it.

— By the *Tenasserim* information has been received of the safe arrival of the *Hindostan* Steamer at Aden on the 6th of May, having left Calcutta at midday on the 20th of April. The only misfortune on board was that their store of ice was exhausted just as they left that port. We who have now been deprived of that necessary of life, for such it may be called, can fully sympathize with our brethren in adversity, though the proposition soon reaching the "Hills and Valleys of merry old England," may well have compensated for this misfortune.

— The Bombay papers state, that the *Scindian* steamer had returned to that port from Kerales where she landed part of the Highlanders. The weather, which at this season of the year is expected to be very boisterous, was exceedingly favourable to their landing. The sea was smooth, and so inconceivable was experienced.

— The *Madras* *Quarterly* of the 29th of last month informs us that that day was the limit for paying up the Capital of the Chartered Bank, and that not the least doubt was entertained, that the whole sum of thirty lakhs of Rupees would be paid before the period expired.

— The Doab Canal, one of the greatest and most important public works projected since we acquired the sceptre of India, is said by the *Delhi Gazette*, to be nearly at a stand for want of funds. The work was commenced when Government was obliged to resort to a public loan; but we were subsequently informed that a sum of Two lakhs had been appropriated to it. Whether this sum is exhausted, or whether the payment of it has been withheld, we are not told; but from whatever cause the suspension arises, it is greatly to be deplored. The vacuum created by the Afghan war in our finances is rapidly filling up. And with a generous confidence in the future resources of India, his Lordship might order 50,000 £ to be devoted to it with perfect safety.

— The port of Madras has been visited by a very heavy gale. It appears to have commenced on the 29th of May, when all the vessels in the roads shipped their cables and stood out to sea. They were all more or less damaged; but the *Union* brig has been totally lost with four of her crew. By dint of great exertion from pumping and throwing cargo overboard, she was kept afloat until the 31st, when, unfortunately while in a sinking state, the *Union* went in sight and made towards her, just in time to save the Commander and crew from a watery grave.

— An astrologer of great reputation at the Court of the Mah. Rajah Shere Singh has, we are told, recently arrived in Calcutta from Lahore. He had several opportunities of seeing Lord William Bentinck, Sir Alex. Burnes, Sir W. Massingbergh, Sir C. Wade, Mr. Clerk, and others. His extensive knowledge of astrology has induced many learned pundits and many merchants to visit him in our metropolis. On Saturday last, he had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Bird, and was rewarded with every mark of courtesy.

— We have copied from the *Delhi Gazette* a very interesting statistical report of the city drawn up by the Cutwal, which does great credit to his industry. The population which was estimated to be 300,000, is brought down by actual reckoning to 150,000, of whom 95,000 are

Hindoes, and 54,187 Mahomedans. The number of Hindu Schools is 91; of Persian 29.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

— The *Star* of yesterday mentions a fact, of which we have been some days in possession, that Mr. George Thompson has accepted the post of envoy from the Emperor of Delhi to Queen Victoria, before whom he is to lay a statement of the grievances under which his Majesty labours. The states, the monthly allowance as One Thousand Rupees; and the travelling expenses from Calcutta to Delhi, and from Delhi to Calcutta, three Thousand Rupees. We have heard them fixed at Twelve Thousand. We hope Mr. Thompson will take the precaution of having a better guarantee for the remuneration than his Majesty's word. Raja Rammohun Roy was thus employed by the descendant of Timur under a solemn engagement for the payment of a specific sum. His son was long a sailor at the Imperial Durbar for the same due to the Raja, but he died in vain, and the money, so far as we can learn, has never been paid to this day.

— The papers of this morning give full particulars of the voyage of the *Tenasserim*, and of the reason, of her protracted voyage. It arose from defects in her boilers which, though of copper, and though placed in her only eighteen months ago, are very faulty. This is very surprising. Good copper boilers ought to last five years without repairs. The copper boilers of the *Diene* steamer, when condemned some time ago, were found perfect, though they had been in use twenty years. The *Ensign* has taken up the subject discussed by one of our correspondents last week, relative to the navigation of the rivers; and reveals to us that the Government receive two lakhs of Rupees for keeping open the navigation of the river, and expend one fourth of that sum on the undertaking. Yet the rivers are closed nearly half the year; and we believe our contemporary is perfectly right in saying, that if no efforts were made by Government the navigation would be equally open. At any rate, the toll ought to be reduced to the level of the expenditure.

— The *Delhi Gazette* of the 27th states that the Ameer Shere Mahomed had taken up a position four miles to the north of Hyderabad with 10,000 men, and that Sir C. Napier intended to do battle with him as soon as the European reinforcements arrived.

— The *Harkara* publishes letters from Ferozepore, which state that Captain Thomas, the Political Agent at Bhawalpore had succeeded in lowering the duties levied on commerce both by land and water. Where ten Rupees were formerly taken on each camel and twenty Rupees on each bullock, the sum now taken is, in the instance *Uo* Rupees, in the other, Two Rupees.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

— The last number of the *Christian Intelligencer* states, that two girls removed from a Protestant School to the Loretto House, have been rescued from thence because an attempt was made to procure them. These facts were stated in a letter to us a week or two ago by a correspondent, who signed himself a *Protestant*, but we did not feel ourselves at liberty to publish them, partly because the letter was not authenticated, partly because we thought it indelicate to implicate the parents of the children without their consent in any discussion which the publication of the facts might involve.

— The *Englistman* has published with its issue of this morning a lithographed representation of the Company's Medalion of Sir Isaac Brunel, supported by one of the Tunnel excavators, the figure of Brunel himself as he appeared during his progress through the Tunnel, and the ceremony of opening the Tunnel, which has immortalized his name. The head is a noble Roman head and bears a strong resemblance to some of the busts which are in the marble hall at Government House.

— The last intelligence from Scinde is contained in the *Gentleman's Gazette*, just received from

Bombay. The large army of 10,000 men which Shere Mahomed was said to have assembled with in two or three marches of Hyderabad, and with which he was to do battle a third time with Sir Charles Napier, for the cause of religion, has dwindled down to 3000 men, and they are said to be in the vicinity of Sukkar, and to be pursued by all Moind, a chief favourable to our interests. The Scindian and Beloches chiefs are said to be daily sending in proposals for terms, and are anxious to live with us on terms of peace.

— Capt. Hilce, the Master Attendant at Madras, has just issued a very valuable paper, containing instructions to Captains of ships, going up the English channel. It explains fully the cause of the melancholy loss of the *Reliance* and the *Coyager*, and gives such an ample description of the French coast, of the dangers to be avoided, and the lights by which the dangers are indicated, as cannot fail to prove highly useful to all those who have occasion to navigate the Channel.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

— The *Harkara* informs us that the Rajah Ramesh Roy, who has got a young Durwan Subah at Andoul, is getting up an address of thanks to Lord Ellenborough for his consideration to the Hindoes in the matter of the Sonmuth Gate. We believe, this is the same Rajah who was brought before the Supreme Court for maltreating an Editor. He had much better let the matter alone. Neither the subject nor the individual can be peculiarly gratifying to his Lordship.

— The *Bombay Times* states, that Capt. Harle, who recently returned from an embassy to Astrakhan, where he resided for nearly two years, was instrumental in liberating more than seven thousand slaves. He is now on his way to England with a large collection of rare curiosities from that country.

— The *Agre* *Chitab* states, that Lord Ellenborough would willingly have put off the party he had got up at Agre, for the Queen's birth day; but that it would have been an acknowledgement of his feeling sore. Every one, says the *Journal*, knew that his Lordship had received a notification in his Government, and they felt uneasy at the party; but he exerted himself, and as if by magic dispelled this feeling and raised the spirits of his guests, and every thing went off with great eclat.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Cash.	Rs.	As.
Baboo Hemnath Roy	to	Sept. 1845	10
T. C. Hutchinson, Esq.	to	April, 1846	20
Mr. A. R. Deouza	to	May, 1845	10
W. H. Brown, Esq.	to	March, 1844	20
Messrs. Barrett and Co.	to	May, 1844	20
Henry Randolph, Esq.	to	Idem	20
Major F. Pottinger	to	Aug. 1845	20
Capt. G. M. Sizer	to	April, 1844	20
J. Alcock, Esq.	to	May, 1844	20
John J. S. Butler	to	May, 1844	20
Baboo Nundlal Singh	to	July, 1845	10
Krishnoo Kishoreo Nee-			
Rev. C. Kerksey	to	Sept. 1845	10
Rev. J. P. Mowbray	to	May, 1844	10
Capt. A. Cunningham	to	Dec. 1845	20
G. F. Froude	to	1844	40
Capt. E. Ommamney	to	Oct. 1845	20

TESTIMONIAL

To the Memory of the late Sir W. Hey Macleod, Bart.

The Union Bank has kindly consented to receive the following contributions:—
 T. Struben, Esq. Rs. 607 3
 H. Brownlow, Esq. 30
 Capt. M. R. W. Esq. 100
 W. H. Secord, Esq. 100

Calcutta, 3rd June, 1848.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

The Rev. W. W. Evans, as Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, begs to acknowledge the following sums:—
 M. H. Gubbins, Esq. per *Friend of India*, 100

June 8, 1843.]

W. F. Gilmore, Esq.	16	0	5	P. M. of the 23th of April, at the time of our
J. W. Temple, Esq. <i>Bombay</i> , ..	32	0	leaving, the <i>Cleopatra</i> had at least 6 or 7 miles the	
E. Cockburn, Esq.	8	0	start of us. The next morning at 8, she	
A. Deacons, Esq.	32	0	about a mile and a half of us, where she was	
J. Edwards Lloyd, Esq.	32	0	times gaining a little, and again losing until 11 A.	
Harrington Palmer, Esq.	10	0	M. of the 20th of May, when our boiler appeared	
G. F. Brown, Esq. <i>Bangalore</i> , ..	20	0	to fail. At this time the <i>Cleopatra</i> was good 7	
R. Smith, Esq.	8	0	miles an hour. At 8 P. M. she was	
D. B. Sykes, Esq.	5	0	of us 7 or 8 miles, and about 3 or 4 miles to the	
E. Boyle, Esq.	5	0	west of us; our engines stopped, and sail was	
J. Remmie, Esq.	30	0	put on the vessel, which might have been seen by	
A. Friend,	5	0	those on board the <i>Cleopatra</i> , had they taken the	
A. Turner, Esq.	10	0	open, (as she was plainly visible from us with the	
Friend at Delhi, per Dr. Yates, ..	16	0	naked eye, although she had no sail set,) and pre-	
Mr. King, for <i>Marat</i> ,	10	0	vented the apparently monstrous report that she	
Major Tomkyns, <i>Solomon</i> , ..	100	0	was inserted in the <i>Bombay Paper</i> . "Fears are en-	
			W. W. Esq.	

W. W. EVANS.

Calcutta, June 6th, 1843.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

DISSENT AND ECCLIASTICAL MOVEMENTS.
The Bishop of Calcutta and party arrived at Calcutta on Friday the 12th May, after a tedious voyage from Bombay. The following accounts of the incidents of the journey obtained by the Bishop at the Cathedral, on the 21th of the same month. The Rev. Messrs. Macaulay and Protheroe as deacons—the latter in labour of mind—arrived in connection with the Clergy Aid Society. The latter amongst the Hill Tribes at Rajpoot, near Simla, in connection with the Simla Mission—Rev. J. H. B. D. has reached Simla in improved health.—Messrs. Johnstone and W. Dawson were sent apart to the Missionary work in connection with the London Society's Mission in the Malabar Presidency, and have been during the month.—We announce with regret the deaths of Mrs. Constock of the American Baptist Mission, on the 21st April, and of Mrs. Simmons of the American Baptist Mission, at Tollymore, on the 2nd May. The Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynes were (D. V.) to sail for India on the 15th of May.—Mr. May, formerly of the London Society's Calcutta Mission, died recently in America.—Rev. T. Jackson of Stockwell, London, we believe, the only surviving founder of the London Missionary Society in the world, died in the month of March last.—Mrs. Bayne, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Bayne, formerly pastor of the Lill Base chapel, has entered into her rest.—The Rev. Messrs. Bennett and May, of the Berlin Missionary Society, have been chosen Chaplains for their labours. May the Lord bless them and make them a blessing to the people of their country and long neglected city.—*Ed. Christ. Obs. for June 1843.*

THE DOGAL CAVAL.
We greatly regret to learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the operations for carrying on the only really great public work that has ever been attempted by the British Government of India, has not, as yet, brought to a stop, but so seriously checked and limited as to render them almost useless. We allude to the Dab Canal, a work which if completed would confer eternal honour on those who originated and supported it. The warm interest taken in this matter by the late Governor-General is well known, notwithstanding the demands upon his attention and treasury caused by a continued and expensive campaign. On the arrival of the present Governor-General all proceedings were suspended on the plea of the necessity of applying all the resources of the Government to bringing the war to a close—this was done, our objects were gained and our troops returned in triumph; peace was proclaimed in Asia, and the Governor-General, having no longer any excuse, rendered four lakhs of rupees annually disposable for carrying on this work. To those interested in the welfare of the country this was a source of satisfaction and rejoicing, but such enjoyment was not to be of long continuance; again his Excellency changed his mind and we learn from the *Gazette* the sum made available is reduced to two lakhs for the present, a sum so inadequate to the purpose as to be almost useless.

The *Gazette* alludes to indignation that the measure in question meets little favour in his Excellency's eyes because it originated with his predecessor; we do not believe in this exactly, but we do believe no man would have been so unwise with himself to ever meet any very warm support from him.—*Calcutta Star, June 3.*

THE TEMASAR.
We have arrived here at last in the *Temasari*, after a tedious, and boisterous voyage, which we expected would have been much shorter, on account of the excellent sailing the vessel made from Bengal to Suva, but we have had quite a chapter of disasters.

The *Cleopatra* left Suva at 9 30 P. M. and we at

to be called pukka. The register of ships shown 8,720, of which, however, only 7083 are occupied by dealers. The number of inhabitants is 120,668 repeating the magnitude of the numbers which have in several instances, stated the population of Delhi at not less than 500,000. Of these, 65,262 are Hindoos, and 64,157 are Mussulmans. The inhabitants of the Palace were not included in this census, but they cannot be numerous as almost every servant of the actual residents passes the night with his family in the Palace, returning to his duties in the morning. Of these, 34,311 women, 9,800 boys, and 7,787 girls. Of the Mussulmans 21,865 are men, 23,313 women, 10,600 boys and 8,800 girls. The number of sailors of note is stated at 20, and that of celebrated physicians, a class of person in high estimation with the natives of all castes, 21. There is a copiousness in the returns furnished to us, not apart from the number of noblemen residing in Delhi, but it has not been filled up. There are 91 Hindoos and 29 Parsian scholars; 51 burial grounds, two public parks, and lastly 607 wells, of which 353 give good water, that in the remaining 255 being brackish and bad. Of extensive gardens the number is ten.

It would be very satisfactory if similar returns could be obtained of the principal towns throughout the country, as they would tend to bring out the nature of the population of Hindostan to some thing within the grasp of our knowledge, so long since the inhabitants of Calcutta itself were currently set down at nothing less than 600,000 souls, though the actual number of the city calculations have reduced the real number to less than one third. The number of inhabitants in most of the large towns has been greatly overestimated, and would be satisfactory in other respects, if more like accuracy, which could easily be accomplished as in the present instance, by means of the police authorities. We have, in addition to the above stated statistical details, been furnished others showing the division of labour, the number of traders, merchants and other particulars which will prove interesting and shall be hereafter given as they are communicated to us.—*Delhi Gazette, May 24.*

MR. BLUNDELL.

The H. C. Steamer, *Enterprise*, arrived at Amherst on Sunday last, having on board Major Blundell, appointed to the command of the 2nd of these Provinces. He came up to town and landed on Monday under the same salute. We do not know what any arrangements will be made for his office of Government. Mr. Blundell, our former Commissioner, embarked this morning on board the *Enterprise*, to proceed to Calcutta, and from thence to his appointment as Governor of the Straits. Mr. Blundell's long Commissionerhip has been a period of great prosperity to these Provinces. Their increase in population, wealth, and revenue, has scarcely a parallel in any other section of the Company's possessions. This condition of the Provinces we believe is owing chiefly to the mild administration of Mr. Blundell, his impartial justice towards all classes of the people, and his lenient and considerate demeanour towards the natives of the country, which has impressed them with a sense of security both in person and property, which they never could enjoy under Burmese rule. All his public acts, so far as we have been able to observe them, have had a direct tendency, to do to the people as much as they could, and to the object of his government was their benefit.

The liberal terms which he proposed to the Supreme Government, and which were approved in the form of a Government Notification, on which individuals might possess themselves of large tracts of land for cultivation, the Regulations for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the strong interest which he manifested in all attempts to promote civilization, and to develop the resources of the country, are the proofs of his official regards for the prosperity of the Provinces, and of his desire to attach the native population to the Government under which they were great progress was made in the removal of the causes and oppression of the neighbouring kingdoms. The native population, with that feeling of regret which is not in any respect incompatible with the strongest attachment, and hope in the well known character of his successor, regard the departure of Mr. Blundell as the end of an old and long association with both the Government of official duty and by a familiar knowledge of their language, was ever ready and capable, without the intervention of any one, to make himself fully acquainted with the feelings and wishes of these people, and to be able to express the character of the complaints of all who sought justice at his hands. We believe there are few public servants who have been so much beloved and respected by the natives under their Government.

STATISTICS OF DELHI.

The following interesting statistical details relating to this city have been prepared by the Kotwal of Delhi, and are given in his country. The city of Delhi, with reference to its political arrangements, is divided into a Kotwalies and 12 Thannas; the duties of which are performed by 4000 men, 12 Thannas, and 1400 Bar-kundans, besides an establishment of 2500 Nijabes under a Jemadar, two Nijab and 14 Duffadars. These are all paid by the Government. There are 4000 families who are the owners of the city, and may be described in the same category with the almost extinct class of parish watchmen as houses. The number of gates usually mentioned in all books by travellers, originate from the writers, copying one from another in seven, but in reality eleven; of which we give the names: the Khatwas, Jakhos, Khatwas, Badkhanas, Afsarwahas, Torkotomas, Delhi, Najafgarh, Nigrah, Lall, and Kaila. The last four are on the river side.

The number of streets within the walls is 577; of these eleven are described as main streets; they have 246 Mahomedan Mosques, 140 Hindoo Temples and 23,463 dwelling houses, of which 17,668 are of sufficiently solid materials to sustain them

and jurisdiction as Mr. Blundell.—*Moulmein Chronicle*, April 18.

A correspondent at Moulmein writes:—Immediately on the arrival of the new Commissioner for these Provinces, Major Broadbent, the late Commissioner of Moulmein, who left in the *Nemeter* steamer via Calcutta to assume charge of the Government of Penang and Singapore. An address had been prepared by the British, Chinese, Mohl and other inhabitants of the place, which was to have been presented to Mr. Blundell the same day he left, expressive of the high sense they entertained of his exemplary, unobscured and successful conduct during a period of nearly twenty years he had remained amongst them in various civil situations, and the disappointment he not being able to present this address in consequence of his departure early in the morning, caused so great sorrow to the community in general, that a great number of the respectable native population crowded to his premises, and were just able to see him, as he was going to embark—they cried out he had been a kind friend and father to them, and hoped he would come again and live with them, or they would go and live with him at Singapore, and the Chinese seemed to feel his leaving so much that they declared that they had made up their mind to do so in the event of his not returning.

Mr. Blundell's loss will be long and severely felt in Moulmein. He possessed family early applied to Mr. Blundell for assistance, and he was a very industrious tradesman or man of business. To the poor he always gave liberally, and to assist people in business he frequently advanced from 1,000 to 2,000 rupees at a year or two, free of interest. No wonder then that this gentleman should have been so much beloved and respected; he possessed first rate talents and abilities and the conscientious and straightforward manner in which he was always known to transact his business, rendered him a most valuable public servant, and well deserving of Government. Hence has arisen the rapid increase of population, both Burmah, Naga, Chinese, &c. to these Provinces, and to induce which Mr. Blundell has certainly been the first and chief cause, giving every inducement to encourage trade any way in his power, and at the present moment Moulmein is in a flourishing condition, and capable of receiving large numbers of Chinese and alone to the amount of twenty lakhs, annually. The Exports are limited almost entirely to teak timber.

It must be confessed here that Mr. Blundell has been most fortunate in selecting as able Assistants to co-operate with him as Mr. Comandante and Doctor Richardson, who are both acquainted from long experience and residence with the country, manners and language of the people, and as Magistrates they are extremely valuable; indeed were it not for their possessing a thorough knowledge of the language, it would require at least double the number of Assistants to get through the business; for I should say there are here cases in the Police office in Moulmein during the week that there are in the Supreme Court, Court of Request and Police in Calcutta, in the same period.—*Col. Star*, June 2.

HUMANITARIAN TREATMENT OF PRISONER NINGOABIES BY THE CORVETTE

In the course of the week the French Corvette *L'Harvie*, commanded by M. L'Evêque, arrived at this port from Coochin-China, having on board five French Missionaries, and a large number of converts to the Catholic Missionaries already here, by whom they have been hospitably received. These reverend gentlemen are Messieurs Bureaux, Galy, Charrier, Miché and Durlas; all five of whom were detained in prison in Coochin-China, loaded with fetters, and suffering the most cruel treatment, when the *Harvie*, returning from her cruise to China, anchored in Tuen Bay, to demand their liberation.

The two first named, Messieurs Bureaux and Galy, had been in the prison, at April 1847, at a place in western Tongkin, about 420 miles distant from Hue, the Capital of the Coochin-Chinese empire. After being brutally knocked down, they were taken into the prison, and in which they were carried to the capital, which took them 40 days to reach; and where they were some time thirty times brought before the tribunals of different mandarins, and were cruelly scourged in the most inhuman manner, the blood springing from bloody stroke, and even the flesh sometimes flying in pieces under the lash. They were moreover three times brought before the French judges, which they were able to avoid without crime, and that it would be the happiest hour of their lives when they should be required to shed their blood for the sake of their blood

ward this punishment, at the time prescribed. The Mandarins used every means to compel these prisoners to renounce the religion of which they proclaimed themselves the ministers, and tried under the most sacred emblem of their faith, which the Missionaries only the more determined to resist, and when they were charged while they refused in the most energetic terms to comply. It was then proposed to them that they should marry, under the assurance that on that condition the King of Coochin China would pardon them for having come into his Kingdom without permission, a proposition which the pious Missionaries rejected with horror. They were at last condemned to death, and sentenced to decapitation in the early part of October, 1841, and to have their heads exposed on the end of a pike in the public Market for the space of three days. The judges were eager to have this sentence carried into execution, but the King made answer to their representations, "they shall die when I desire it." In Coochin-China, no sentence of death can be carried into effect without the sanction of the King himself, and on the present occasion it was opposed by his intended victims that this delay was attributed to certain calculations connected with the operations of the English force in China.

M. Charrier was apprehended on the 6th of October 1841, and like his brethren was put bare naked, in which they kept him for 10 days. He was publicly scourged at the Hall of the prefect, loaded with a heavy cage, or wooden collar, of forty pounds weight, and a chain of iron round his waist, and was conveyed to the Capital, where he arrived on the 14th of November following. Respectfully but vainly urged to apostatize he refused to turn his back on the religion of his fathers, and his determined answers to the Mandarins—was condemned about the end of January, 1842, to death by decapitation. The King interposed in his case also, knowing by that time that there were French ships of War on the Coast of China.

Messrs. Miché and Durlas were not seized until the 10th February 1842, in a territory of the Kingdom of Pien, six days journey from the frontiers of Coochin-China. They were treated as the others, loaded down, deprived of their outer clothes, had their hands tied behind their backs, and a heavy cage round their necks, and after having been four times lashed by the hands of the executioners, were taken to the capital, where they were taken to the wooden collar and heavy fetters. Being brought before the tribunals, they were again scourged and bound with ropes in consequence of their refusal to apostatize, and to sign the false account drawn up by the Mandarins of their proceedings, to be laid before the King. These revolts of the interrogations they underwent, and the punishment, but as before, the King again prevented the execution of their sentence.

The account given by these French Missionaries of the interrogations they underwent, and the punishments they suffered, contains many curious and interesting details. They were confined in damp dismal cells, on a level with the ground, flanked either by prisoners, covered with vermin, from which it was impossible to keep themselves free.—Their allowance of food was limited to 20 porridge of rice a month, or rather poorly, as the meat was not removed, without either means to unhook it, or wood to cook it; so that they would have perished of hunger had it not been for the fact that the Government ordered some Native Christians, who found means to bribe the soldiers on guard, and introduce provisions into their dungeons. For the space of nine months they held out in the most heroic manner, and were allowed to wash them; and M. Miché having one day reproached the Mandarin with having for five months refused the small quantity of rice and the salt, which it is customary to give to the prisoners, the latter had the brutality to reply—"If you have neither rice nor money, eat earth;" and it is to be remarked that they had already robbed Messrs. Miché and Durlas of the money they had on them when apprehended.

The captivity of Messrs. Bureaux and Galy, had been in the prison, at April 1847, at a place in western Tongkin, about 420 miles distant from Hue, the Capital of the Coochin-Chinese empire. After being brutally knocked down, they were taken into the prison, and in which they were carried to the capital, which took them 40 days to reach; and where they were some time thirty times brought before the tribunals of different mandarins, and were cruelly scourged in the most inhuman manner, the blood springing from bloody stroke, and even the flesh sometimes flying in pieces under the lash. They were moreover three times brought before the French judges, which they were able to avoid without crime, and that it would be the happiest hour of their lives when they should be required to shed their blood for the sake of their blood

religion. This fortitude and resignation astonished their judges, as well as all those who witnessed it. "Why do you not cry, why do you not weep when you are loaded with these heavy chains?" the Mandarins said to another, "strangers probably possess some charms to deaden pain." More than three times the Mandarins heard the soldiers, who led them to the prison, to know where they had been beaten and insulted, and the Mandarins:—"They have themselves made out that they are not suffering."

Although the commander of the *Harvie* had received no directions from his government to effect the liberation of the Missionaries, he took upon himself the responsibility of demanding their surrender in the name of his government, and of the French nation, as fellow-countrymen groaning in irons, and whose cries he had heard. He wrote from Tuen to the chief Mandarins of the province requiring that the Missionaries should be given up to him, and had an immediate reply to the effect that there were no Frenchmen in Coochin-China. The commander of the *Corvette* then despatched a second letter in which he mentioned the names of each Missionary, and specified the date of their seizure; adding the threat that unless his requisition was complied with, he would at once proceed in his vessel to the capital, and there renew his demand in still more energetic language. The Mandarins, however, no longer persisted in his system of evasion, but offered some pretended explanation, he consented to deliver up the Missionaries. On the 12th of last March their names were sent to him, and on the 10th they were sent to the *Corvette*, the commander of which received them with all the enthusiasm of a fellow-countryman, and lavished on them all care and attention on their confinement. "Now, you are mine, you belong to me," he told them—"Yes, Monsieur le Commandant, we are now at your order. We shall comply with all your wishes," replied the Missionaries. The *Corvette* had not yet made ready for sailing when a letter came from the Right Reverend Bishop, the Vice Apostolic of Coochin-China, to the commander beseeching him to restore his Missionaries to him and land them at Sucho, a place southward where a small barque would be sent to receive them, and return them back to their Mission. M. L'Evêque was not a little astonished at this demand, but the Missionaries, as soon they heard the voice of their Bishop, replied that they were bound to those of his lordship, to obtain that favour from the commander, but this gentleman persisted in his refusal. When they reached Singapore the Missionaries repeated their request, earnestly back by their brethren in Singapore, to M. L'Evêque that he would be pleased to leave them here as liberty men, and as converts to Christianity. But the commandant declared energetically that he would never agree to the proposition, it being his resolution to deliver them to the French government, in the name of which he took on himself the responsibility to claim them from the King of Coochin-China;—nevertheless, after many entreaties he consented to leave in Singapore Messrs. Miché and Durlas, the former being destined by his superiors to superintend the Chinese college at Palo Penang, and the second suffering much in his health when at sea.

Messieurs Bureaux, Charrier and Galy are to sail for France in the *Harvie*. The Missionaries on board the *Corvette* came at the table of the *Reverend* Major, they received from the French government the greatest attentions these gentlemen endeavoring to make them forget their sufferings in Coochin-China. Messieurs Bureaux, Charrier and Galy held out in the most heroic manner, and were allowed to wash them; and M. Miché having one day reproached the Mandarin with having for five months refused the small quantity of rice and the salt, which it is customary to give to the prisoners, the latter had the brutality to reply—"If you have neither rice nor money, eat earth;" and it is to be remarked that they had already robbed Messrs. Miché and Durlas of the money they had on them when apprehended.

RAILWAYS.

The Statistics of Railways which appear in the publications devoted to the subject are often instructive and interesting, and as a sample of the information so conveyed, the following condensed table of the statistics of the Great Western Railway, 112 miles in length, produced in the first half-year after it was open throughout 270,000, or 2,318, average per mile; the Grand Junction Railway, 90 miles in length, at 1,000, average per mile; the Manchester and Leeds, 40 miles in length, 116,000, or 2,900, average per mile; the Manchester and Sheffield, 31 miles in length, at 90,000, or 2,900, average per mile; and the Great Western, 38,000, or 2,000, average per mile. The receipts of the four railways, comparing the figures for the first half of the year ending in December, 1841, increased on the average 80 per cent, the Birmingham receipts being 450,000, the Great Junction, 241,000, and the Manchester and Leeds,

[JUNE 8, 1942]

Ditto, Lieut. Wm. James Barker, 2nd May, 1942.
 26th Regt. N. I., Lieut. (Hon.) 2nd May, 1942.
 Hamilton Works.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 441. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, JUNE 19th 1848.

[Price 3 Cts. Rs. monthly, or Rs. 3s. yearly, if paid in advance.]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India begs to acknowledge the following donation:
From H. Brounlow, Esq. Co.'s Rn. 23, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

CHINA.—Intelligence has been received from China to the 8th of May. The good understanding which appeared to subsist between the Chinese Government and the British Plenipotentiary has not been interrupted by the death of the old Commissioner, Eliepoos. The Emperor had appointed Ke Ying his successor, and he was expected to reach Canton before the end of May, when the negotiations relative to the Tariff were to be resumed. There appears to be every prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of it.

The smuggling which has for some time been carried on in the river of Canton by some of the mercantile firms, in conjunction with the Chinese officers, had at length reached a point at which it appeared to call for the active interference of the Plenipotentiary. This smuggling the reader must not confound with the opium smuggling; it refers only to the legitimate trade of the port. The attempts which had been successfully made to evade the port dues, chiefly by smuggling goods during the night and from vessels which had paid the usual charges, were not only disgraceful to our national character, but threatened to obstruct the settlement of the Tariff. Sir Henry Pottinger, considered it impossible any longer to remain silent, and under the apprehension that the Chinese authorities might be led to suppose that he either censured or approved of these practices, wrote to the Governor General of Canton to assure him officially that such practices were totally at variance with the instructions and wishes of his Government, and that he should be happy to unite with his Excellency in putting a stop to the evil. His Excellency in reply to this communication stated, that there were no doubt good and upright men among the English merchants, but yet it was to be feared that "out of every ten there might be one or two given to deceit. The Honourable Plenipotentiary for his part gives no encouragement whatever to smuggling. Now that we are consulting together about a Tariff of Duties, I still more devoutly hope, that the Plenipotentiary will come forward with a plan of Rules and Regulations to be inscribed in our Code as a leading guide, how we may set together in searching and preventing abuses." The friendly feelings with which the Chinese now regard our Government and people, are not more apparent from this proposal to unite in the formation of a commercial Code, than from the very favourable estimate which the Governor General has so generously formed of the English merchants in China, of whom he considers that only one in ten, or at farthest one in five may be given to smuggling. It is to be feared that the proportion of those who have engaged in these dishonourable practices, is far greater than his Excellency has the idea of. Sir Henry Pottinger designates it a "coarse and disreputable system of wholesale smuggling, which he regards with deep regret

and unmitigated disapprobation. These are strong expressions, but not stronger than the enormity of the evil justifies. It seems incredible that gentlemen who pride themselves on sustaining the high and honourable character of British merchants, should deliberately engage in a system of disgraceful smuggling at Canton, from which they would shrink with abhorrence in London or Calcutta; and we can account for it only on the idea that the illegal traffic in opium, which has latterly been carried on with the ferocity of buccannery, has contributed in a great measure to obscure in their minds the distinction between right and wrong. The Plenipotentiary has announced to them his determination, on the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner, to devise means for bringing all parties, whether Chinese or Foreigners, to account for their share in the transactions; and to aid and advise the Chinese officers, as far as may be legal, in whatever measures they may adopt to eradicate these evils.

The Senior Officer at Chusan has issued a notice, declaring that no vessels should proceed from Chusan to Ningpo, Woosung, or Shanghai, till the settlement of the Tariff, and one of the papers received by this opportunity states that three vessels which had disregarded this order, had been seized. The *Canton Press* doubts whether the officer has any right to issue any such orders, or to act upon them. But if this be the case, the authority of Her Majesty's representative in China, who is invested with all the powers necessary for the Superintendant of Trade, must be merely nominal.

The papers also state, that one of the richest, the most influential, and the most honourable firms in China had fitted out for the eastern ports, two armed schooners, bearing the American flag, and laden them with opium. It is added, that other vessels of a similar character, and under the same protection, might shortly be expected in China. Thus the embarrassment which the question of the right of search has occasioned on the coast of Africa is about to be reproduced on the Coast of China. According to the doctrine of the President of the United States, no English ship of war has a right to board a vessel which hoists the American flag, to ascertain whether she be bona fide American property or not. The American Government has declared the slave trade, piracy; and it is a crime according to the republican Code; but the attempt to sell opium at the various ports of the Chinese empire is in the eye of the American law, no crime; and American vessels of war have no authority to prevent it. The vessels laden with the drug and protected by the star spangled banner may therefore bid defiance equally to the naval forces of England and America; and thus every effort to prevent the traffic, is baffled by new contrivances.

THE DONATION TO JAGGUNNATH'S TEMPLE.—The arrangement made by Lord Auckland for the support of the temple of Jaggunnath upon the abolition of the Pilgrim Tax, has been the subject of a very acrimonious debate in the House of Proprietors, and a strenuous effort has been made to nullify it by those who are opposed to the connection of Government with

the shrines of idolatry. We find that a pamphlet has been also published in this matter by Mr. Strahan, formerly of Madras, but we have not been able to obtain a copy of it, and are therefore ignorant of the ground of his argument. It is not a little singular that a question on which the British Government has repeatedly legislated, should be involved in so much obscurity, and that the pledge said to have been given by the British Government, and which alone can have justified Lord Auckland's having perpetuated the donation, in the teeth of the Court's prohibition, should never yet have been discovered. As the subject is likely to be brought again under the consideration of the Home authorities, we propose to put together all the information we have been able to glean.

The Pilgrim tax originated with the old Hindoo dynasty of Orissa. Its sovereigns, we are told, devoted fifty lakhs of Rupees to the construction and embellishment of the temple, and we may naturally conclude, that they supported its establishment in corresponding splendor. The Mahomedan Government at first treated the image and its priests with the fury of iconoclasts; but they also found it eventually advisable to tax the pilgrims for the benefit of their treasury, and it is to be supposed that they gave enough of the crumbs of the tax to keep up the integrity of the establishment. The Mahomedans were succeeded by the Mahattas, and though the tax was not remitted by that Hindoo dynasty, yet a sum which has been assumed at 80,000 Rupees a year, was appropriated from the state treasury to the support of the idol. On the 18th of September 1803, the British authorities took possession of the temple. For two years they refrained from imposing any tax on the pilgrims, but being anxious to avoid all violent changes, they continued to supply the wants of the temple as they arose. The priests at this time enjoyed the revenue of the Sataish Haaz estates; the proceeds of a poll tax, which constituted one of the Bajer duties; and the benefit arising from the sale of the Muhaprasad, or food which had been offered to the idol. Whatever the priests demanded above these sums, was paid out of the land revenues. They doubtless enjoyed a golden harvest during these two years of our apprenticeship to the Government; for they appear to have received all they asked, and their demands were not therefore likely to be remarkable for their modesty. To check the increasing cupidity of the hierarchy at Pooree, it was judged necessary to come to some understanding with them in order to limit the expenditure of the Idol. The Commissioners for the affairs of Cutback, after having instituted a minute enquiry into the various items of expense at the temple, at length fixed the sum at 50,000 Rupees a year, besides bread cloth for the cars, which the Company, as they were then traders, supplied from their own warehouse.

There does not appear therefore to have been any other foundation for the annual donation, but the anxiety of the Commissioners to limit the demand on our treasury, which demand arose from no engagements with those who surrounded the country, or with the priests of the temple,

but from that confusion of disquisition which so often characterized our Government in the earlier stages of its existence in this country, and to which so much of its subsequent enlargement is to be attributed.

On the 28th of September, 1805, the fiscal arrangements of the province were promulgated in Regulation XII. of that year, and it was provided that "nothing contained in this Regulation should be construed to authorize the resumption of the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggunesth, the charitable donation in the office of certain Hindoo temples, called Unoochutree, and the allowance for the support of the Hindoo temple called Sootram Takoor's bare."

One of the two latter allowances we have no means of knowing; but the established donation to Juggunesth, could not then have been more than six months old. On the 3d of April, 1806, the Regulation which imposed a tax on pilgrims, was passed by Sir George Hildebrand, who had risen from the ranks of the service to the post of Governor General. In that Regulation we find it stated in Sect. 6, that the fees of the officers of the temple should be paid out of the funds which have been or may be assigned for the support of the temple. These are the only allusions to be found in the Regulations to the donation made by the British Government for its establishment.

When the pilgrim tax, from the proceeds of which this donation had been paid, was abolished, a new arrangement became necessary. The broad cloth for the three cars had been commuted into an annual payment of 1000 Rs., making the whole disbursement in the year preceding the abolition, 57,000 Rupees. The British treasure chest, which under the management of the priests had yielded to the temple establishment only 12,000 Rs., had been rendered more productive under the honest management of our own officers. The poll tax had been abolished with the Sayer. The sacred food, the Mahagruud, afforded a small income; but when these items were put together, they were found to fall short of the annual expenditure of 57,000 Rs. by 35,000 Rs. and Lord Auckland determined that this sum should form an annual charge on the territorial revenues.

We have therefore to enquire, whether Lord Auckland was bound by any pre-existing engagement to make a perpetual donation of 35,000 Rs. from the British treasury for the support of the temple. And the solution of this question will depend not so much on the terms of the original agreement between the Commissioners in 1805, and the Ministers of the shrine, as upon the construction which may be put on Regulation XII. of 1805, in which the existence of the arrangement is legislatively announced.

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the resumption of the established donation for the support of the temple." Do these expressions simply mean that at the time of the revenue settlement of the province promulgated in that Regulation, it was not the intention of Government to set aside the arrangement for the support of the temple which had recently been concluded, but that it was optional with Government at any future time to modify it by any subsequent enactment, or is it to be construed as giving a fixed and unalterable character to the donation, and bringing it within the category of vested rights? Did Government, by the enactment given in that Regulation, that it was not intended to disturb the ar-

rangement, tie up its hands from interfering with it in all time to come? It may be argued on the one hand, that if Government did not intend to give a legal sanction to the established donation, there could have been no object in alluding to it, and that the adoption of the word "established," imports a kind of perpetual obligation to the arrangement. On the other hand, it may be argued, that as the established donation is mentioned in conjunction with other charitable donations, which can scarcely have been considered as possessing a permanent character, the clause must be considered as simply announcing the views of Government at the time, and not as imposing an obligation on every future administration. There is abundant scope for the exercise of reasoning and acumen on both sides of the question, and we leave it to the ingenuity of others to divine the scope of the legislature. Considerable light might be thrown on the subject by ascertaining whether the charitable donation to certain Hindoo temples called Unoochutree, and the allowance for Sootram Takoor's bare, have been discontinued. We know not whether this has been the case, or not; but if it turns out that the other two donations have been modified, notwithstanding the declaration of that law, it must follow that the donation to Juggunesth is not unalterable.

It must be manifest that a shrine so celebrated as that of Juggunesth, which is the resort of wealthy pilgrims from all parts of India, can stand in no need of any support from the state. Superstition supplies ample funds for its own maintenance, and the assistance of Government can be claimed only on the ground that some of the legitimate revenues of a shrine have been resumed by public authority. It must be borne in mind that this "established donation" was legally recognized for the first time when Government had announced its intention to appropriate to its own use the revenues of the shrine. That Regulation (XII. of 1805) declared that a tax was about to be established on pilgrims. Within seven months, the arrangements of this tax were promulgated by authority. Government set up an establishment of its own for collecting the pilgrim tax, and carried the proceeds to its own treasury, and prohibited the ministers of the temple from exacting any sums of money from pilgrims. The donation to the temple, which was altogether gratuitous on the part of our Government during 1804 and 1805, became obligatory after that period. When all the funds from which the idol had been supported were thus taken possession of by Government, it was bound in reason and in justice to keep up the establishment by appropriating to its use a certain portion of the revenue which it derived from the temple.

In 1840 Government abolished the pilgrim tax; but continued to prohibit the officers of the temple from demanding of the pilgrims those contributions which the Regulation of 1805 designated their *vested fees*. These fees are the natural and indefeasible right of the Rajah of Khoorda as the lord of the temple. Every proprietor of every temple in India has a right to fix his own price on the enjoyment of those religious benefits which are supposed to belong to it. Every other temple in India enjoys the undisturbed exercise of its right in reason and in justice. It was by law withheld from the proprietors of the temple of Juggunesth in 1840, and Government is therefore bound, in equity, to give the shrine an equivalent for the annuity given in that Regulation. We conceive that as long as the ministers of the temple are deterred from demanding of

the pilgrims those fees, for its religious privileges which are their natural due, so long must the donation be continued. Whenever Government shall see fit to abolish Sect. 3 of Reg. 10, of 1840, which ordains that the "said Rajah of Khoorda shall not receive or allow to be received by any person connected with the Temple any payment other than such voluntary donations as may be freely offered from any person resorting to the said temple for the performance of religious ceremonies," and shall allow the Rajah to enter on the enjoyment of his natural rights, the donation from the state should cease.

There can be no doubt that the Rajah and the ministers of the temple, far from considering the withdrawal of the donation and the concurrent restoration of their right to demand the *usual fees*, as any violation of our pledge, would be "immersed in an ocean of joy," to use an oriental expression. And it is only with the proprietors of the temple that the pledge, on which the donation is supposed to rest, can have any thing to do. The pilgrims from various parts of India, who may be affected by this arrangement, will doubtless feel less satisfaction than the Ministers of the temple, at being obliged to pay for the performance of religious ceremonies at Juggunesth, as they do at every other shrine. But it is not a part of our position in India to take upon ourselves the payment of an equivalent for such religious fees, in order that the resort to an idolatrous temple may be rendered easy and inviting. The question is therefore brought within a very narrow compass; and the British Government, whatever construction may be placed upon the arrangements to which it becomes a party nearly forty years ago, may satisfy every obligation, and withdraw honorably from the construction by resuming to the proprietors of the temple the *Sanath* hereditary estates, the proceeds of the sale of the sacred food, and the privilege of collecting the *usual dues* from the pilgrims.

That the settlement made by Lord Auckland will not be allowed to stand, is beyond all doubt. The same party which constrained the Court of Directors, in spite of their repugnance, to relinquish their connection with idolatrous shrines, is now engaged to consummate the measure by abolishing this donation. That party is strong in numbers, but still stronger by its zeal and its indomitable perseverance. We have pointed out the mode in which we think our connection may be dissolved without any sacrifice of national honour, and with the highest satisfaction of the Priests. We have therefore only a few remarks to offer. The attack which has been made on Lord Auckland for this settlement, on the ground that it arose from his personal indifference to Christian truth and his partiality for idols, is any thing but just. His Lordship was obliged to consult and in some measure to act on the opinion of the local authorities of the district. They are believed to have strenuously resisted the abolition of the tax; and to have insisted on the grant of this monthly donation, when they found that the tax could not be repealed. Neither do we attribute their tendency to any foolishness for idolatry, but to that feeling of complacency for the religion of the country which is too apt to creep over the mind; and their anxiety to avoid any measure which might be disagreeable to the people placed under their guardianship. With such a predisposition, it was easy for them to persuade their own minds that there existed a pledge to support the establishment to the extent of 57,000 Rupees a year,

which by the lapse of forty years had acquired the strength of prescription. Whatever may have been their motives, it is certain that Lord Auckland acted upon their representations; and we must take when the subject is again before the Proprietors, they will, in justice to our late ruler, call for the correspondence of the local authorities with Government on this subject.

THE SUDDER COURT AGAIN.—The *Harkness* reports the decision of a case in the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, of the 24-Pergunnahs, on the 4th of the present, which is of very considerable importance, because it affects the value of all the existing Precedents and Constructions of the Sudder Court.

It appears that Messrs. Boyd and Co. instituted a suit against Mr. Henry Piddington for his share of the rum and sugar manufactory of the Court, and obtained a decree in their favour.

The Defendant appealed to the Sudder Court, and the case came on for hearing before Mr. Reid, one of the Judges, who remanded him simply to enquire whether the defendant at the time when the suit was instituted, or at any subsequent period, resided in Calcutta; and if so, to non-suit the case under Reg. III. 1788, Sect. 17.

The Section runs thus:—"The Dewanny Amdaris of the Zillah of the twenty-five Pergunnahs, is not to receive or entertain any suit, under any pretence whatever, relating to any land, house, tenement, or hereditament, nor any dispute regarding the boundaries of lands, houses, tenements, or hereditaments, situated within the town of Calcutta, (which, for the purpose of this rule, is declared to be bounded by a line drawn by the bridge and nullah of the bang-bazar, or cow-cross, the Mahant's enclosure, and the road adjoining to it continued to the westward of the Collingtree nullah, the Deringnullah nullah, and the river.) nor any suit whatever against a person who may be an inhabitant of Calcutta at the time the suit may be instituted, or may become a resident within the limits of the town after the suit may be commenced."

Mr. Smith, the attorney for the Assignees of Boyd and Co. stated that this Section had been relied on to refer only to personal actions of debt. He cited the Construction No. 991, which, in language not to be misunderstood, announces the concurrence of the Sudder Courts of Allahabad and Calcutta in the opinion, that suits of this nature, that is, suits for land or other real property, situated within the limits of the 24-Pergunnahs, and brought against residents of the Town of Calcutta, were cognizable in that Court. This doctrine was supported by a quotation from the Analysis of the Laws by Mr. Harrington, one of the highest legal authorities in the country. The attorney also appealed to the Court on the ground of reason and common sense; pointing out that under this no doctrine any person residing in the country against whom an action might be brought, had only to take refuge in Calcutta as soon as he had been served with a summons, to secure the plaintiff's being non-suited, and satisfied with his own and the defendant's costs.

The Principal Sudder Ameen replied, that according to C. N. No. 1073, whenever the Court there non-suited a case, and restricted the enquiry to a single point, the inferior Court was not at liberty to travel beyond the tenor of that order; that however reasonable or legal might be Mr. Smith's objections, he could not attend to them, since he was bound by the express directions of Mr. Reid's order, to limit himself to this

single enquiry, whether the defendant did at any time subsequent to the institution of the suit reside in Calcutta. Mr. Smith was obliged to acknowledge that Mr. Piddington, who was residing in the 24-Pergunnahs, when the action was brought against him, did subsequently go and reside in Calcutta. The Principal Sudder Ameen, therefore, in obedience to the injunctions of the Sudder Court, non-suited the plaintiff.

Such is the report of the case in the *Harkness*, but we cannot bring ourselves to credit it. There must be some error somewhere; either some point material to a right understanding of the case has been omitted, or Mr. Reid's order has been misunderstood. It is much easier to believe that the report is incorrect than that a single Judge, with whatever power he may be clothed, would thus deliberately set aside a rule in which both Courts had concurred, and one which could not be superseded without opening a door for the most glaring injustice. It is incredible that any Judge of the Court should have ruled that a defendant in an action for real property in the 24-Pergunnahs may baffle his creditors by simply crossing a certain conventional boundary, and taking up his abode in Calcutta. But there is more at stake than this single principle of law, important as it may be. This decision weakens the authority of the whole body of Constructions upon which hundreds and thousands of decisions are based. If that be law, say Lord, said Dunning to Lord Mansfield, I'll go home and burn my law books. You had better go home and burn them, was the tart reply. But if, as in the present case, a solemn decision of the two Supreme Native Courts, can be upset at any moment without ceremony, it will be of little use to read the one thousand three hundred and seventy-five Constructions of the Courts. They are waste paper, fit only for a bonfire. Till we have better information, we must therefore conclude that the report of the *Harkness*, which is evidently furnished by the party cast, has some material omission.

THE PAY OF DAROGAS.—It is generally reported, that a plan for increasing the pay of the Darogas has received the sanction of Government, and will be carried into effect without delay. It is said to provide for four grades of Officers in that department, the lowest of which will receive 25 Rupees a month, the second 50, the third 75, and the fourth 100 Rupees. It will also make the Darogas irremovable except by the decision of the local Government.

Such a measure has been long called for. The people have learned from bitter experience that their peace and comfort are more dependent on the character and conduct of the Darogas, than of any other officers. Against no body of men are the complaints so loud and deep; and these indignant complaints are not founded upon imaginary grievances. It is because the people have been so incessantly subject to the oppression and rapacity of these Police officers, that the reputation of the Daroga has become an object of terror, and his approach to a village a signal for every man to provide for his own safety. The Daroga has large power and little pay; and he is in a measure constrained by the necessity of his circumstances to turn his power into money, and make up, by unjust exactions, the allowance which Government denies him. The first step in reform is of course to remove the excuse for extortion. A Daroga says he cannot be honest and live. If he keeps a conveyance he has nothing left for food and raiment; and without a convey-

ance it is physically impossible for him to visit the villages where his presence is required by the orders of his superior. It has long therefore been evident that no small portion of the misery which the people have so bitterly and so generally complained of, is to be attributed to Government itself; which seems to have forgotten that to entrust underpaid officers with great authority is to make itself a party to the abuse of it. The increase of salary may not change the nature of the man; and he who has been accustomed to fleece the people while it appeared to him necessary for his subsistence, may continue the practice when it is necessary only for objects of personal indulgence. But it is indispensable to the character and dignity of Government that the excuse for this alleged necessity should be removed; and the present measure, adopted twenty years ago, and which has since been a source of Government has at length opened its ears to the voice of reason and common sense.

This new arrangement deserves much commendation, though it may leave room for further improvement. The salaries allotted to the two higher grades, are sufficient to secure them a decent, and with their simple habits, in some measure a gentlemanly maintenance. But neither 25, nor even 50 Rupees a month will support a Daroga, in a manner corresponding with the position he occupies in society. Immense sums of pay is to be granted for length of service, but it is not to be proportioned to the extent of responsibility. In some cases, the circle placed under a Daroga of 25 Rupees, will be larger than that allotted to one who may receive 100 Ru. The same temptation to extortion, and the same excuse for it, which forms the opprobrium of our present system, will therefore be perpetuated in the case of more than half the Darogas of the country. Their voracity will be passed amidst scenes of rapacity, and it is to be feared that the habits they contract while serving in the lower grades, will adhere to them after their elevation, and keep the general tone of official morality throughout the service, low. If it had been possible therefore, it would have been wiser to have raised the salaries of the lowest grade of officers to 60 or 70 Ru. a month; but we must not expect too much at once. We are too grateful to Government for having at length adopted the sound principle that salaries should be proportioned to duties, to quarrel with the limited application of it in the first instance. Time and experience will suggest further improvement, and the conviction which has led Government to take the first step will lead it gradually to the adoption of others.

The establishment of a graduated scale of allowances, as a reward for merit, will be found to work happily. Hitherto Government has been labouring to produce good, honest and efficient officers of Police, by working only on their fears; it has now resolved to try the stimulus of hope; and there can be no question that the combined operation of both motives will be far more effectual than the solitary motive of fear. It is to be hoped also that the increase of pay will raise the office itself in public estimation among the natives. At present the post of a Daroga, who has more work than pay, and more trouble than salary, with no hope of promotion, is held in contempt by all the respectable classes of society, and will consequently be accepted except in the most desperate necessity. Let us hope that the new system will bring men of education, family and character into the service, and thus enable Government to make the Darogahship a step to the

Deputy Magistrate. Certainly no man will be better fitted by local knowledge and experience for these higher offices than those who have served as Durges for eight or ten years.

THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY'S NEW SPELLING LAW.—We publish in a letter from a Member of the Calcutta Bible Society, a comment on the Protest of the Twenty-seven Missionaries against the new law of the Bible Society and on our remarks thereupon. We think we have met this champion of the Society in the lists before, and are therefore little surprised at the acerbic acid with which his observations are laid up. He is afraid that our minds are being under the influence of party feelings, and intimation; "he hints that "he is small where our weak party lies"—which is really supposed to be half the battle—He has "there is one question, namely, which he is sure will direct our judgment;" and that we evidently write under "the irritating influence" of a recollection of the controversy between the Bible Society and the Baptist body could not fail to produce. But he does not tell us with which body he puts the blame of a controversy which necessarily produced such irritating effects. We will endeavour to set him right about this acid controversy.

It is well known that the Serampore Missionaries, with whom we had the privilege of being associated as Colleagues while the Serampore Mission lasted, commenced the translation and printing of the Scriptures in the Oriental language before the Bible Society had an existence. Dr. Carey's translation of the New Testament into Bengali was presented to George the Third in the year 1806. The Bible Society rose in 1804, and soon after expressed a wish to co-operate with and assist our deceased Colleagues in their translation labours. A Corresponding Committee was accordingly formed, which consisted of three Churchmen and three Dissenters—Presbyterians were not then born. In 1811, Henry Martyn preached his well-known sermon in the Old Church, which led to the formation of the Auxiliary Bible Society, into which the Corresponding Committee was merged. From the earliest period of its undertaking, the only condition required by the Parent Society at home, or the Auxiliary Society in Calcutta, before assistance was granted to the version, was that it should be faithful to the original and correct and idiomatic in its style. No question was asked about the mode in which any particular term was translated. Hence the word *happiness*, was translated by Martyn, by Killerton, by Thompson, and by the Serampore Missionaries in that mode which appeared to each of them best calculated to express the sense of the original. The latter of course translated it by a word which signified, *inmersion*.

Sometime about 1839, some of the Missionaries in Calcutta remonstrated with the Bible Society against the consequent use of versions in which the word was translated in a manner which did not accord with their own views of the ordinance, and they requested the Society both here and at home to direct that *apocryphal* version should be the word untransliterated. The Parent Society was compelled by the pressure from India to give in to these views, and they addressed Dr. Carey and his Colleagues on the subject, requesting that the word *happiness* should be given as in the English version. They declined to comply with this new requisition. They represented

that the Society had hitherto acted upon a *Calcutta* spirit, and allowed each translator to follow his own conscientious convictions in this matter; that, if the Calcutta Missionaries objected to assist in the circulation of copies of the Scriptures in which the term was rendered by a word which signified *inmersion*, the Society ought to assist them to print versions which they could conscientiously distribute. They reminded the Society that half the versions which they printed for distribution on the Continent of Europe, had the term translated—and by a word which corresponded closely with that used at Serampore. They considered it unjust that there should be one rule for the west, and another for the east; and that the Society should insist on conditions in Asia, which they had not the courage to propose to the Bible Societies in Europe.

The Parent Society however resolved to adhere to its new law, and wrote to inform Dr. Carey that he could expect no further assistance from them. Dr. Carey had just been assigned to the tomb when the letter, which would have cut him off from all further connection with the Society, with which he had been connected for thirty years, reached Serampore. Dr. Marshman was at the time one of the Secretaries to the Calcutta Bible Society; and though he had been subject to such indignity, resolved not to withdraw from it. He considered it an instrument of great good in this heathen land; and he determined, at every sacrifice of personal feelings, to continue to give its operations all the assistance in his power. In these views he had the concurrence of his colleagues. Within three years after these events, he also was called to his reward, and the Serampore Mission ceased to exist as a public and organized body. Our correspondent will be able to judge from this simple narrative whether the controversy is likely to have left any such feeling of rancour in our minds as to influence every discussion in which the Bible Society may be concerned. We appeal to him as a Christian minister whether it is generous to taunt those who under such provocations, have invariably abstained, even from complaint, with writing under the influence of party feeling, prejudice and irritation, when they have occasion to discuss a question in which the same general principle of liberty is involved. We have since learned that the Bible Society in London have manifested the same inflexibility towards the Baptist Missionary Society, who have consequently been constrained to establish a Translation Society in their own denomination. With the controversy as carried on by them, we have no personal connection; though we still continue to think that in adopting one rule for the West, and another for the East, the Society has shown little sense of justice; and that in making a demand on those who were supposed to be too weak to resist, which they did not venture to make of those in Europe who it was well known would have scouted the proposal to alter their versions, they have exhibited little dignity of character. The only feeling which the controversy excites in our mind is one of regret for the inconsistency of the Bible Society. From that body we have nothing to ask; nothing to hope; and nothing to fear. If we could view the controversy in connection with the interests of the Baptist Mission in the East only, which at this Presidency embraces 61 Missionaries, while all other Protestant Mission put together number but 14, we should at once pronounce the action to be suspicious rather than the reverse;

for it has led to the publication of twice the number of copies of the Scriptures, with the word translated by a term which signifies *inmersion*, than could have been expected if no separation had taken place.

We are sorry that this explanation has occupied so much space, as to leave us little room for the main object of this discussion. The Bible Society has for thirty years sanctioned a particular mode of writing the name *Jesus*. It has now taken another view of the case, and considers the old mode "opposed to the mind of the Spirit as revealed in scripture," and has resolved not only to adopt a different mode of spelling it, but to enforce its new views by refusing assistance to the printing of any version in which the new spelling of this word is not adopted. Twenty-seven missionaries of all denominations, have entered their protest against the innovation and are at issue with the Society. What then is to be done? We answer without hesitation, Let the Society yield. It is the strongest party, and there will be magnanimity in the concession. The Society ought to be exceedingly cautious how it creates impediments to the progress of divine truth, by exalting matters of indifference into matters of conscience. Granting that the spelling of the name as adopted by the Society is correct, and that the Missionaries are wrong, still no fundamental doctrine of Christian truth is involved in the mere spelling of our Saviour's name. Whichever mode be adopted, whether it be the old or the new mode, both will be equally understood to designate *Jesus Christ*, and none other. It is not a matter on which the Society would be justified in splitting with so large a body of disinterested and conscientious labourers. It is far more important that they should continue in active co-operation with the Bible Society, than that the name of *Jesus* should be spelt with certain letters, and not with others. It is infinitely more consequent that the Oracles of Divine truth should be given to the heathen, even with what the Society deems the incorrect orthography of this word; than that they should not be given. The Society may have a right to enforce an exact obedience to its own mandate, because it holds the purse strings. But there are hundred rights which it would be very prudent not to exercise. The whole business of life is managed by a constant compromise between rights and expediency; and we see not why the same wise principle should not be adopted by religious Societies. More mischief will be done to the interests of the great cause from the exercise of this right in the present instance than from leaving it in abeyance; and this ought we think to be a sufficient argument with those who hold in reverence the example of the Apostle who said, "all things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient." Two or three such victories, and the Society is undone. It is not the spirit of the Gospel to contrive new points of difference, and invent them with the importance of conscientious scruple, and thus to separate from each other in affection, zeal, and co-operation, the feeble band of Christian Missionaries already sufficiently bowed down by the difficulties they have to encounter. We have no party interests to serve, as our correspondent is pleased to think, and no sectarian feelings to gratify; but when we see the seeds of dissension thus wantonly sown among Protestant Missionaries and their hands embled by those who ought to strengthen them, we feel constrained to make our feeble but earnest protest against the folly, we had almost said the guilt,

of making the spelling of a word of five letters, a new shibboleth of party.

STRAIT FERRY.—The subject of the *Steam Ferry*, a Dutch abortion, has been mooted in some of the papers of late, and we have received a letter from an individual who subscribed for ten shares, enquiring what has become of the funds, now the Society was dead and its assets had been disposed of. We are sorry to be unable to give him any satisfactory information upon the subject. Not having subscribed to any of the city bubbles since we took a share in the *Sageur Island Society*, we have felt no personal interest in the question, and have not therefore made any particular enquiry. Neither indeed do we know to whom to refer our correspondent. All that is publicly known is, that the affairs of the Society were grossly mismanaged; that it incurred obligations to nearly double the extent of its means, and that the vessels which came out were sold to pay its obligations. As they sold greatly under the cost price, we naturally suppose that the sum realised was just enough to cover the demand from home, and that the subscriptions raised in this country have been absorbed in the loss. We cannot therefore advise any friend who may be in possession of shares to bequeath them as a provision to his family; they will turn out to be of no more value than the *Poyais scrip*. But though the funds, and the hopes of the subscribers have thus been consigned to the tomb, they have a right at least to ask for a publication of the accounts, that they may have the consolation of knowing how the money has been absorbed; and if either the Secretary or the Treasurer be in India, it is to be hoped that he will come forward and enlighten the public.

A catalogue of the various Joint Stock Associations which have been born within the Dutch, during the last twenty years, and have been consigned to a premature grave almost immediately after they had seen the light, would be both an amusing and instructive document. Indeed the catalogue might be extended so as to embrace all those projects for which the public in general or in particular have been taxed, and which have ended in nothing, but in putting a round sum of money into the hands of particular individuals, sometimes by a legitimate process, and at other times by a process of doubtful honesty. We might begin with the subscription for the statue of the *Marquis Wellesley*, which never reached its destination. We might then touch upon the contributions for sending home a representative to secure the abolition of the half batha order, which did the enemy more good than the army. We might close the list, for the present, with the subscription for the statue of *David Hare*, of which half is collected, and none appropriated.

THE CASE OF THE MOONIFF.—We regret to find that we have been misled by a letter which we published some time since relative to the refusal of a Civil and Session Judge to grant the title of *Sahib* to a Christian Mooniff, and have been made the instrument of injustice towards an active and benevolent officer of Government. We have reason to believe that the letter sent to us was forwarded without the knowledge of the Mooniff, by some officious friend of his. We hasten to make the only reparation in our power, by publishing a correct version of the transaction.

In a proceeding, dated the 9th of April, for-

warded to the Judge's Court by the Mooniff, he laid down the style in which he proposed to address the Native Judges, and then proceeded to prescribe the mode of address to be adopted by other courts in their correspondence with him. The form of address he proposed to use in his communication with the Native Judges, was that laid down by Government in the Circular Order of the 6th of July 1838, but this style is never employed by Courts of inferior jurisdiction in addressing those above them. The style on the other hand which the Mooniff proposed that the Native Courts should use in addressing him, was the one adopted by those courts in addressing the higher jurisdictions.

An order was passed on this proceeding to the effect, that Government had directed the use of a form of address to be observed by public functionaries in their correspondence with the different subordinate Courts, but that the particular style to be observed by these Courts in addressing each other was regulated by the customs of the country; that no reference on such a subject had ever before been submitted; and that with respect to the particular mode of address claimed by the Mooniff, the Judge saw no reason to change the usual style which had hitherto prevailed.

The Mooniff being dissatisfied with this order, made a farther reference on the grounds of his having been addressed by the Judge of *Behar* in the mode proposed by him.

The Judge willing to concede this point to the Christian Mooniff, if borne out by precedent, though still of opinion that there should exist no distinctions among the subordinate Judges, addressed the Register of the *Sudder Court* on the subject. The reply received was to the effect that there appeared no necessity for introducing the term *Sahib* in the body of a proceeding, and that it was not advisable to make distinctions between the several Mooniffs. On the receipt of this letter, it was forwarded to the Mooniff in a private note for his perusal, but as he continued to use the style which he claimed in his proceeding of the 6th April, the Judge sent him a private letter advising him to drop the term, as it added in no wise to his respectability, and only tended to strengthen an ill feeling against him on the part of the other functionaries. To this note a reference was returned for submission to the Superior Court which was again forwarded to the Register, who returned it with his opinion that there appeared no objection to the Mooniff's employing what term he pleased in designating himself. Thus the matter terminated; the Mooniff of course continuing to retain the style which he had previously used.

This is altogether a different story from that to which we were led to give credence; and we have only to express our regret that on this occasion we should have overlooked the fact, that one of the first of editorial virtues is—*mis-trust*.

Unavoidable circumstances have obliged us to postpone to the following week, the continuation of the *Review* of Capt. Eyre's work.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

—The vacancy in the *Sudder Court* in Calcutta has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. E. M. Gordon, the Commissioner of the Dis-

trict Division to the office of Judge. If we look only to personal qualifications, and natural talents, the claims of Mr. Gordon for this office are second to none; but he has had little experience in the Civil Courts, and his constant employment in other departments has left him no leisure for studying the principles of Civil Jurisprudence. This is the fault of the present system, the evils of which become daily more and more apparent, as the older Judges quit the country, and are succeeded by men who have had no advantage of judicial training.

—Letters from *Tiaship* announce an earthquake as having been felt at that station on the morning of the 2d, which however appears to have done little damage beyond the terror with which it inspired the people.

—The *Madras Athlete* of the 5th inst. states, that on the previous Sunday, when the set in, no fewer than fifteen vessels whilst riding in the roads, were ordered out to sea by signal from the Master Attendant, of which only three had returned by the 2d. As yet however we have no account of the loss of more than a single horse in the gale.

—Some time ago we had occasion to notice a strange and barbarous decision of the *Sudder Court* at Bombay, which condemned a Mahomedan convicted of adultery to death, and the offending female to fourteen years imprisonment. The Court appears since to have thought better of the matter. The last *Generalist's Gazette* of the 29th May states, that the sentence of both the culprits has been revised, and that they have been condemned to one year's imprisonment without hard labour.

—The *Register* informs us, that cholera had broken out in H. M.'s 20th Regiment at *Ghaneswore* with great violence. It has been attributed to the state of the weather. The deaths at first were as four to five, of the cases admitted; subsequently they were nine to nineteen; and a further diminution of the rate of mortality to two to six has since been reported.

—The *Star* alludes to the orders which have been received to equip the *Queen Steamer* for sea by the beginning of next month, and adds whether Lord *Ellenborough* is going to *Suez*. We fancy not. The *Madras Government* has long requested that a *Steam vessel* might be placed at its disposal to be employed in communications between that port and the *Madras troops* stationed in the Straits. It is more than probable that the Queen is declined for this service.

—Mr. George Thompson takes his departure to-day, for India, to receive his final instructions from his Majesty, previously to proceeding to England as his representative. He travels, notwithstanding the importunate heat of the weather, by day.

—We have extracted from the *Star* an account of the operations of the Native Hospital, and its dependent dispensaries extracted from its last report. This is one of the oldest of our charitable institutions, and yet one of the most active and useful. It is more than half a century old, yet retains all the vigour of youth.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

—The *Herbivore* of this morning has a long and interesting article on Slavery in the *Model Republic* of modern times, in the course of which the writer alludes to the oft repeated assertion that Jefferson, the American President, who regretted that Jesus Christ was cut off so early as age, before his genius was fully developed, sold his own children. It has, we know, been said that all the children he had by his female slaves were sent to the slave market at *New Orleans*, but we have heard the fact stoutly denied by republican friends. Could the Editor lay his finger on any passage which substantiates it?

—The *Singapore papers* mention, that a neatly lithographed map of the town and environs of Singapore by Mr. Thompson, had just been com-

plotted. This is the first successful attempt which has been made in the Straits to ethnograph inspe.

—The *Penang Gazette* reports the fatal effects of revenge and jealousy, in a Rajah who had married a pretty Malayan woman. The man seems to have lost memory of his ferocity from his visit to the straits at Mencia. He killed one of her relatives and set down five others, and wounded his own uncle by mistake in the dark. He then attacked the house of his father-in-law and wounded his own wife and her brother. They would have been killed had not his father-in-law rushed in and cleared his skull.

—The *Java Courant* gives an account of a fearful earthquake, which has nearly destroyed the Island of Pulo Kina on the West Coast of Sumatra. It occurred at the same time with the earthquake at Singapore and Penang. We have the following narrative among our extracts.

Intelligence has been received from China to the effect that the Emperor had appointed his son, Prince Kien Lung, as Commissioner for settling the tariff, and he was expected shortly at Canton, when the ratified treaty would be delivered him to be conveyed to his Majesty at Peking. The losses sustained by the Kien at Canton have been made good by the Chinese Government to the extent to which they have been proved. Some of the demands were very capricious, others were known to be altogether groundless. The settlement of the amount—a very tedious duty—had been committed to the Plenipotentiary. The utmost cordiality continued to prevail between Sir Henry Pottinger and the Chinese authorities, and no little interest between his Excellency and the merchants. Smuggling was still carried on in the most headstrong manner in the Canton river. H. M. Ship *Swallow*, 20, was about to be sent to the Coast of Japan to make a hydrographic survey of it.

—The *Calcutta Gazette* contains an official letter from Sir James Graham, after he had presented the dutiful and loyal address of the inhabitants of Calcutta to the Queen on the birth of the Prince of Wales. "This additional proof of the faithful attachment of Her Majesty's subjects to her person and family throughout the British dominions, was received by Her Majesty with heartfelt satisfaction."

—The *Star* quotes *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, a Tory paper of the 18th March, as saying that Lord Ellenborough's recent proceedings in reducing the Civil expenditure of India, nearly two thirds of a million sterling—will tend to repair his character from the injury inflicted on it by the Southey Proclamation. Two thirds of a million, about sixty lakhs of Rupees! Where is a reduction of even ten lakhs in the Civil expenditure of India? So much for the accuracy of the organs of public opinion at home.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

—The *Gentleman's Gazette* says, that the Bombay Government, notwithstanding repeated failures, is resolved to try anew the experiment of sending a steamer to Suez right in the teeth of the monsoon. It is much to be doubted whether any steamer on the Bombay establishment is able to face the monsoon.

—On Tuesday night, the 26th May, Lord Ellenborough left Agra to join his Council at Calcutta. He was fired, his troops were drawn up; His Lordship entered Agra with all the pomp and parade of a Governor General; he left it like a private gentleman. The *Star* talks of his moody departure. His Lordship may have come away in no pleasant state of feeling, for he detects Calcutta, but it seems to be forgotten that he had been ill for several days, and that somewhat serious illness was the result of any consequences he had ever experienced.

—The meeting of the British India Society held on Thursday evening was assiduously attended, though Mr. Speed took the Chair. We are really surprised to find it mentioned in the report, that the farewell meeting held on the previous Tues-

day, to take leave of Mr. Thompson, was attended by only 5000 persons. Nothing seems to have been done at the present meeting beyond a resolution to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to sit on the Act for the appointment of Deputy Magistrates.

—The *Star* gives the number of emigrants who have left the port of Calcutta for the Mauritius in the month of May last; they amount to 734; of these 633 were men, 61 women, and 10 children; the proportion of women has, we are happy to perceive, considerably increased.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

—The latest accounts from Seide are derived from the *Deli Gazette*, which states that Sir Charles Napier had determined on disarming the Bhobchore, a measure which he will not be able to carry into effect without much difficulty, owing to the inefficiency of his force, and the little hold he has on the country. Such a measure however is indispensable to the tranquillity of the province. Sherre Mahomed, the refractory chief of Meerpoor, was at a place about 42 miles to the north of Hyderabad with about 7000 men. He had offered to make his submission to the British Government on condition that half his property should be secured to him. The reply was that he must surrender unconditionally. Several very influential chiefs had in their submission to the General, and it was expected there would be no more fighting in Seide. Sir Charles Napier is confidently spoken of as likely to succeed to the post of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

—The *Deli Gazette* states, that serious differences have arisen between Sir William Nott, the Resident at Lucknow, and the King, but the nature of them has not transpired.

—The *Star* has a very pertinent question. All the papers in Calcutta have exhibited the strongest antipathy to Lotteries. How then can any of them, with any consistency of character, continue to assist them by publishing their advertisements? The question is more easily asked than answered. While we are looking for the sanction of the Directors to the entire abolition of all lotteries by a legal enactment, it is the Press alone which can lessen the evil, by refusing to admit advertisements. It is upon the up-country galle that the projectors of these lotteries depend for support; and the communication with them is entirely in the hands of the Press. Let the press do its duty and clear its columns of these gambling notifications.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

—The Portuguese brig *Tres Jassos*, coming from Mozambique to Bombay, has been totally lost at sea. Ten of the crew remained on the vessel and met a watery grave; fifteen embarked in the cutter, and the same number on a raft, which the cutter towed for some days, but subsequently cut adrift for its own safety, when the whole fifteen went to the bottom. The men in the boat, without water for many days and with only four biscuits a piece for food, were reduced to the last extremity, when a Patimar on its way to Bombay picked them up, and brought them safely into harbour.

—The loc is exhausted at Agra; and the *Agre Elbow* sends that this circumstance may have driven Lord Ellenborough down to Calcutta, altogether forgetting that one loc is equally common there as at Agra, and that the weather at Agra, rendered more intolerable by the loc of loc, which has sent his Lordship to Calcutta, but the very warm remonstrances of the Home Authorities on his continued absence from his Council. Every one seems to have followed the example of Lord Ellenborough in abandoning the city of Agra. The new Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Clerk, will reside in the hills; the Secretary Mr. Hamilton, and a large portion of his clerical staff, will proceed to the same destination, and it is said the *Genio Trans* later is bound for the same cool retreat.

—A full length portrait of Sir Charles Metcalfe has been executed by Mr. F. B. Bay, which

appears to have met with unequalled approbation from all who have seen it. It is now proposed to obtain a first rate engraving of the portrait under the immediate supervision of the successful artist; and it is hoped that a large number of subscribers may be obtained to it from the numerous friends of Sir Charles Metcalfe in India. The price is fixed at a guinea, and we are happy to perceive that thirty-two names have already been obtained.

—The appointment of Lieut. Col. Richmond to succeed Mr. Clerk as Envoy to the Court of Shere Sing, has excited no little surprise in the country; because it appears to prevent the first departure of Lord Ellenborough from the second principle he has acted on of selecting men according to their capacity for the duties committed to them. The Lieut. Col. is a good and gallant officer, who saw a little fighting in the march to Calcutta; but to reward such small services with an office of 5000 Rupees a month, and the title of His Excellency, and to place a man absolutely without any political experience whatever in the most important political post in India, seems altogether unaccountable.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

—The Bombay papers give us reason to hope for the Mail by the 20th. It was expected to reach Bombay by the 10th. Will the *Madras* beat the express this time also? The Mail is likely to bring news of some moment. The accomplishment of her Majesty—the budget—the settlement for the year of the sugar duties—and the issue of the battle between the Church and all those who do not belong to her pale for the control of national education, which was to be fought immediately after Easter.

—The *Star* has a long article in this morning's paper on the disruption of the scheme which is said to have been formed by a certain party for reducing Calcutta to the condition of a provincial capital, and making the India the main channel of communication between England and the Western Provinces. Lord Ellenborough's journey to Calcutta knocks this plan in the head for the rest of his viceroyalty.

—Sir Charles Napier has at length succeeded in establishing a post by land from Hyderabad to Bhoj in Cutch, from whence it will be conveyed to Bombay. The communication by sea is closed by the monsoon for the next two months.

—The *Star* gives us a couplet which is not amiss, on Sir William Nott's approaching mystic:

The man who carried off the gates;

Is captive to a *Dura*.

—We are happy to find that the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. Deasy, in which the Hon. Mrs. Bird embarked, reached the Cape safely on the 7th of March last.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:

E. Hinder, Esq.	Nov. 1845,	10 0
Baboo Gourmohan Addy,	Dec. 1845,	20 0
Lieut. H. Siddons,	Nov. 1845,	20 0
M. Murray, Esq.	Nov. 1844,	20 0
Lieut. Goodway,	April, 1844,	20 0
W. S. Dunstons, Esq.	Dec. 1845,	24 0
Mrs. Watson	May, 1845,	20 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

PUNISHMENT CASE AT ALABAHAD.

That the "Rules of the Service," whether that service be the Queen's, or the Company's, must be strictly adhered to, by each and all subordinate thereto, is a principle which we do not wish to see relaxed in any degree. We never shall complain of obedience to rules, by those upon whom they are imposed. But we may see reason to find fault with those rules, and we caution when the observance of them, produces consequences, that revolt alike against humanity and common sense.

Such in our opinion was the case, (which we extracted from the *Harbours*) in the recent instance of death at Allahabad. An European soldier, it appears, who had purchased his discharge, procured a large quantity of brandy, which he carried on board the boat in which he was to have proceeded to Calcutta, got very drunk, became violent and dangerous, and it was resolved to put him on shore. This was accordingly done, and as his passage had been granted to him free of charge, this was all very proper. However, he refused, to get back again, and in passing down the ghaut for that purpose, he fell on his forehead, receiving a violent contusion in consequence. In this condition he was taken on board, and a messenger dispatched to the garrison, for medical assistance, and an Assistant Surgeon of the 3d Buffs, in consequence of this application, came on board, but finding that the man did not belong to his, the Surgeon's regiment, he ordered an emetic, and declined further attendance, on the ground that according to the Rules of the Service, he was precluded from rendering further aid or attendance.

In consequence of this determination on the part of the Regimental Surgeon, the poor wretch was landed about 8 o'clock on the Steam grates at the Thaksh, and from the Thaksh to the Charitable Hospital, from thence to the Magistrate, then back again to the Hospital, where he arrived just in time, to die.

We will go no further into the particulars of the case, because it is not our intention to attach blame to individuals, but to expose a flagrant violation of the existing Rules of the Service.

Here is an individual, who had but just ceased to be a soldier, who meets with a dangerous accident—and the manner in which that accident occurred, or its occasion, does not effect the question. Nothing but the promptest medical aid can save his life, and yet that life is sacrificed, because Queen's and Company's Surgeons have certain points of etiquette relative to medical attendance on non-military patients, which cannot be surmounted.

Nor can we further our strongest comments upon such a system. We do not, as we said above, attach signs of censure to a Queen's or Company's Medical Officer, for adhering to rules, which it is his duty to adhere to; but that life should in any case be sacrificed to such rules, is, as we said above, revolting to common sense, as well as to humanity. Nor can we perceive any possible point of utility to be gained by such prohibitory laws.

If the object be to prevent a Regimental Surgeon, from devoting too much of his time to private practice, under the appearance of attending casualties, it can have no proper application in cases of casualty, of sudden and urgent danger, attendance upon which, would not take a medical man from his regimental duties.

In a word, we can perceive no sound reason for such a prohibition; we cannot discover any good that will result, or can result from it; and although whilst it exists as a rule of the service, we cannot find fault with those who obey it, we think that it manifests an unbecoming and undeserved suspicion, that the common duty of humanity of yielding assistance in case of need, would, if permitted to a medical man, be abused to the detriment of the service.—*Englishman, June 14.*

THE OFFICIAL TRADE.

The *Harbours* in a leader published last week, expressed his satisfaction that the opium trade is now placed in imminent jeopardy by the action of our contemporary, "three Lord Abbeys are most ineffectual people." We think so too, for that is the cause they profess to have at heart, though not to the smugglers. There is no way in which a good cause is easier injured, than by exaggeration. When one of these Lord Abbeys comes forward with a proposal for prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy in the fields of British India on the sole ground that the produce on the plant is occasionally applied to mischievous purposes, then he supports his case by alleging as facts, assertions that are notoriously false, he leaves an impression on all impartial persons that his argu-

ments will not bear an accurate examination. Moreover when we find such a potent master of religion and morality and being at the same time the organ of two hundred and fifty mercantile firms, who several object to it to substitute their own manufacture for the Indian drug in the markets of China, we are naturally inclined to probe the enquiry a little further, and to doubt whether a higher motive than self interest or the love of monopoly, influences the petitioners and their supporters in the British Senate, when they know that every piece of Cotton goods which they wish to force upon the Chinese, must first effect the produce of that slave labour which they affect to hold in abhorrence. We have been for years past steady opponents, both of the monopoly of the smuggling trade, and so long as the letter was left to the Chinese, and the British merchant was merely the carrier of the drug, we considered his share in the transaction as involving no greater moral responsibility than that of a French brandy merchant, or British lace manufacturer, who sell to the contraband dealers of their respective nations. But when the trade began to be carried on by agents resident under the British flag upon the coast of China, when we heard of a sort of private war carried on by these agents of the British Government against the Chinese authorities, who maliciously reported opinion that such a traffic must not be suffered to continue. The British Government has felt powerful of interference in this respect, and if so, we Robert Peel has declared, it has given instructions for discouraging smuggling, the very first step of that discouragement ought to be the disarming of every British vessel upon the coast of China.

There can be no necessity for arming, in a time of profound peace, by vessels engaged in legitimate commerce, and those who are otherwise employed ought to be compelled to run the additional risk of carrying on their profitable business, without the means of retarding the public attention of the country whose laws they infringe. Nothing would be easier than this; by the law of England no merchant vessel fitted out in Europe can carry guns without an Admiralty licence. The extension of this law to India would either confiscation, or a severe penalty, to British vessels found to be armed without permission. The Houses in England is given under a bond that no improper use shall be made of the armament, and thus a proved complaint on the part of the Chinese authorities, would be at once visited with punishment, and the British Government would be bound by the comity of nations, to take this very easy step towards preventing bloodshed by its subjects upon a friendly coast. Had one quarter of the arms which have been procured in China, occurred in any part of Europe, ample redress would long ago have been demanded and conceded.

With regard to the monopoly we have always argued against it, as a mode of raising revenue wholly contrary to sound principles of political economy, and only defensible where no other mode of taxing the community could be devised, that would not be of greater inconvenience to the public. It is one of those interferences with the free action of individuals which throws the burden of reviving the society, entirely upon the Government. We need not pursue a subject which has so often been argued to demonstration. However, as our columns and those of our Indian contemporaries have hitherto been an armory, and our writers at home have drawn their best weapons, we will furnish them with another reason for abolishing the monopoly, which none of them have yet hit upon, and which Lord Ashley is quite welcome to use, when he next moves the House on the subject.

The monopoly ought then to be opposed by the enemies of the smuggling trade, because it is the greatest facility the smuggler possesses. Let Company by their careful inspection of the monopoly drug, their mixing and refining the whole produce of the season to one uniform quality, make a single ball a fair sample of the whole, or twelve thousand chests which one of their establishments produces. The consequence is that the quality of the goods is sold like wine, without inspection, when ever the parties dealing are known to each other. Nothing can be more favorable to a smuggling trade than this. The vessels compelled to appear and to be ready to transfer their cargoes into boats at a minute's notice, or to land them under cover of night, cannot submit to that minute inspection which would take place in a state of regular and lawful trade, with an article of variable quality. The effect of this in the Malacca peninsula, the quality of which is always uncertain, and is therefore far less fit for the coast smuggling trade, if maintained, would be Bengal were private, under an excise or export duty, there would be every variety of quality and the different marks would be differently estimated in those of tobacco or spirits. Inspection would be necessary, and this would require a secure place of deposit. If this is to be refused at Hong Kong, as appears by the Report of the Committee, it is clear that the British Government would do more to put down the British smuggling trade in opium by insisting upon the abolition of the Company's monopoly than by any other measure that could be devised.—*Eng. Jan. 8.*

THE CALCUTTA NATIVE HOSPITAL.

Here it is, with its independent Dispensary, having afforded in the space of 73 months relief, medical and surgical to 333,401 cases; it has expended of Co.'s Rs. 44,061—11—6 and there is in hand a balance which encourages its managers to contemplate the further extension of its operations by the establishment of another Dispensary. We can but bid it, God speed, and hope that, despite the fluctuating state of society in Calcutta, notwithstanding the opening of the Report, its support will continue steadily and increasing. And here it occurs to us to remark that such an Institution might be, and ought to be independent of the fluctuating state of society in Calcutta. Did not the *Native* residents imitate more largely, as they ought to do, the largest of the Europeans, it would be so. Some of them have indeed set the example nobly, as may be seen in No. 11 of our number, where mention is made of three donations, one of Rs. 20,000 in two of Rs. 10,000 each, by Rajah Badrinath Roy, Raja Sitabdev Roy, and Rajah Narasingh Roy, in 1837. These three gentlemen were the first natives who were elected Governors. We doubt not but that since then, others have largely liberal too, but looking at the list of the present contributors, the native gentlemen exhibit but a sorry figure, compared with what the *Native Community* might do, and we hesitate not to say, ought to do.—*Calcutta Star, Jan. 8.*

CHINA.—MOVEMENTS OF THE BAPTIST MISSION. The following is an extract of a letter just received from Hongkong, dated May 4th.—"We are glad to see the Church in China has such bright prospects."—Our cause here is evidently progressing, and we have large congregations both Chinese and foreign. At the death of Mr. Duns, we have heard of the arrival of Mr. Dean, after one week's dreadful illness of small pox, leaving a bereaved family, and a Chinese mission, which a final settlement of political affairs in China seems to be wonderfully tardy, and the end is not yet. The Baptist Mission has recently had a valuable accession in a Rev. Mr. Dean, who is President of New York and will likely be stationed with Mr. Dean at Foo-chow-fu. The distribution of our missionary doctrine is as follows:—
—Dr. Hobson at Hongkong; Dr. Parker at Canton; Dr. Cunningham at Amoy; Dr. Macgregor at Foo-chow-fu; and Dr. Lockhart at Shanghai. Rev. Mr. Shuck is stationed at Hongkong, but the others are not yet settled, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Moravian Education Society, who is also at Hongkong."—*Calcutta Christian Advocate.*

ACCOUNT OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT PULO WIAH. Ignorant of the diurnal scenes which it would rise the next morning, the sun sank peacefully behind the hills of the Toli (east of Nias) on the evening of the 31st January last. At 6 p. m. the Thermometer (Fahrheit) marked 82° the sky was clear, the sun calm, the air pleasant and mild—and a breeze from the westward (a circumstance of rare occurrence in those parts) was felt.

The inhabitants of Nias, not aware of the fate that awaited them, were sleeping in the usual manner, when at about midnight they were roused by heavy shocks of the earth which at first were felt in a slight degree from the west shifting to the northward, but becoming more and more violent, so that at last no fixed direction could be given to them the shocks subsiding into a complete trembling of the whole land, and the ground was so excited that the whole island would disappear.

The shocks continued without intermission during 9 minutes; the ground was moved up and down, like the rocking of a swing,—to stand up or walk was alike impossible, houses were destroyed burying beneath the ruins their ill fated inhabitants.

A portion of the mountain Toli close to Goolung Si Toli together with the fortifications of the Benteng, and the other government buildings, with the exception of the Toli and the Company's mandarin house, were totally destroyed. Cane and other large trees which for upwards of a century

the Bible Society, you should have touched it at all under the influence of the feelings which dictated your article on Thursday last. It is difficult, perhaps impossible for us to view any subject aright, while our minds labour under the influence of party feelings, prejudice, or irritation of any kind. Having a high respect for your judgment on such matters, but knowing at the same time, where your weakness lay, I hinted to you the propriety of a friendly discussion of this subject in respect of the Baptist question, as I know well that the least approach to that gentle cause, would distort your judgment. I am sorry that you did not attend to my hint, for had you done so, your opinions would have carried much more weight, and your article would have been very different in tone and spirit, even although it had been the same as to substance. It is evident that you wrote under the irritating influence which a recollection of the controversy between the Bible Society and the Baptist body, could not fail to produce, otherwise you would not have treated the subject so cavalierly as you have, (a fault which I must in justice say, is very unusual in the pages of the *Friend*.) The Author of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, in one place of his writings represents the controversy which agitated Christians in the third century as a mere difference about the spelling of a word i. e. *Opaviviv* or *Opaviviv*, and thus labours to throw ridicule upon the whole subject. According to you, the difference between the Calcutta Bible Society and some of the Mofussil Missionaries is merely about the spelling of a word, and hence you call the controversy, "The Calcutta Bible Society's spelling law, and the spelling mania." Now, Sir, were it not for the high respect which I have for your general fairness, I would call this a *controversial* trick. It is one way indeed of getting rid of an opponent, but it is a course which I am sure you would not knowingly adopt. There are those however, who will not be disposed to regard the matter so leniently as I do, for you have laid yourself open, unwittingly I believe, to a very serious charge. The point in dispute, as you must be aware, is not about the mere spelling of a word, it is not about regarding either the one party or the other. It would appear that the Bible Society regard the employment of any other term besides *Calcutta* as opposed to the mind of the Spirit as revealed in Scripture, this is a very serious matter.

The present question is just one of those which may come between a Bible Committee and a translator, and I have not the least hesitation in rating the defence of the Bible Society's proceed on the issue of this very question. How stand the matter, it is thus. The Committee maintain that the term *Calcutta* is etymologically expressive of the declaration of the Angel in Matt. i. 21, and that it alone expresses the sense of the Scriptures. On the other hand, it is not pretended that the term *Calcutta* signifies any thing, and it is tacitly admitted that any other term would do as well. The argument from etymology is not even attempted to be replied to (it does not enter into the arguments on either side, and it merely states the facts of the case). Are the Committee then to be compelled to publish with their sanction that which they believe to be contrary to the mind of the Spirit? Some of the Mofussil Missionaries object to the employment of the term *Calcutta* simply because of the probable evil consequences of the change among Mussulmans; that is, one party have conscientious scruples to the employment of any other term, the other oppose the change on the ground of expediency. This being the case, I leave it to you to say which ought to give way.

In regard however to the Urdu version which has given rise to this controversy, and which is just issued from the press, (and how thankful ought we to be, that we have now for the first time a correct version of the whole of the Scrip-

ture in that widely spread language), you must be wiser at fault. There is no dispute in this case between the Committee and the translators, they are quite agreed, in that the spelling of the Redeemer's name now adopted was the proposal of the translators themselves, one of whom is a Missionary from the Mofussil, and admitted to be one of the best Urdu Scholars in the whole Missionary body. There is therefore now a new element brought into this controversy, the dispute is not now between the Committee and translators, but between the Committee and translators on the one hand, and some of the *disfranchised* and *readers* of the Bible on the other. Are both translators and Committee to be brow beaten by this third party? What Committee would or could work in such circumstances?

It is not my intention to enquire into the relevancy of the arguments employed in the protest published by you, I may however remark that it appears very strange that the very arguments which have been fully met and answered in the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, should be reiterated in the form of a protest, without any notice being taken of the reply. There is one thing which I may be excused for urging on the friends of the protest, I think that a regard to justice and truth requires that wherever the protest is sent, it ought to be accompanied by the statements and replies on the other side. If this be done, the Calcutta Bible Society will have little occasion for anxiety as to the result. The evils arising from the separation of the Baptist body from the Bible Society are not so great as you seem to represent them. The Bible Society have lost no translators thereby, for at the present moment the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries have, with a commendable liberality, agreed to publish an edition of the Bengali Scriptures for the Society, and another Baptist Missionary is now carrying an edition of the Urdu Scriptures through the press for the Society and these acts of friendly feeling and liberality are appreciated by the Calcutta Bible Society, of which, by the way, Baptist Missionaries are still members. Allow me further to inform you that you labour under a mistake if you suppose that the gentlemen who have signed the protest, agree with you as to the step taken by the Society in reference to the Baptist question. The most of them, I believe quite approve of the course pursued by the Society in that matter, and some of these, I have occasion to know, were among the first to defend the Society.

In conclusion, allow me to state that I am alone responsible for what I have written on this subject. The Calcutta Bible Committee have nothing to do with any thing I have written, and in fact some of its members know that I now address you,—this explanation I deem necessary, for from some remarks made by you on a former occasion, it might be supposed that I wrote under authority. I shall be happy to see either yourself or some of your correspondents discuss this subject candidly and impartially, and apart from all party feeling, in fact to grapple with the simple question, what is the duty of a Bible Society in reference to the publication of Scripture translations. If this be done in the spirit of kindness and christian love, I think our views will approximate each other much more closely than we imagine. Let the writers place themselves in the position of the members of a Bible Committee, and enquire what they ought to do when such questions as the one now before us is to be decided.

A MEMBER OF THE CALCUTTA BIBLE SOCIETY.
Calcutta, 6th June, 1848.

EUROPE.

REMARKS.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TAHITI.—When the British Government, in the reign of George IV., declined to assume the sovereignty of the Georgian Isles, against the request of the Emperor, it was generally understood, that the King might rely upon the friendship, and, if necessary, the protection of this country, with which he maintained

such anxiety to cultivate the closest relations. Neither the sovereign nor his people have ever done anything to forfeit their claim to be protected in asserting their independence. For many years, a British, a French, and an American flag, were hoisted at Papeete, and no disagreement of a political or commercial nature, so far as we are aware, has ever occurred between the representatives or the traders of the different nations.

The success of the British Protestant Missionaries in evangelizing the simple natives of the Polynesian Oceans and the adjacent Archipelago, has, however, now been a source of much jealousy to the French Propaganda, more especially to the College of Jansen at Valparaiso, who appear to be the principal instigators of the repeated attempts made by the French consuls in the South Seas. The first affair of the kind was the outrageous conduct of the commander of the French frigate *Venus*, in 1826, the pretext for which was the alleged refusal of the Queen and Government of Tahiti to allow the settlement on their island of certain Mofussil priests. The following year, a second invasion of the island was perpetrated by Captain La Perouse, the frigate *Arctique*, of 64 guns, and a crew of 1000 men, under circumstances of peculiar aggression. On her voyage to the Sandwich Islands, the *Arctique* struck on a reef about twelve miles southeast of Papeete, Tahiti. The vessel sustained no much damage, that it was with great difficulty she was brought into Papeete Harbour, to be here docked for repairs; and the safety of the natives employed at the vessel, night and day, for more than a month. When she was again sighted, the Commander convened a meeting of the Chiefs, for the purpose of informing them for the kind assistance they had rendered in repairing his ship and protecting his property, but, in reality, to demand the abrogation of their law prohibiting the entrance of ships and the introduction of the people in the Roman Catholic faith. With this requisition the natives were forced to comply, as Capt. La Perouse threatened to fire upon the town, and to devastate the island.

The vessel then proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, and visited from the King and his people the sum of \$5,000 dollars, and she sailed on the 10th of May, for their refusal to receive French missionaries, with a threat to carry war throughout their country, unless the laws forbidding their admission were instantly repealed.

The recent affair of the *Marquessa* was in pursuance of the same system. And now we find Admiral Dupetit Thouars making possession of Tahiti, under the pretext of a treaty of commerce concluded with the Queen and the principal Chiefs to the King of the French. We are not yet in possession of all the details of this infamous transaction, but may state generally, that the consents given by the French officers are utterly false. The Queen, instead of being willing to place the island under French protection, refused to sign the Treaty till the 10th of June, and four and twenty weeks were allowed her by the French ruffian, under the threat of bombarding the island if she did not comply with the insolent demand. The conduct of the French Admiral is obnoxious in terms of the highest satisfaction in the *Calcutta Journals*; but at present, it is unauthorized by the French Government; and we are not without hopes that the representations which have already been made by our Ministers to M. Guizot, will lead to the discovery of an act which must otherwise inevitably lead, sooner or later, to a hostile collision between the two countries. The indication which the whole series of outrageous affairs, of the activity and audacious policy of the French Propaganda, is the most striking and most alarming evidence, that the French Government, the Protestants of America, as well as of Great Britain, what they have to look for, if they suffer the deep-seated schemes of Rome and Oxford to advance unopposed.—*Ed.*

TAHITI TO THE FRIENDS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS TO THE HEATHENS, OF ALL DISPOSITIONS.—CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—An event has occurred which cannot but make a deep impression on all our hearts.

For many years past, we have been excited by the contemplation, with great delight and thankfulness, the success of the Gospel of our common Lord and Saviour in the South Sea Islands. We have witnessed the total renunciation of idolatry, the adoption, in its stead, of the worship of the true and living God; we have beheld, with delight, the communication to them, in their own tongue, of the pure word of God, and the realization with which we have beheld the march of Christianity from island to island, and from groups to groups; and we have had to witness this progress, as we have seen the adoption, in the blood of some valiant servants of the Lord of Missions.

At length, in the inscrutable wisdom of the Head of the Christian Church, a dark cloud has been permitted to come upon our eyes, and to veil the bright sun of the western hemisphere of Christian Missions. The French Government has, under the most false pretences, by an act of unjustifiable violence

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 442. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, JUNE 22nd. 1848.

[Price 2 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 10 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government intends to dispatch the *Mail Steamer* of the following month, on the date specified below, viz.

The Steamer for August on the 10th July.
Sept. on the 29th Aug.
With reference to the above, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters to Calcutta, which may be intended for the Steamer appointed to leave Bombay on the 10th July, will be Wednesday, the 25th proximo.

W. M. MOORE,

Port William, General Post Office,
The 10th June, 1848.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India begs to acknowledge the following donation:
From R. Trotter, Esq. Co's. Rs. 20, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

OUR OWN STEAMER.—Seldom has the community in Calcutta been more agreeably surprised than it was on Wednesday last by the unexpected arrival of the Mail, which was not expected by the most sanguine to reach us before Tuesday, the 20th. It arrived in Calcutta about 4 p. m. on the 14th, and as it left London at 6 p. m. on the 6th, it was just thirty-nine days and two hours on the route. We need scarcely observe that this is the quickest journey ever made from London. Finding the Bombay express had thus forestalled our own Steamer, the arrival of which was not calculated on before Monday, the 19th, we had resigned ourselves in despair to the tedium which we knew the Bombay Press would not fail to pour on us, when they found the anticipations in which we had indulged on the first voyage of the *Hindostan* from Suva, so completely nullified. But to the astonishment of all, the Steamer itself was announced the very next day, having made the run from Suva, including stoppages, in 23 days and 17 hours; and, excluding stoppages, in sixteen days and a half. Thus the Steamer has trod on the heels of the most rapid express ever received in Calcutta. If she had not been detained four days and six hours by the wretched arrangements for coaling; if she had been employed only two days in receiving coal, she would have brought the London Mail to Calcutta in thirty-eight days and a quarter. When therefore the arrangements at Ceylon and Aden are completed, and the Peninsular Company is enabled to ship coals as quickly as the Honourable Company, the Calcutta and Suva Steamers may always be expected to bring our letters and packets as rapidly as the Bombay Express when most speedy, and frequently to anticipate the express itself, even at the most favourable season of the year. The Bombay folks will naturally ask, what advantage we shall derive from having our London papers of the Mail day brought by sea instead of by land, when the difference, as now established by experience, cannot be more than twenty-four hours either way? The advantage is in every respect great. Among the minor but not less gratifying results of this steam communication with our own doors, will be the early and complete receipt of our letters and papers. We may mention that, at the date of this writing, Tuesday evening, we have not received more than five of the April Newspapers, out of thirty which we expect from Bombay, and this after the express

had been in six days. All our May periodicals, publications, which were sent by the *Hindostan*, have already been in our possession twenty-four hours. To the inhabitants of the metropolis the convenience of receiving all their letters and packages at once, and at a reasonable rate, is such as those only can appreciate who have been subject to the misery of having them delivered, day after day, in mortifying dribbles at an irritating price. It is scarcely matter of surprise that we should not obtain the sympathy of our worthy fellow citizens of Bombay, for they have never experienced our miseries.

We are sorry to find Capt. Moreby styling the voyage from Suva to Calcutta, the homeward bound voyage of the vessel. It is in very fact the mind of an Englishman with another. Whichever he is obliged to allude to any other place by that endearing name, it is done with a manifest conviction that nothing but the necessity of circumstances could justify such a misuse of the word. It is a poor compliment to the European community in Calcutta to designate the word, by applying it, even in the case of a steamer, to any city in India.

THE MAY MAIL which came in on Wednesday, is as usual pronounced to be newsworthy. Yet it announces the death of one member of the Royal family and the birth of another. The Duke of Sussex, the most popular of all the sons of George the Third, has at length paid the debt of nature at the age of seventy; and at his own particular request has been buried far from his royal ancestors, in the cemetery of Kensal Green. Her Majesty has been happily delivered of a third child, a daughter; and though the same interest has not been felt on this occasion which was felt on the birth of the first born, or of the Prince of Wales, yet the universal and affectionate esteem in which her Majesty is held by all her subjects, a few revolutionary Chartist exceptions—has created a national feeling of delight at this addition to her domestic happiness. Her Majesty was rapidly recovering; and it was expected that the visit of the Court to the Emerald Isle would not be delayed.

In the obituary of the present month, we regret to find the two honoured names of Lady William Beatrice and Thomas Clarkson. Lady William died at Paris after a protracted illness. Long will her memory continue to be cherished in this country for her affability, her unaffected piety, and her boundless liberality. She has left claims upon our grateful remembrance, independent of the association of her name with that of her illustrious husband; for she had a character of her own, and it was eminently distinguished by those virtues which serve to adorn human nature. Thomas Clarkson, has earned for himself an honourable place among those who have disinterestedly devoted their lives to the service of their fellow men. His name is indelibly associated with the abolition of the slave trade, to the success of which no man contributed more effectually, if perhaps we except Mr. Wilberforce. It was through his untiring exertions that the evidence of its enormities which first made so deep impression on the public mind at

home, was collected and arranged. It was Clarkson, who travelled from town to town in the cause of humanity, at a time when it was regarded generally with feelings of profound apathy. It was he who raised up advocates in all parts of the country, engaged Editors of provincial newspapers to rouse public attention to the iniquity of the trade, and gave that impulse to the public mind, which in sixteen years secured its abolition.

The occupation of the Marquesas and Tahiti, has given a new direction to the national enthusiasm in France, and the country is rife with projects for colonization, which must eventually prove abortive. The French Ministry has determined to ask the Chambers for \$40,000, for the erection of fortresses in the newly acquired islands of the Pacific, where French domination is to be rendered complete. These distant and useless possessions will only serve to drain France of men and money without contributing in the smallest degree to the increase of her foreign commerce. It does not appear that the British Ministry has lifted up its voice against the fraudulent and unjustifiable occupation of Tahiti. In fact, it is tongue-tied by Lord Ellenborough. With what color of decency can we reconcile with France against the acquisition of a petty island or two, while we are taking possession of countries, fertile as the Egypt, and annexing them without scruple to our magnificent empire in the East!

The subject of Slavery in India has been brought under the notice of Parliament by Mr. Stuart Wortley in an allusion to a report of two American Naval Commanders to Congress, which they stated that "Bombay and perhaps other British possessions in the East Indies were among the greatest markets of slaves." Sir Robert Peel offered an elaborate explanation, which was remarkable chiefly for its omission of all reference to the fact that the slave trade in India had long been illegal, and that by a law passed in the present year, slavery itself had been abolished throughout the British possessions. It would be strange indeed if this great act, by which the year 1848 will hereafter be characterized, should have been unknown to the Prime Minister; and stranger still, if, when in possession of the fact, he neglected to bring it forward, and to offer it as a final and satisfactory reply to all the importunities cast on our Indian administration by the slave fostering Republic.

Lord Ashburton, the Conservative Envoy to Washington, has received a vote of thanks for his treaty, upon the motion of the Whig Lord Lougham, and the radical Joseph Hume. It seems that some of the members of the old Ministry, Lords Palmerston and Russell, and Mr. Macaulay, had denied any merit to the arrangements of their former associate Mr. Baring, now Lord Ashburton. This roused Mr. Hume's 'dander,' to borrow an expression from the Clock maker, and he immediately proposed a vote of thanks to the negotiator. The measure is unprecedented. It is not customary with the House to thank diplomatists who avert wars. It thanks only Generals and Admirals who are successful in conducting them. But as Lord Ashburton had been abused—as what diplomatist has not been by one party or the other?—

and more especially as Joseph Hume volunteered to wipe his old friends by moving a vote of thanks to their political opponents, the Ministry consented to create a precedent. Since what time, said Napoleon to Fouché, when he remonstrated against the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, have you been so sparing of the blood of the Bourbons? With equal point might it be asked of the Tory Ministers, since when have you been accustomed to set such store by Joseph Hume's opinions?

Brazil has rejected the Ministerial proposal for a new commercial treaty. She demands that her agents shall be admitted on the same scale of duty as those of our own colonies; the alternative is, the closing a market of five millions a year against our starving manufactures, when the present treaty expires. The Brazil cabinet know we are as powerless as the Envoy at Calcutta after the insurrection, and they are resolved to dictate their own terms.

Sir Harry Inglis, the champion of the Church, who has been urging Church extension on the Ministry when not half the new churches in the metropolis are half full, has at length obtained some crumbs of comfort from Sir Robert, who proposes to aid the Church, without dipping into the pockets of the people. The reform of the Cathedral, against which Sydney Smith protested so loudly in the inimitable letters to Archbishop Singleton, has yielded 30,000*£* which is now available. The Prelate proposes to borrow another sum from ecclesiastical resources, on ecclesiastical security, to be repaid from ecclesiastical funds, and to devote, we suppose, the interest of it to the support of ministers of the Church, feeling convinced that where a congregation is raised, a church will soon follow, and that it is much more reasonable to provide a church for a congregation already collected, than to erect a church and then best up for a congregation.

THE ORDAINATION VOW.—We are not blind as *Dissenters* seem to think. We have carefully read over the Question and Answer he has quoted, with the best of spectacles. Every thing however depends on the kind of spectacles one uses, as Major Downing of Downingville says in one of his humorous letters. Read the ordination service with the new Oxford glosses, and nothing will be easier than to discover that to "banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines," means nothing more or less than to make perpetual war on Dissent. It was by the aid of these magical glasses that the Tractarians discovered that a belief in the invocation of Saints, and in the efficacy of holy relics, was not incompatible with a belief in the Thirty-nine articles, and with the enjoyment of Protestant livings. Our spectacles, bought of Twentyman and Co. are simple, honest glasses, and assist us only to the plain unadorned meaning of the words, in which we are altogether unable to discover the meaning which *Dissenters* unadvisedly attaches to them.

And what is this meaning? The Bishop asks the candidate for holy orders whether he will banish and drive away all strange and erroneous doctrine. He vows to do so by the help of God. The Preface to the form of ordination Priests says, It is evident to all men diligently reading Holy Scriptures . . . that from the Apostles' time there have been three orders of ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. The asterisks should be thus filled up: "and Ancient authors." Now the Dissenters

though they may discover three orders in the Ancient authors have been unable to discover them in Scripture;—therefore they are to be banished and driven away with all faithful diligence. By parity of reasoning the Priest should make perpetual war on Puseyism. It is part of the belief he expresses as his ordination, that the "Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all doctrine required of necessity for eternal salvation." It is one of the dogmas of the Oxford School that the Scriptures are not the sole, or a perfect rule of faith, and that they are to be supplemented by tradition, and therefore the Puseyites who hold this "erroneous and strange doctrine" are to be banished and driven away with all faithful diligence.

This interpretation of the ordination vows has been brought forward since the S. P. C. K. Missionaries connected with Bishop's College have been charged with creating heartburnings and discord among the flocks of the Dissenting Missionaries. It behoves them, we think, if they covet a character for straightforwardness, to declare at once whether they intend to rest their defence on a denial of the facts, or on an appeal to the supposed necessity of aggression imposed on them by their ordination vows. We are from a long and acrimonious discussion with which the columns of the *Harbinger* have been recently loaded, that they repudiate the charge, and maintain their entire innocence of any attempt to seduce the Dissenting converts. This is mainly, whatever be the result of the enquiry. They can only injure their cause by setting up this theory of ordination vows; because it wears the appearance of disingenuousness, as though they intended to fall back upon the vows, and justify their aggression, if they find themselves unable to disprove it.

THE LOTTERIES.—The *Harbinger* has explained the inconsistency of advertising lotteries in one page, and denouncing them as immoral in another, by saying that the Editor of that paper is not responsible for the advertisements, which are under the absolute control of the Proprietor. This fact goes far to exonerate the Editor from blame; but we wish he would use his influence with the proprietor to exclude the gambling temptations altogether. This would certainly improve the character of the paper for consistency, while the pecuniary loss it might involve would serve to give additional value to the concession. That journal, since it has been in the hands of the present editor, has risen not a little in public estimation, and its returns must have been proportionately augmented. The Editor may therefore justly claim to have some voice in the determination of a matter in which the character, and consequently the interests, of the establishment are involved.

Of the *Englishman* we have little hope. He has the same excuse as the *Harbinger* for inserting them; the Proprietor being in London and the Editor in Calcutta; but he prefers to defend the publication on the ground that the lotteries are not as yet illegal, and that they are in the hands of respectable tradesmen. This may be true of one lottery, but of no other. If we remember aught, one of the lottery projectors was recently charged in the *Englishman* with having written that which was false. He cannot, therefore have much respectability left; and the *Englishman* ought not, on principle, to advertise his lotteries again. It will at any rate be some trifling mitigation of the evil, if our countrymen will limit the advertisements in fu-

ture to those tradesmen of whose respectability he has undeniable evidence. And even they would find their respectability vastly improved, if they would avoid pandering to the vicious propensities of our nature, and content themselves with an honest profit out of an honourable business.

THE BOMBAY TIMES has been severely taken to task by the officers of Scinde for the groundless charges brought against them in reference to the ladies of the Zenana at Hyderabad. Some officious and mischievous individual informed the Editor, that they had been transferred unceremoniously to the tents of the officers, and the Editor, whose indignation at the occupation of Scinde has never slumbered, considered this conduct as an aggravation of the public wrong inflicted on the Amerees; and denounced it with unmitigated severity. He has thus inflicted a serious injury on a body of honourable men, and they have requested permission of Sir Charles Napier to publish an open refutation of the charge. It will be found among our extracts.

It is perhaps needless to say that the charge is altogether unfounded. The honour of the ladies of the Zenana was guarded with the most scrupulous fidelity, after they came into our power. However our national character in this respect may have been compromised at Cabul, it is unimpaired at Hyderabad. It is due also to the Editor of the *Bombay Times* to state that he had no sooner been informed of the unfounded nature of the charge, than he used every effort in his power to contradict it, and to counteract the mischief of which he had been made the instrument. He did not wait for a remonstrance from the officers, but spontaneously published a denial of the imputation. His conduct, after the receipt of the document from the officers, is such as to justify him as a continuance of that public confidence and esteem, which his talents and industry have earned. Of all men, Editors of newspapers and Ministers of state are most liable to be misled; because it is the interest of others to mislead them, for their own private interests, be they fair or foul. We have all been placed at some period in this predicament. There is no paper of any note, which has not been obliged at one time or another to retract assertions published on the authority of those who appeared worthy of confidence; and hence mistrust will always stand as a more steady than credulity.

The course pursued by the officers is also worthy of all commendation. Some would have advised them to seek the vindication of their character by an action at law; and thus to fix the value of their reputation by the vulgar standard of money. Every such procedure, except where the author of the calumny persists in maintaining it, wears a vindictive character, and divides public sympathy between the doer and the sufferer of wrong. They have acted upon a wiser and more magnanimous principle. Having been injured through the press, they have demanded reparation of the injury from the press, and it has been made promptly, cheerfully and effectually; and their honour is brighter than as though they had obtained 10,000 Rupees damages against the misled Editor; for, thanks to our system of law, there are so many considerations besides innocence, which go to make up a verdict, that it is always the least satisfactory reparation a man can obtain for calumny.

LEWIS' EYES' NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1844 IN AFGHANISTAN.—We resume our

view of Lieut. Eyre's Journal, with the greater satisfaction, as we shall next week have an opportunity of comparing his statements with those given by Lady Sale in her Journal of the Disasters in Afghanistan. Though many of these were later in the field than our contemporaries, our readers may find it useful, previously to entering on the review of her work, to have their memories refreshed with the facts given by Lieut. Eyre.

Our last notice closed with the capture of the Commissariat fort on the 8th November by the enemy. On the 6th, a large force was sent against Mahmud Sherif's fort, which was stormed after a severe struggle. The Royal Garrison which adjoined it was filled with Afghans, and but, owing to the appearance of the enemy on a neighbouring hill, and an apparent attempt to intercept the return of the troops, the idea was abandoned. Lieut. Eyre says that it would have been easy to have occupied the garrison, and they have obtained possession of the Commissariat Fort opposite it, which had not been emptied of half its contents. But a fatality attended every movement from the first, and this measure, which would have secured many days supplies for the troops, was not attempted, and within six days after the insurrection had broken out, only single day's provisions could be obtained at a time from the village of Beymaroo, at a very high price.

On the 9th of November, General Elphinstone's weak state of health, rendered the presence of a conductor necessary, and in an evil hour, Brigadier Shelton was summoned from the Bala Hissar. The appointment of General Elphinstone to command in a country like Afghanistan, but recently occupied by those whose chiefs and people equally detested, is one of the most grievous errors of Lord Auckland's administration. It is true that he was specifically appointed from home to this division, but it was manifest to all those who saw him on his way to the scene of his command, and unhappy of his disasters and death, that he was physically incapacitated for so responsible a post; and that his mind had been affected by the weakness of his body. He should never have been sent. Brigadier Shelton came into cantonments on the 9th, despairing from the first moment of being able to save the army except by retreat, a feeling in which he was supported at first by none of the officers. To the calamity of the General's mental and bodily weakness, was now added the unwillingness of the Brigadier to assist in any movement except a retrograde one. From his arrival, the general feeling throughout the camp, whether among the officers or men, was one of despondency, which served to aggravate tenfold the difficulties and dangers of the position. The European soldiers who ought to have set an example of fortitude and courage to the native troops, were the first to give way to repining and apathy. Next to the indiscretion of sending a General so broken in constitution as General Elphinstone, to Cabul, was that of placing a Regiment like the 44th in so critical a post. Every one knew that from the peculiar, and happily unexampled, system of discipline, to which the corps had long been subjected, a universal spirit of dissatisfaction pervaded the men and that they could not be depended on in any emergency in which their confidence in the commanding officer and their attachment to him, was to be put to the test.

On the day when Brigadier Shelton arrived

in the cantonment and took a leading part in all operations, though the troops were reduced to a state of starvation, and the whole country was in a blaze of insurrection, one master mind might have overcome all difficulties, and preserved the force till the approach of succour on the opening of spring. But the General in chief was a cypher vacillating between opposite opinions, and always swayed by the last adviser; the second in command was perpetually exclaiming that the game was up, and that there was no safety but in retreat, and the Envoy stood alone in advising vigorous measures, which were received with cold apathy, and never carried into execution with effect. On the 10th, the enemy appeared in strength on the heights to the east and west of the cantonments, and took possession of a number of forts, particularly the Roeka bahee, which was situated directly opposite the mission compound, within musket shot of our works. The Envoy fearing to be hemmed in on every side, was anxious to occupy this fort. Lieutenant Melville says, that urged this measure on the General and the Brigadier, who demurred at it, observing that they could not afford the loss of men it would entail. Sir W. Macmurtrei replied, "If you do not take the forts to-day, you must take them with three fold loss to-morrow." The General asked if the Envoy would take the responsibility on himself; and he instantly said, "On my shoulders be it." About mid-day a large force issued from the cantonments and proceeded to the Roeka bahee fort. Capt. Bellow hurried forward to blow open the gate, but missed it, and blew open a wicket, so small as to admit of only two at a time. Capt. Westmacott was out down outside, and Capt. McCree snared at the entrance, but Col. Macrell, of the 44th, made his way to the interior, with Lieut. Bird and a handful of Europeans and sepoy. The garrison fled out at the great gate. Just at this instant some Afghan cavalry charged round the corner, and the Europeans and natives gave way at once; a bugle sounded the retreat by mistake, and the flight back to cantonments became general. Major Scott, of the 44th, knowing the fearful predicament of his commanding officer, exhorted and besought the soldiers of the 44th to follow him in vain. One private, of the name of Steward, alone seconded his efforts. The Brigadier, whose personal courage was proverbial, exposed himself to the hottest fire while he endeavoured to rally the fugitives. They advanced to the attack and again retreated. A third time did the Brigadier bring them up to the assault, which now proved successful. The fort was taken, but what was the fate of those within? Col. Macrell was literally hacked to pieces, and of all those who had entered with him, only two survived, the gallant Lieut. Bird of the Shah's force, and a sepoy. These had taken refuge in a stable, and barricaded it with logs of wood and whatever else came to hand. From behind this defence they maintained a hot fire on the assailants for a quarter of an hour, when only five cartridges being left, they were rescued by the advance of our troops, who "found the pair grim and lonely, upwards of thirty of the enemy having fallen by their prowess." The subsequent loss of Lieut. Bird in the fatal retreat, is among the most melancholy results of that deplorable event.

Brigadier Shelton having secured this fort, obtained possession of four others, but not without a loss of 300 killed and wounded. The forts were found to contain 1400 mounds of grain;

only one-half of which could be brought away before night fell. Capt. Boyd requested of the Brigadier that a guard might be placed over the remainder; but this was refused, and on the following morning the grain was gone!

On the 13th November there was another engagement with the enemy who had taken possession of the heights to the west of the cantonments, and planted two guns there, which gave no little annoyance. At the earnest entreaty of the Envoy, the General agreed to send out a large party under Brigadier Shelton; but the force was not ready till 3 p. m. The heights were carried with some difficulty; but only one gun was brought away, and that after dark. The enemy kept up a hot fire on the other gun; but as the Envoy had sent a message entreating that no effort might be spared to complete the triumph of the day by bringing away both of them, Major Scott of H. M. 44th repeatedly urged his men to descend and drag the 6 pounder, but with a few exceptions, they remained immovable. Nor could the sepoys be induced to follow where the Europeans would not advance; the gun was therefore spiked. This, says Lieut. Eyre, was the last success our arms were destined to receive. Henceforward the narrative of operations is but a "catalogue of errors, difficulties and disasters following close on each other, which disgusted our officers, disheartened our soldiers, and finally sunk us all into irretrievable ruin, as though Heaven itself, by a combination of adverse circumstances, for its own inscrutable purposes, had planned our downfall."

On the 15th of November, Major Pottinger and Lieut. Haughton, of the Goorka Regiment came in from Charekar, both severely wounded, the only survivors, except a few sepoy, of that gallant corps. The exertions they made to maintain their position, without success, amidst unexampled difficulties, present one of the brightest but most melancholy records of this disastrous campaign. On this occasion Major Pottinger not only sustained, but augmented the high reputation which he had acquired through the civil war for his defence of Herat.

The success obtained on the 13th by the capture of the Roeka bahee and other forts, made so deep an impression on the enemy that they refrained from annoying our troops for three days; but the incessant fatigue to which they were subject, from the routine of garrison duty proved a severe trial to their health and spirits. There was moreover a strong probability of an early fall of snow. Every consideration therefore appeared to recommend a retreat to the strong hold of the Bala Hissar. The Envoy was from the first greatly in favour of this movement, and it is now certain that if it had been adopted at this period, it would have been successful; and that the troops, though they might have been subjected to great straits, would have been enabled to hold out till they were relieved. But the Brigadier was strongly opposed to it, in consequence of the difficulties he saw in the way, though by a singular inconsistency he was eager to try a much longer and more difficult retreat to Jellalabad, through some of the most difficult defiles in the world—an attempt which must have compromised the safety, not only of the Cabul army, but of the brave troops under General Sale. The project was therefore laid aside for the present, but subsequently discussed on successive occasions, on each of which the dangers of the movement were found to have been greatly increased.

On the 18th November, a reply was received from General Sale, to the regulation which had been made to him to return to Cabul. He represented it as utterly impracticable. The hope of his return had served to buoy up the spirits of officers and men, and great was the disappointment when all succor from that quarter appeared hopeless. The eyes of the army, which ought to have been turned upon itself and its own prowess, were now directed to the Candahar force as the last resource; but the relief which had been sent on from that post, was unable to reach Ghuzni, and returned to its own cantonments.

The troops had hitherto been supplied with provisions from the Beymaroo Hill, the proprietor of which sold them at a high price to the Envoys. Lately, the enemy had daily taken possession of it, and thus intercepted the supplies. It was estimated only half a mile from the cantonment; and the upper houses commanded a portion of the Mission compound. On the 23d, a large body of the enemy was seen proceeding towards it, and it was resolved to anticipate them. Major Swayne, of the 5th N. I., was appointed to the duty, but the affair was as shamefully mismanaged as all the others had been. "His orders were to storm the village; he would neither go forward nor retire, but concealing his men under cover of a low wall, maintained a useless fire all day on the houses at Beymaroo." The troops retired without having accomplished any thing. The next day, decided the fate of the Cabul force. After the return of Major Swayne's force, a conference was held at the General's house, when on the special recommendation of the Envoy, it was resolved that Brigadier Shelton should take the village by assault on the following morning and maintain it against any number of the enemy. A force consisting of 1100 men moved off at 2 A. M. in perfect silence unobserved the Hill, and placed the gun in position. The enemy in the village, few in numbers, were taken by surprise, and forsaking the open space, took shelter in the houses and towers. It was urged on the Brigadier to storm the village while the panic lasted; he refused to do so. As day dawned, the enemy hurried from the village, so that not forty were left. A party under Major Swayne was ordered to storm the village. He missed the principal entrance, and approached a wicket which was barricaded; the enemy's marksmen took a sure and deadly aim at his men, and the Brigadier seeing large bodies pouring forth from the city of Cabul, recalled him.

The city and country around was now roused; large masses of the enemy moved on towards the conflict, till more than ten thousands were engaged. Unfortunately, only one gun had been taken out; it was well served till the vent became too hot, and its fire slackened just at the time when it was most needed. A hundred sappers had accompanied the troops to throw up a saps, or stone breast work, they were never ordered to do so; and the troops were thus exposed to the unmitigated fire of the enemy's rifles. Though the officers performed prodigies of valor, the men were panic struck, gave way, and at length fled. The Ghazies rallied upon them. "All order," says Lieut. Eyre, "was at an end; the entreaties and commands of the officers, in endeavoring to rally the men, were not listened to, and an utter rout ensued down the Hill in the direction of the cantonments, the enemy closely following, and the cavalry in particular making a fearful slaughter among the retreating fugitives.—Had not Osman Khan

voluntarily halted his followers and led them off of all who went forth that day to battle not one would probably have returned to cantonments." The solitary gun was carried off in triumph. Thus ended the unhappy 23d of November, which, as the Afghan afterwards asserted, gave them the first positive assurance that the troops in the cantonments were entirely at their mercy. Lieut. Eyre notes no fewer than six military faults in this day's proceedings, and even those who have not made the art their study can perceive that it was lost entirely through the egregious mismanagement of the commander.

The troops had now lost all confidence. The officers gave way to the most gloomy forebodings. The spirits of the men were broken, the influence of the officers declined daily, and the reins of discipline were relaxed, till animation became almost extinct, and the enemy beset them with impunity from under the ramparts of the garrison. Even at this moment of universal despondency, Lieut. Eyre thinks that if our affairs had been in the hands of some master mind, they might have been retrieved. Capt. Conolly, immediately after the disaster at Beymaroo, wrote from the Bala Hisar to the Envoy, urging an immediate retreat to that fortress as affording the only chance of safety. But the General raised a host of objections to this measure, and he was vigorously seconded by Brigadier Shelton; and thus the last hope of saving the army vanished. Then commenced a series of ignominious negotiations, which were carried on with perfidy, and ended in the annihilation of the army. After the 23d of November, the commanding officers seem to have resigned themselves to the current of circumstances without a single effort to stem it. A bridge had been thrown over the river. General Shelton, seeing its vast importance in case of a retreat of which he never lost sight, had urged the erection of a field work to protect it. There was a small unfinished fort near at hand, which the sappers might have completed in a single night; and a small detachment might from thence have commanded the bridge. The enemy approached it on the 24th with the view of demolishing it; not a company was moved out to disturb them, and in the course of ten days the bridge was gone. Mahomed Sheriff's fort was left in charge of only a small detachment. The enemy attacked it, and the soldiers of the 44th packed up their bedding and retreated to the cantonment; the sappers jumped over the wall and escaped, and the Mahomedan flag was seen waving over it, as if in derision of our dastardly inactivity.

On the 25th of November, the negotiations commenced by an overture from Osman Khan, a chief supposed to be favourable to our interests. His communication was friendly and the Envoy immediately laid it before the General for his opinion. The General replied that we had been in a state of siege for three weeks; that the Camp was without provisions for man or beast, and that as it was impossible to retain our position in the country, the Envoy ought to avail himself of the opportunity of treating.—That same day a salute was fired in the city of Cabul to welcome Akbar Khan, who, after having been a fugitive for two years, had made his way to the city, and from that time took a principal share in the transactions by which the ruin of the army was consummated. On the 27th two deputes from the assembled chiefs came into the cantonments, with the terms of

the treaty, which were no humiliating that the Envoy was obliged to reject them with indignation. The deputes took leave of him with the exclamation, "We shall meet again in battle." "We shall at all events meet at the day of judgment," replied the Envoy. Hostilities, which had been suspended during the negotiations, commenced again on the 1st of December by an attack on the Bala Hisar, which was bravely repulsed. On the 5th, the enemy completed the destruction of the bridge. On the 8th they obtained possession of Mahomed Sheriff's fort, as we have already mentioned, owing to a fresh exhibition of their New Orleans courage, by the 44th. On this occasion Lieut. Eyre deems it necessary at once to disclose the truth. It is notorious, he says, that H. M. 44th had been for a long time previous to these occurrences in a state of woful deterioration—military demoralization he should have said. The Regiment in question fell a prey to a disease which the Horse Guards alone could have remedied. Why then, in this state of military disease, was it sent into a country like Afghanistan, with the disease festering in its vitals?

On the 7th it was discovered that one day's provisions only remained in store, and Capt. Hay was sent to the Bala Hisar for a supply. Here it is worthy of remark, that the communication between the cantonments and the Bala Hisar seems to have been maintained up to this time without any interruption, and that large convoys were allowed to pass and repass without molestation. How easy would it have been to have gradually conveyed all that was valuable from the cantonments into that fortress, and then to have dashed on with the troops and at once made good the passage to it. On the 8th a Council of war was held in which some of the members thought to mend their position by a very unscrupulous abuse of the Envoy. It ended with a letter to him, dolefully describing the state and prospects of the garrison and begging him to open negotiations. This paper was signed by General Elphinstone, Brigadiers Shelton and Anquetil, and Col. Chambers. But as recrimination would not give food to the starving troops, it was determined the next morning to attack the fort of *Khaja Haseenah*. The next morning it was found that no orders had been given for the attack, and the project fell to the ground.

We beg the reader to bear in mind that this Council of war in which the Envoy was made the object of personal abuse, and in which the officers united in interesting him to capitulate, was held on the 8th. He will also keep in view the fact, that on the next day, the 9th, intelligence having been received of a victory gained by Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad, the Envoy conceived it might have the effect of "mollifying the General's opinion regarding the necessity of an immediate negotiation with the rebel chiefs," and addressed him on the subject. The General in his reply declared, that the intelligence, however pleasing, could not in the slightest degree influence our position so as to affect the expediency of our treating. It was probably after the receipt of this last communication that the Envoy wrote that letter to his relative, Mr. Erskine, for assisting in the publication of which he has been punished by a six months' suspension from office and pay. The letter thus acquires a double interest from the circumstances under which we now know it to have been written, and from the ample and decisive corroboration its statements have received from

the pen of Lieut. Melville, Lieut. Eyre, and Lady Sale.

"Calcutta, December 9th, 1841.—We have now been besieged thirty-eight days by a contemptible enemy, whom the cowardice of our troops, and certain other circumstances which I will not mention, have emboldened to assume an attitude of superiority. Our provisions will be out in two or three days more, and the Military Authorities have strongly urged me to capitulate. This I will not do till the last moment. We have resources that a few in coming to our assistance from Candahar, and I sincerely trust it may, for we have no energy or spirit amongst these here."

Urged by the impotency of the Generals, the Envoy opened negotiations with the chiefs, whom he went out to meet on the plain towards Shah Sang, attended by Capt. Lawrence, Mackenzie and Trevor. After the usual salutations, Sir William explained to them that the continuance of the British army in Afghanistan appeared to be repugnant to the feelings of the nation, he was willing to enter into negotiations to smooth over present difficulties, and to re-establish mutual friendship between the British and Afghan Governments. He then read to them a paper in which he had written down the basis of the treaty, as it was called, rather we should say, the *terms of unconditional surrender*. The principal articles were that the British troops should entirely evacuate Afghanistan; that Dost Mahomed Khan and his family should be released; that Shah Sojah should have the option of remaining at Cabul or returning with the British troops to Loodianah; that no British force should ever be sent again into Afghanistan, unless called for by the Afghan Government; that all spare ammunition, guns and small arms should be given up; and that the Chiefs should supply the troops with ample provisions and means of conveyance. To these terms the Afghans agreed, never intending however to fulfil one of them; and thus was concluded the most disgraceful convention into which we had ever entered since our victorious standard was unfurled at the battle of Plassey. The palliation which Lieut. Eyre offers for this ignominious treaty, must not be omitted:

"It is undeniable that Sir William Macnaghten was forced into this treaty with men whose power he despised, and whose treachery was proverbial, against his own judgment, by the pressing representations of our military heads. It is no less true that whatever may have been his political remissness or want of foresight before the rebellion broke out, he had, throughout the perils that afterwards assailed him, displayed a truly British spirit of unflinching fortitude and indomitable energy, and that, under more auspicious leaders, to have stimulated the zeal and valour of the troops, and to have cheered them under the trials and hardships they were called on to endure; and I can safely add, without fear of contradiction, that scarcely an enterprise was undertaken throughout the siege, but at the suggestion, and even the entreaty, of the Envoy, he volunteering to take on himself the entire responsibility. Justice demands this tribute to the memory of one, whose acts, as they will assuredly undergo the severe scrutiny of his countrymen, it therefore becomes the duty of every eye-witness, who bears testimony on the subject, not only to shield from misrepresentation, but, where they are deserving of it, to hold up to public admiration. I am led to write this solely by my public knowledge of the man."

No sooner had the treaty been concluded than Sir W. Macnaghten proceeded to set upon it with strict fidelity. The troops in the Bala Hissar were ordered to evacuate it, and this was accomplished in a day or two, though not with-

out some difficulty, owing to Akbar Khan's treacherous attempt to get possession of that fortress. The day after the treaty of evacuation had been agreed to, the Chiefs made an unexpected proposition that Shah Sojah should continue King on two conditions, that of giving his daughters in marriage to the leading Afghan chiefs, and of abandoning the offensive practice of making the chief nobles wait for hours at his gate for an audience. To these conditions he yielded a reluctant assent.

As the retreat had now been determined on, the General ordered that some ammunition should be distributed among the camp followers, and commanding officers were ordered to indent for new arms and accoutrements. But so completely were the reins of discipline relaxed, that many of the officers sent their men to help themselves, and a scene of disgraceful confusion and plunder ensued, the camp followers rushing in by hundreds and taking away whatever they pleased. The treaty had been made on the 11th, and the first article of it was, that *immediate supplies should be furnished to the troops*, but no supplies were furnished for the next five days, and the horses and cattle were kept alive by eating their own dung, while the camp followers were destitute of any other food than that of the animals which expired daily from cold and starvation.

On the 18th the Chiefs stated that they would accept no provisions unless the Envoy proved his sincerity by giving up all the forts around the cantonments. As our troops were now completely at the mercy of these perfidious and blood-thirsty chiefs, the forts were evacuated and immediately filled with Afghans,—our Afghan "allies," as the order of the day styled them! and thus did they obtain possession of posts which commanded every part of the cantonments—and they kept their word by sending in *one day's supply of oats*.

On the 18th the position of the army was rendered still more desperate by a fall of snow, the first of the season, which lay five inches deep on the ground.

On the 10th, Sir William wrote to Col. Palmer at Ghazni, to Capt. Rawlinson at Candahar, and to Major Leese at Khelat-i-Ghilzie, to evacuate those forts at the earliest season fit for marching. On the 20th the Envoy had another conference with the chiefs on the bank of the canal. Their demands rose with our submission, and they now insisted, that a portion of our guns and ammunition should be given up, as a proof of our sincerity, and that Dringler Shaiton should be surrendered as an hostage. These demands were resisted. The object of the Chiefs was to prevail on the Envoy to treat with them separately; but he resolutely persisted in negotiating with them only as a body. Sirdar Mahomed Akbar at this interview took a great fancy to a brace of pistols which were in Capt. Lawrence's belt; and they were resigned to him at the Envoy's particular request, who little thought that within three days, they would be made the instrument of his own death. On the 21st, Sir William again met the chiefs at a conference, and it was resolved that four hostages should be given up. On the 22d there does not appear to have been any meeting between the chiefs and the Envoy, but he sent his own carriages and horses as a present to Akbar Khan.

That same night this man spread the toils in which the unfortunate Envoy was caught. At night, Capt. Skinner arrived at the Cantonment accompanied by the Sirdar's cousin, and the Lo-hanze chief, who brought a letter from Akbar

Khan, in which he represented that it was folly to hope for any permanent treaty with the body of rebel chiefs, who had each his own interest in view; that he was grateful for the treatment which his father and his family had received from the British Government, and that he was ready to throw himself heart and soul into our interests, and to deliver up Ameemola Khan, supposed to be the most inveterate of our enemies, on condition that he should be made Vizier under Shah Sojah who was to remain King; that he should receive a large sum of money; and that our troops should evacuate Afghanistan in eight months. The unhappy Envoy, distracted by the desperate position of our troops, affixed his signature to the treaty. The whole of this negotiation was a villainous scheme got up by the chiefs to test his sincerity, and, as we may suppose, to afford some justification of his perfidious seizure the next day.

Sir William refrained from communicating the fact of this treaty to those whom he had been accustomed to consult. The next morning he directed the General to have two Regiments and two guns in readiness for action at a moment's notice. He left the cantonments at 11 A. M. "His accustomed calm and collected manner appears to have left him." On being told that the garrison was not on the alert, he replied rather petulantly: "It is all of a piece with the military arrangements throughout the siege." On approaching the banks of the Canal he unfolded the scheme to his aide; and when they represented the danger of it, he replied: "Dangerous it is, but if it succeeds, it is worth all risks; the rebels have not fulfilled even one article of the treaty, and I have no confidence in them; and if by it we can only win our honour all will be well. At any rate, I may rather suffer a hundred deaths than live the last six weeks over again."

The catastrophe is well known. The Envoy met the assembled chiefs—and among them was the brother of Ameemola, whose surrender was to be a part of the treaty then to be ratified. Had he not been labouring under a singular infatuation of mind, occasioned by six weeks of unrelieved mental anguish, this circumstance alone would have caused him to perceive the treachery of Akbar Khan. He presented him with a fine horse he had bought of Capt. Grant; dismounted, and threw himself along the bank, on a horse cloth, and was instantly seized by Akbar Khan, and dragged along. He resisted this violence, and Akbar Khan drew forth the pistol the Envoy had given him, and shot him dead. Capt. Trevor was immediately after hacked to pieces, and Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie were saved only by the exertions of some of the chiefs.

(To be continued.)

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

—Among our selections will be found a brief report of the business done at the last meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society. Mr. Spence's proposal for extending the Society's assistance to a new association, the Floricultural, which was to have come forth under his auspices, fell to the ground; the mover of the motion not having been present.

—The sum collected for a bust of Dr. Carey, the founder of the Agri-Horticultural Society, is about 1400 Rs. quite enough to procure one from a first rate, though not perhaps from the first rate artist in London. The only good likeness of Dr. Carey, was painted by his friend Home, and is now in the Library of Sturges College near London. That

which Mr. Robinson spoke of as existing in Calcutta, was begun by Chalmers for the writer of this notice; but it turned out to be a failure, and the article was so much disgusted that he would not go on with it. It remained unfinished in his studio when he left India, and has shared the fate of his collection.

The pilgrims to Jagannath this year, we are told in the *Hurkur*, have reached the shrine with few casualties. Some cases of Cholera had occurred. The crowd of devotees is said to greatly exceed that of the last year, that the price of grain has been doubled.

An official notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* of yesterday evening abolishes the post of Envoy at the Court of Lahore and of Secretary of Legation. Col. Richmond becomes therefore Governor General's Agent in the North West Frontier. These rapid changes of the nature of public appointments, cannot fail to infuse a serious injury on the character of the administration. Burdick and the Sagar and Norwalka territories are however exempted from the jurisdiction of Mr. Clerk, and are to continue under his Lordship's own superintendence.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

The *Delhi Gazette* states that serious differences have arisen between the Hindoos and Mahomedans at Muttia. The indiscreet exhibition of the Gates at this celebrated shrine, has doubtless contributed to inflame the Hindoos and to exasperate the Mahomedans, and it may possibly be found to lead eventually to a serious disturbance.

An abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the General Committee of the Cabot Relief Fund is published in the *Delhi Gazette*, from which it appears that the amount actually collected amounts to 300,338 Rs. the amount expended, to 70,002 Rs. and the available balance in hand to 230,336 Rs.; in addition to which the following dependencies remain to be received. Interest on deposits, 7000 Rs.—unrealised subscriptions, about 10,000 Rs.—and refund of advances 5000; when these sums have been realised the balance in hand will be, 3,17,451 Rs.

The Madras papers describe the effect of the late gale in the interior of the country as having been very destructive. Whole villages have been swept away; more than 10,000 head of cattle have been destroyed, more than sixty lives lost, and property to the amount of more than a lakh of Rupees destroyed.

All Murad, our ally in Sindh, recently obtained possession of the person of one of the refractory leaders by treachery and brought him to Mr. Charles Napier. The General, like a gallant soldier and a true Briton, declared in open court that the English resorted to no such ignominious and dishonourable means, and set him at liberty.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

The last mail brings intelligence of the safe arrival of that noble vessel the *Southampton* at Portsmouth. The passengers were expected to reach London a few hours before the *Marseilles* mail started. All the passengers were well with the exception of Dr. Voigt, whose friends will be sorry to hear that the voyage had not improved his health. The attacks of epilepsy had come at more rapid intervals, and greatly affected his mind. The *Southampton* was to leave England again at the end of July, and would be ready for a return voyage in the middle of January. We hope, that the notwithstanding the competition of the steamers, Capt. Bowen will be enabled to sail with a full ship.

The grand Jury has thrown out the Bill for murder against Eastman and others, and a fresh Bill for manslaughter is to be preferred against them.

The Madras papers announce the total loss of the *Arctis Thompson*, which foundered at sea, on the 23d of May. Part of the crew, consisting of the Captain and five men, were in open boats from the Tuesday morning to Friday morning, when they were picked up by a native vessel

and landed at Coringa. The Chief Mate and third Mate, the carpenter, steward, cook, and two seamen, went down in her, not having been able to swim off to the boat.

The *Englisman* has been favoured with a Memoir on *Asphalitis Mastis*, as applicable to flooring, roofing, &c. by an officer of Engineers. We have been for some time aware that the work has been passing through the press, and we hope it will obtain the widest circulation, which the enthusiastic author can desire. This composition is found to be far preferable to tar, which has latterly been found so valuable for floors by its long resistance of moisture. It is scarcely possible to confer a greater blessing on Bengal and all those provinces in Asia of which humidity is the crying sin, than by introducing the use of a material which will at once protect the floor from the inconvenience and danger of dampness, and from the deprivations of the white ants.

The *Englisman* has the following melancholy news from Ghazepore.

"I sent you word in my last, that the Cholera had nearly ceased to be known in H. M. 29th, but since then a more fearful disease (if possible) has been to this rank of these unfortunate Regiment. The Medical men call the disease that is now raging here 'Apoplexy of the hot winds' is being similar in its appearance and result to a malady which proved so fatal at Chumna some years ago. No less than 40 cases have already been admitted into the Hospital, one-half of which have ended fatally, and many of the remaining I much fear will, ere this reaches you, be numbered with the dead."

There was a hope held out sometime since in the Bombay papers, that a communication by mail might be opened between Bhoj and Hyderabad so as to ensure a daily transmission of Mails to and from Bhoj, but the *Government Gazette* seems to doubt the feasibility of it, as the intermediate country belongs to Shere Mahomed, who is up in arms against us.

The accounts from Gwalior of the 4th instant state, that a revolution has taken place there; the Regent approved of by our Government, during the minority of the young Rajah, has been overpowered by a large force, and obliged to fly the country. The houses of all his friends have been plundered. The influence of our Resident is gone, and his authority openly defied. The usurper has possession of the Royal palace and treasures, and is supported by the army. Our principle of non-interference lies up our hands.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

The *Sher* of this morning states, that the *Somerset Pinnace* and *Somerset accommodation Boat* is towed by two Iron Steamers, reaching Moungy on the 19th. These are the vessels proceeding to Allahabad to bring down Lord Ellenborough. They were not likely to reach their destination before the 22d or 23d. His Lordship was expected to reach Allahabad on the 7th, and would probably receive his May letters by the 12th or 13th, and would therefore be ready to embark immediately; but he is not expected, and indeed cannot reach Calcutta before the first week in July.

The same journal tells us, that it is very strongly rumoured that Lord Ellenborough intends to give the *Vicar Apostolic* of Bengal 5000 Rs. for the poor of that faith; and the like sum for a stained glass window for the Chapel of the *Namany*. If this be true, what will the gentleman for the University of Oxford say? Is our contemporary ardent when he asserts, as he appears to do, that Lord Ellenborough, while he strongly disapproves of Lord Auckland's political measures highly approves of his liberality, and that he is resolved to imitate it, and again to send 5000 Rupees a month from Government House to the *Dispersal Charitable Society*.

The latest intelligence from Sindh is from Karachi, the 27th May. The Highlanders have 200 ill in hospital at Hyderabad, and the regiments a little above 400 strong. The weather is hot

and the wind scorching. As we write this notice the thermometer before us is 94, the highest point the mercury has yet reached, but what is this to 120 in the tent in Sindh! Five officers have been carried off.

The *Delhi Gazette Press* says, that His Majesty the King of Delhi has been so much edified by Mr. Macaulay's speech on the Sonmuth Gates, that he has ordered it to be translated into Persian. The speech, which was the speech of the evening, deserves to be translated; but we pity the poor wretch who was set to find suitable expressions in the Persian for Macaulay's magnificent eloquence.

The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the *Sirdar* Mahomed Akbar Khan has sent a present of six horses to the Shere Singh; and that Futtah Jung, who ascended the rocky throne of Cabul on the murder of Shah Sojah, and came away with our army, presented himself at the Lahore Court, in great pecuniary distress and was ordered to resign 200 Rupees.

The *Hurkur* gives circulation to a report that all the Danish settlements in this country—meaning their Tranquebar and Serampore—have been sold for 15 lakhs of Rupees. The report is premature. The Parliament of "Young Denmark" has been urging the sale on the King ever since it had a voice, and the King has instructed Mr. Haasen to open negotiations, but it seems the parties are not agreed on the price, and the matter has been referred back to Europe. We shall not lower our Scandinavian flag much before this day twelve month.

In the report of the last meeting of the British India Society we are told that the Report of the Committee on the new Act for the appointment of Magistrates was brought up, and that a part of the Committee was for striking it, but the majority resolved to go up and thank Government for it.

The Fourth Session of the Supreme Court was opened on the 12th instant. The cases for trial are few, but it is remarkable that in the Grand Jury, there is not a single Civilian. They are all merchants or Native gentlemen. This undue partiality for the mercantile community is scarcely fair.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Papers have been received from Mouleina to the 21st May. They contain little intelligence of importance except that the impostor who has for some time disturbed the province has been seized and brought to Mouleina. A proclamation from Major Broadfoot, the Commissioner, denouncing the conduct of a Burmese officer who has aided a British subject, will be found among our extracts. It breathes a spirit of very worthy of the British Government, and will doubtless put an end to the annoyance to which British traders on the Salween have been subject. From it we learn that gun boats have been placed on the river for the protection of the trade, with directions to afford aid to those who are threatened by the Burmese. We have just heard that Mr. Blandell, has been deprived of the Straits Government; to which he had recently been appointed, and thus the cause of his deposition is the fact of his having placed gun boats on the Salween for this same purpose, viz. for the protection of our trade. We shall make more particular enquiry about this measure which wears at present all the appearance of vindictiveness, and offer our own observations on this extraordinary procedure next week.

Mr. Crisp, an English trader at Rangoon, has been ordered by Tharavady to quit the Burmese territories—he had previously left them—after having written a letter which appeared in the *Calcutta Star*, in which the misrule of that Government was severely exposed. We did not know that the King of Burmah read the *Star* as well as the *Englisman*. Mr. Crisp has come forward to make the *Star* known, and now declares that the Burmese Government has five cardinal virtues. 1. It gives cheap food; 2. cheap

Gentlemen; your reputation and mine are inseparable, and I assure you that my best exertions shall be united with you to defend our private character as gentlemen and our military character as soldiers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. Xavier,
Major General and Governor of Sind.
(True Copy.)
P. McPHEE, Major,
Military Secretary.

—Bon'ny Courier, June 6.

We have seen a great many contrivances in Calcutta, for every damp floor, sheets of lead, roman cement, plaster of Paris, and tar or pitch have all been tried with various success. We have now before us a *Memoir on Asphalte*, *Mastic*, as applicable to Flooring, Roofing, Hydraulic works, &c., in India, by an Officer of the Engineers. The author remarks that the materials in common use in India for these purposes, are frail and perishable, unable to resist the wear and tear to which they are exposed from a variety of causes, and afford little protection from damp or from the attacks of white ants or other insects.

The employment of the proposed bituminous cement, was suggested by finding that it had been employed in some of the fortifications at Plymouth supposed to be of Roman construction. These works having been pulled down about 45 years ago, experiments were made upon the utility of this cement, and the results were so successful, led to its extensive adoption, first in France and then in England. It appears to be a natural combination of bitumen with carbonate of lime. It is used by reducing the material to powder and mixing with a proportion of pitch and fine grit, and when in a semifluid state is poured into the crevices, which is required to fill, in moulds prepared to receive it. The Company who prepare it for sale in England, send it abroad in blocks which only require to be heated for use. When properly applied, it is found to resist the hardness of stone, with a light elasticity which prevents the surface from wearing or chipping, so that even carriage wheels do not affect it. One great advantage is, that it is not subject to removal, after having been laid down for years, as a terrace in one building, it may be taken up and removed to another. It is incombustible, so that it possesses a great advantage over wood.

But what is of more importance in Bengal, is its total imperviousness to moisture, so that it may be employed to line basins, vaults, reservoirs. On the contrary, it has been extensively employed for various purposes. It is stated that pavements laid down in Paris six years ago, are still in excellent preservation, and even the severe trial of cavalry barracks has not impaired it. It has been used largely for roads, and for the floors of public buildings, galls, colleges and churches. It has also been found highly useful as an hydraulic cement. For ornamental work it is particularly well adapted, admitting of being worked into patterns, or laid down in intricate colours like marble.

The author of the memoir thinks that the mastic might be made here with the earth oil of Rangoon, after collecting the naphtha. He calculates the expense at about Rs. 4 Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per 100 feet, exclusive of the substructure over which it is to be laid. The memoir contains minute directions as to what shall be placed here, as they would be scarcely intelligible without figures, and those who undertake to work it will find of course make themselves perfectly masters of the mode of application, which will be explained in general applied to floors in Calcutta, for nothing can be worse than the soft chalk mortar with which they are now in general covered, making a most indispensible when being pulled down, causes an accumulation of dirt, and affords a lodgment for ants and other insects. In any option a floor that could be daily washed with clean water is better suited to this climate than any other, and when it can be made highly ornamental, as is the case with the Asphalte mastic, it unites beauty with utility, and is a substance which cannot be matched by any other substance, except the very expensive ornamental marbles. The Metallic Hall would afford an excellent opportunity of trying the mastic, if it were in sufficient quantity. The author of the memoir states that an experiment has been already tried, and we believe with perfect success. Any quantity could be procured from the English land if time were allowed.—*Eng. June 17.*

NOTIFICATION.

BY MAJOR G. RICHARDSON, C. B.
Commissioner in the Tanjore Province.
1. Credible information has been received, that

the Burmese Officer at Kokooret has arrested and imprisoned a British subject, named Nya Shway Gye, who was possibly coming down the Salween River, with a raft of timber.

2. The same Burmese Officer is reported to have detained a party on frontier, belonging to British subjects, coming down the River Salween, and to have stationed armed men to compel them to land on the Burmese bank of the river.

3. Explanations have been demanded on this subject from the Governor of Martaban under whose orders the Officer at Kokooret is, and there can be no doubt they will be promptly afforded, and such reparation made as the case demands.

4. But in the mean time, the Commissioner notifies to all British subjects, that the navigation of the Salween River is entirely open to them; and that no Government will, on their own, have any right to levy duties on them, or their goods, while passing up or down this river.

5. They are, therefore, hereby forbidden to pay any duties to the Officer of any foreign Government on the Salween, or to land on the Burmese shore for this purpose, even though threatened by armed men. If so threatened they must immediately repair to the nearest gun-boat, and measures will be immediately taken for their effectual protection and recovery of their property.

6. All persons desirous of conveying timber or other merchandise up or down the Salween, are directed not to proceed without an armed guard, which will be furnished to them on application in Moulmein at the Commissioner's Office; at Kokooret to Captain McLeod, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner, or other European Officer, and at other parts of the Salween to the Officer in charge of gun-boats, or commanding the troops.

All persons paying duty to foreign Governments on the Salween, or landing on the Burmese shore by order of foreign Officers, or otherwise contravening the above Regulations, will be apprehended and sent to Moulmein for trial.

The British Government has not left the Authorities in these Provinces without abundant means of protecting its subjects from every enemy. This protection will be given to all who are peaceable and obedient; therefore no payment of duty or obedience to foreigners will be permitted.

7. The Commissioner thinks it right to make known to all who are in the country of the Burmese Officer at Kokooret is entirely without knowledge or of the Government of Ava, and will send down its measures on them, if they are not set as flagrantly against its known intentions; but in every case the inhabitants of these Provinces will receive the perfect protection which just rights which the British Government every where gives to its subjects.

By Order,
(Signed) D. RICHARDSON,
Commissioner's Office, } *Asst. to the Commissioner, Tanjore Province.*
21 June, 1848. } *since.*
—*Cal. Star, June 20.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

MINE GOTT FRIEND.—You must be blind. You say in your last that you "carefully read over the form and manner of ordaining Deacons and Priests" and that you "could no where discover any error or view, which could be tortured into an obligation of perpetual war on Dissent." Where were your eyes? Where your spectacles? that you did not see what follows—or seeing did not discover what is meant?

The Bishop.—Will you be ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away (very warlike words) all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word!

Answer.—I will, the Lord being my helper.

What is this, mine Gott Friend, but a vow, and a vow of aggression on Dissent which is "erroneous" enough, God wot: though unhappily very far from "warlike"! For look ye to the Preface to the Form and Manner of Ordaining Bishops, Priests and Deacons and what is the first thing that meets your eyes? Why this—"It is evident unto all men diligently reading Holy Scripture . . . from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests and Deacons." But Dissenters deny this, and many other Church declarations altogether,

and therefore they are to be banished and driven away with all faithful diligence, as aforesaid. Verily, mine Gott Friend, thou must be blind.

Your's,
2d June, 1843. DOUGHERTYWILL.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RHINE SOCIETY.—The 80th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at Exeter Hall, London, Thursday, June 24th, 1848. The total amount received during the year applicable to the general objects of the society (including subscriptions, donations, legacies, dividends on stock, and contributions of auxiliary societies) was 35,021. 7s. The amount received from sales of Bibles and Testaments was 25,271. 12s. 3d.; for drawings, 3671. 3s. 6d.; making the total amount received from all sources 92,471. 2s. 8d. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued by this society from their depositories at home, was 727,930; from their depots abroad, 524,230; making the total number 1,252,160. The total number of Bibles and Testaments issued since the commencement of the society in 1804 was 15,020,004. The report also stated that the sum of money which had been expended in China for the extension of the Society, amounted to 11,196; of which the sum of 15,000 was received from the Government, provided to state that very urgent demands were made by the natives of New Zealand for the Holy Scriptures, 2001. The amount received from Tahiti towards the funds of the society.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held May 2nd, at Exeter Hall. The Report stated that the income during the past year had exceeded 115,000*l.*, a sum unprecedented in the history of this or any other religious society. In a short time the society will turn its attention to China.

The report read at the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society entered into full details of the operations of that society during the past year in India and Africa, and which contained an allusion to a proposed alteration in the constitution of the society, whose labours it is proposed are long to extend so as to take in the western world, and the British Isles. It appeared that 32,500*l.* had been raised by means of the Jubilee fund, and that the other receipts for missionary purposes amounted to 21,196*l.*; of which the sum of 15,000*l.* was received from the Government, provided for special objects. The promulgation of the Scriptures, and the increase of the members and schools of the society during the year, had been considerable.

At a special meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on 28th of April, the Rev. E. Easton, President, presided. The Rev. A. Campbell, Secretary, read a paper on the subject of the Archdiocese of Canterbury, President, unanimously elected secretary in the room of the Rev. A. M. Campbell, resigned.—*London Mail.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Summary of the incidents of the last month comprises two events of an important character—the birth of a Princess, and the death of a Duke of Sussex. We have the happiness of stating that the latest bulletin gives a favourable report of the health both of her Majesty and the Royal infant. It is unfortunately that some suspicious news should be marred by the contrast of the mournful details that come upon us at the latest hour, of the funeral ceremony of her Majesty's Uncle, the Duke of Kent. However, may be found in the fact that all climes and conditions of men, whatever their political feelings, join in a tribute of respect and admiration for his memory. The Duke of Kent was a noble and generous spirit, and his death has excited the sympathy of all sorts of people. The Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, vied with each other in expressions of esteem and eulogy towards him. As a politician he was consistent, as a member of the Royal Household and dignified, and as a Christian and a man he fulfilled his duty, by the exercise of his power, the support of the Government, and the support of the people of literature and the arts, and the friend of the desolate and the oppressed. Seldom in England has there been a more noble and generous spirit of regret at the loss of any public man.

In the political world nothing of a very exciting character has transpired during the month, if we except the agitation against the edifying measures of the Factory Bill. The number of petitions against this bill is almost unprecedented. The Dissenters object to it on the ground that it is an interference with the rights of conscience. It is seen, however, that Sir James Graham has consented to make some very essential modifications in the bill, although, at the present time, it seems, very doubtful whether the Government will be able to pass it. The Anti-Corn-Law League has continued its efforts.

A Mr. Bain, of Wotton, near Wick, announces the discovery of an electrical printing telegraph, by means of which he can, "by one set of types, set up a newspaper in London and print it simultaneously in every town in England and Wales as fast as the steam-machine throws off the sheets."

On the 20th the first stone of the new courts of law in Lincoln's Inn was laid by Viscountess Folkestone, assisted by Lord Lyndhurst in the presence of a large assembly. After the ceremony was concluded, a dinner took place in the court of the Lord Chancellor. It was originally intended that Prince Albert should have performed the ceremony, but in consequence of not having a more suitable place to entertain his Royal Highness, it was abandoned. The Prince will, however, be invited to a magnificent banquet on the completion of the buildings. The erection is to be executed in the Tudor style, with red bricks and stone dressings. The roof will be of carved oak, the first of the kind since the time of Charles II., when Archbishop Juxon had the hall of Lambeth Palace, now the library of that venerable edifice, roofed so. The new hall at Lincoln's Inn is to be 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 65 feet high, being higher than any hall in England, except that of Westminster. At the lower end of the hall will be a magnificent vestibule, running to the height of the building, and grained on stone. Right and left of the vestibule will be the Brechers' counsel-room; and the drawing-room; and the library, to which access is to be had by an arched doorway from the vestibule, and a covered building. It will be 50 feet in length, 40 feet wide and 45 feet high. Judging from the plan of the erection, as also from the models, which exhibit universal admiration, the proposed erection will add ornament to utility. — *London Mail.*

At a meeting of the local council of the British Association held at Cork, it was resolved that this learned body should commence its next session at that city on 17th of August. The attendance is likely to be very large.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor-General of Canada, arrived at Boston, on the 20th March. He had met with a storm on his passage to Halifax, and been most courteously received in the United States. Sir Charles had with him last season received Kingston.

Sir Charles Bagot had a serious relapse, and was understood to be again past hopes of recovery.

Boyer, President of Haiti, had arrived at Port Royal in the British brig of war, *Ellen*, having visited the government. He brought with him £300,000 of the West India Islands which have suffered by the earthquake are stated to be—Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Eustacia, and St. Martin; and the amount of British property destroyed, is estimated at 3,000,000 sterling; French, 1,000,000; Swedish, 3,000,000; and Danish, 4,000.

A second earthquake was experienced at the north point of Guadeloupe on the 3d of March. At the time a captain of a vessel off the north point of the island, stated that it shook the vessel with such severity that it was with difficulty the crew could keep their feet. A dense cloud of smoke ascended from the vicinity of the Brevoort, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of that place. It was quite sickly at Point à Petre, caused from the circumstances of the ruins of the town. The comet seen at St. Thomas's on the 2nd of March was so brilliant as to cause an alarm to the inhabitants. A shock of an earthquake was also felt at St. Thomas's on the 5th about half past nine o'clock at night. No material damage was done.

Accounts from Texas to the 18th ult. had been received at New Orleans. It was rumored, but the rumor wanted confirmation, that a proposition has been made by Captain John B. Breach to the General, to the Texas Government, to abolish slavery within the limits of the Republic; and that upon its agreeing to do so, he was authorized by that Government would effect the possible recognition of Texas independence by Mexico. — *London Mail.*

ACCIDENT TO MR. BRUCE. — *The Bristol Gazette* of Thursday says, "It is with regret we have to state that the valuable Mr. Bruce, the celebrated master has been placed in jeopardy by accident after a fall of an anvil which to amuse the children of a friend. The father and Mr. Bruce preceded by a friend, and, to pass the time, were playing a game of cards, and, after some time, when Mr. Bruce, playing a half sovereign in his mouth, it unfortunately slipped into the track, where it stuck, and every effort to remove it proving ineffectual, Mr. Bruce's head was called in, and an operation, by making an incision in the throat, determined upon. All endeavors to remove the coin from its very dangerous lodgment have proved ineffectual, although no less than three incisions have been made in the throat for that purpose by Sir B. Brodie, assisted by Mr. Aston Keys, Mr. Thompson, &c. The only mode by which amputation can be determined to be, is to cut through the windpipe, and the alveoli is, of course, in a liquid state. Mr. Bruce is in an extreme state of exhaustion." — *Atlas.*

THE PARIS AND ROUSE RAILWAY. — Two experimental trips have been made on the new railway between Paris and Rouse, which was publicly opened and inaugurated by the Duke of Nemours and Montpensier, on the 15th inst.

RAILWAY TAXATION. — A return to an order of the House of Commons, on the subject of railway taxation, has just been printed, and contains some interesting facts on that subject. The total number of English railways in 1833 was only 659½ miles, 182 by the Leicester and Swannington Company, and 621½ by the Liverpool and Manchester; whereas, during last session, the company alone had in construction, 22,500 miles; another (the Great Western), 25,044; a third (the Grand Junction), 13,545½; and a fourth (the South-Western), 13,044, being upwards of 77,000 miles, from four the principal companies. In 1837 we find the Greenwich Railway paying £382, and the Grand Junction and London and Birmingham then appearing for the first time, the former at £5,005, and the latter at £1,392. They have since been as high as Grand Junction (1840), 15,930; and London and Birmingham (1841), 56,237. The 6 duty exhibit a serious falling off in the amount of duty during the last year. — *Hid.*

ANOTHER EXPLOSION AT DUTCH CLIFF. — On Tuesday afternoon there was another explosion at Dover Cliff. This blast proved proportionally successful in effects to the original one, with the enormous quantity of 15,000 lbs. of gunpowder, the destruction of Roundabout Cliff was effected on the 30th of January. The mass of chalk operated on from which the explosion took place, was to the depth of sixty feet, was blown off by a blast consisting of 7,000 lbs. of gunpowder, on the 2d ult. The present blast consisted of upwards of 10,000 lbs. of gunpowder, which was placed in fifteen cells of chambers, at proper distances along the base of the chalky cliff about to be removed, and the conducting wires being properly placed, all were fired off at once, as on the last occasion, by an apparatus invented by the junior Engineer Mr. Hodges, which simultaneously communicates ignition by means of the voltaic battery to any number of wires attached to it, with a simple motion of the hand. This blast, like the others, was characterized by absence of noise or smoke, the only difference being that on the present occasion a large quantity of chalk blocks and rubbish was projected in the air to a considerable distance, and the shock was felt for hundreds of yards round, and the flowers created in the top of the cliff presented a most gorgeous appearance. This explosion, it is quite as great a sensation as the great blast of Roundabout. — *Hid.*

The Isle of Skye has within the last 40 years furnished the public service—21 Lieutenant Generals and 40 Majors General; 45 Lieutenant Colonels; 600 Majors; Captains, Lieutenants, and Subalterns; 10,000 foot soldiers; 120 pipers; 4 Governors of British colonies; 1 Governor General; 1 Adjutant General; 1 Chief Baron of England; and 1 Judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland. The Generals may be classed thus:—8 Macdonalds, 6 Macleods, 2 Macraes, 2 MacCullis, 1 MacKinnon, 1 MacQueen, and 1 Elder. The Isle of Skye is 60 miles long, and 20 broad. Truly the inhabitants are a wondrous people. It may be mentioned that this island is the birthplace of Colubus, the colubine hero mentioned in Ovid's poem. — *London Mail.*

A terrible and fatal explosion happened at Waltham on the 13th, at the Government-buildings for the manufacture of gunpowder. One of these was a room containing 200 casks of gunpowder, and was a narrow or buttress of solid material, twenty feet thick; in the first part there were, as we are to be ascertained, about 2,300 pounds of gunpowder, and in the second part, 2,500 pounds. The explosion was of about 170 yards from the southernmost of these, most the granulating-house, similar to the one just spoken of, but with two parts separated by a buttress. In one part of the coming-house seven men were working. Mr. Sudd, the master-worker, had just entered the building; and whether a bit of red had got into the machinery, or the men had violated the machinery do the approach of Mr. Sudd, who was rather severe from whatever cause, at five minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon the building blew up, with a loud explosion; and when it fell, it bore down with it, in a few moments the second part of the building blew up with another explosion—a minute more, and one part of the granulating-house blew up—and in a few moments a fourth explosion destroyed the second part of that. Of the seven men, five were carried to a great distance across the river, the body of one rising to such a height as to make an indication some inches deep in the ground where it fell; his body was blown off, legs broken, and one body was ripped up by Sudd was found a hundred and thirty yards from the building. One of the men had been half a century in the work. — *Hid.*

THE AERIAL STAIR-CARLAGE. — It is understood that the first line to be established is that to London, the carriages having the top of the Monument,

fish-street-hill, every morning, and taking five minutes at the summit of the Great Pyramid, and returning, and to allow the passengers a short time to stretch their legs. From this point balloons will be occasionally started for the most important cities of the African Desert. The carriage is to be portable to India, thus (should the weather be foggy) affording to the traveller a delightful coup d'œil of the most interesting countries of the world. The arrangements are in every respect very complete. Lord Brougham is understood to have accepted the office of patron, being himself of rather slightly nature. The provision will be carried out for the consideration of the public, as by a new invention the absence of three sheep or goats, concentrated into a small fowling. The waiting-room for the ladies at the Great Pyramid, the most commodious kind, the ancient Egyptian style, the King Cheops being fitted up in the Oriental style for that purpose. Passengers who should wish to be dropped at any of the intermediate towns may be lowered by small hand balloons at the usual sub-prices. N. B. The "Rocket" Aerial Steam-carriage, will start on Monday next for a tour round the Coast, proceeding by many stages along the Milky Way. Sir J. Herschel has been engaged as conductor, and the only person who knows the exact road. — *Peach.*

There was a sale on 8th at Mr. Sotheby's of the very valuable collection of autograph letters, &c., and documents connected with English history, formerly the property of the celebrated antiquary Dr. Miller, Dean of Ely, and one of the founders of the Antiquarian Society, who died in 1784, together with many other remarkable autograph letters. Some of the letters from remarkable persons brought good prices: an autograph letter from Oliver Cromwell produced 42. 6s.; an autograph note of Oliver Cromwell for 71.; it was in fine preservation, and bore date 1648. A warrant for the payment of 1,000*l.* to the wife of John Hume, dated 1654, sold at 12. 1s.; an autograph letter from Dryden to his wife, 12s. 6d.; a letter from Charles I. to Sir F. Walsingham, 4*l.* 13s. 6d.; and a sign manual of Cromwell, 2*l.* 11s. A letter written by Dr. Johnson, purchased for 2*l.* 11s.; one from Lord Nelson, dated on board the *Agamemnon*, September 24, 1801, 3*l.* 3s. — *London Mail.*

At the last meeting of the Royal Society a paper was read "On a Method of proving the true leading properties of the Ellipse and Hyperbola," by Sir Frederick Pollock. The method, though founded on a well-known property of the circle, is described to us by a very concise and simple method, and is perfectly original, and demonstrated with great clearness and eloquence. That a good lawyer should also be a good mathematician is something to be envied, where should a first wrangler succeed if not at the bar? but that a gentleman at the head of his profession, and holding a public office of the first importance, should, and the multifarious and delicate duties which he has to discharge, and discharges so well as Sir Frederick Pollock does, be able to search a leisure hour to contribute to the philosophical transactions of his country, and endeavour to employ it, is surprising, if not indeed without a precedent in the history of Antiquaries-General. — *Hid.*

The *Mercantile Advertiser* contains the following curious and interesting statement:—"The census which was simultaneously taken in every parish in Ireland, on a given day, in 1841, and which has occupied a considerable staff in its preparation for publication, will soon be printed and laid before Parliament. A variety of curious and interesting details will be supplied for the first time. The exact amount of the population, rated according to sex and age, the districts which yielded the greatest number of male and female persons under restraint, with other statistical details, will, we understand, be given with a surprising degree of accuracy. The following is a return of the population."

	Males.	Females.
Leinster	963,747	1,008,594
Munster	1,182,192	1,209,671
Connaught	707,884	711,762
Ulster	1,161,046	1,224,579
	4,019,607	4,153,006
Total population	8,173,373	
In 1821, the population was	8,601,857	
In 1831, it was	8,173,373	
In 1841, it was	8,173,373	

Increase between 1821 and 1831 965,574
Increase between 1831 and 1841 407,483
" From this it appears that the increase during the ten years up to 1841 was 537,705 less than it had been in the ten years preceding. This extremely rapid rate of increase is certainly a remarkable and extraordinary fact. It is evident that, during the last ten years, there has been a very decided check to the progress of population in Ireland."

"The increase in England, during the ten years from 1831 to 1841, was 500,794, which was more than one-seventh upon the population of 1831."

The overland mail is arrived, and we should

have believed that the nature of its intelligence was calculated to have been received with feelings of no ordinary degree of pleasure. The journals, however, seem to be far from entertaining plausible feelings at the news; and we must confess we are inclined to question the propriety of thus publishing for the well-informed eyes of foreign powers such wholesale condemnation which the Times and Chronicle level on the proceedings of the British Government. The following are the articles to which we allude:—

Our intelligence from India, which we announced in a second edition on Thursday, realises all our prophecies. The usual routine, consequent on our conquest, has been completed. Scinde is now annexed in the territory of the British Empire. Such is the termination of our negotiations for the navigation of the Indus. We began by treating for the privilege of traffic; we have ended by seizing a friendly territory. We first lulled the suspicions of the Ameyrs by professions of amity; we then supplied for the residence of agents, who were instructed to maintain a degree of friendly confidence, and to propose a reciprocity of commercial advantages with the natives; we finally drove their princes from their business-concerns, and courted them in their attempt to vindicate the honour of their country. We have commensurated by violence what we commenced in treachery. We will not attempt as yet to trace the progress of this new conquest. We are not at present sufficiently acquainted with the condition of the acquired territory, nor with the efforts already produced by its new relation to the British Government, to enable us to dispose to suggest immediate danger, even from so unjust an usurpation. Our Indian empire has been based upon a policy which if not altogether unaltered, is not altogether violent, must be acknowledged to have been not very scrupulous. And our political Asia have brought their own punishment along with them. With every addition to the bulk of our immense possessions, the difficulty of governing them has increased. Whenever our Indian power may be felt to be destroyed, there can be no doubt that the proximate cause of its fall will be—our own ruin. Until the arrival of our despatches with more ample intelligence, we are unable to speak distinctly as to the intentions of Lord Ellenborough—whether the brilliant victory at Hyderabad has elicited what his British appetite for conquest—whether he intends to emulate Lord Wellesley in a new field of foreign adventure, or Lord W. Bentinck in a course of domestic reform. We have been too long the victims of his letter of his vanity, and that he will now be aided by his professed intentions to cultivate the arts of peace in the vast empire which has been delegated to him.—Times.

In an early second edition of Thursday's Chronicle we were enabled to publish an outline of the intelligence from India in anticipation of the Governor-General's arrival at Hyderabad. The Governor-General had declared Scinde to be annexed to the British dominions. "This acquisition of territory and revenue (about 1,600,000,000) was found in Hyderabad," following immediately on the heels of military triumph, is too consistent with the history of our dominion in India to excite any surprise, after the victory of General Raghu at Hyderabad. When Buxar first applied for permission to pass up the Indus, he was told that he could not be allowed to "use the territory of the Ameyrs, for the soil the English looked upon they were sure to take." If this is not literally true, it may at least be said that the soil the English fought upon they are sure to keep. And prizes or fighting are never awarded if the prize be only brilliant conquest, and not the acquisition of the territory of the ruler for the time being. A political alliance—a treaty—a branch of treaty, real or implied—was a victory—then annexation of territory. Such is the progress of empire in India.

Two months ago we were begging a right of way for us through the territory of the Ameyrs. They granted it. We passed a treaty with the Ameyrs, and the Ameyrs, within a month of our receiving the tidings that the last of our soldiers had passed the Indus in safety, we have intelligence that the territory of the Ameyrs who had been our allies, and who had their people massacred, their capital demolished, and the whole country "declared to be annexed to the British empire," for all this there may be ample justification. We have received no information from Lord Ellenborough; and as we have been so often charged with insinuations to run down the character of the Governor-General, we also defer any opinion upon his share in the responsibility of these proceedings, until we have more detailed information than that contained in the brief notice of the Times of the 28th of June. But if Lord Ellenborough be not the most culpable, he is certainly the most unfortunate of Governors-General. Having declared his determination to turn the results into clear and palpable evidence of the people's improvement, and to confine the empire within the limits already established, the very essence of his government that follows this announce-

ment is a military enterprise having few parallels even in the annals of Indian warfare, and an extension of territory that may compete with any former act of wholesale spoliation. Possibly, as we have suggested, Lord Ellenborough may have been driven, by considerations stronger than any of mere expediency, to perpetrate the policy by which we have acquired and governed India where we first set foot upon its soil; and that act, which has been justified by the necessities of a heavy capacity, may have been justified by military and political necessity. But a series of very strong necessity indeed must be made out to justify the public feeling in this country to the seizure of the territory and treasure of a powerful and hitherto an inoffensive, if not valuable ally.—Chronicle.

"The increase in Ireland, during the sanctorian years, was 407,872, which was little more than one-twentieth of the population of 1831.

"The increase in England has been in the ratio of nearly three to one, as compared with Ireland. This is the first time that Ireland has shown a less degree of increase than England."—London Mail.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SLAVERY IN THE EAST.

—April 10.—Mr. S. Worsley called the attention of Government to a matter which deserved serious attention. He read in a list of names of persons for the house, having reference to the negotiations between Lord Ashburton and the United States, on the 8th article of the Treaty of Washington, the copy of a report forwarded to the Secretary of the United States by two officers of the American army, selected by that Government to make the report in question specially on the subject of the slave trade, and to state the extent and nature of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. After explaining their view of the arrangements which it would be desirable to make on the subject, these two gentlemen stated in this country, that the most surprising and astounding statement. Having referred to the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, these gentlemen proceeded to talk of the slave trade on the east coast, and stated:—"From what information we can obtain, it seems that a large trade is carried on by Portuguese colonists, the Arab chiefs, and sea-roving tribes. Their greatest markets are the Mozambique countries bordering on the Red and Persian Gulf, the Portuguese East India colonies, Bombay, and perhaps other British possessions in the East Indies. This part of the trade is probably in the hands of the Arabian merchants."

Sir R. Peel conceived that the hon. gentlemen were, of course, aware of the circumstances under which the document to which he referred had been communicated to the House. The noble Lord then proposed the Government to lay on the table certain papers referred to in the message of the President of the United States and certain papers in relation to the right of visit. He (Sir R. Peel) accepted the request, and among the papers he furnished was the report by two American naval officers; and he certainly did not consider himself entitled to exclude the passage referred to from that report, which contained the observations made by those two American officers to their own Government. But his hon. friend must suppose that any sanction he gave to the exclusion of the kind in question, because he (Sir R. Peel), in compliance with a motion for information, had laid the documents on the table of the House. At the same time, he was glad to have the opportunity of correcting the erroneous impressions to which the allegations in the report might possibly give rise. With respect to the slave trade being carried on by British subjects, in India, or natives of India under British control, there was no ground for believing that any such practice existed. This was a subject which had occupied much of the attention of the late and the present Governments—he alluded to the best mode of effectually suppressing everything partaking of the character of the slave trade and slavery in India. To this subject, it was but fair to say, Lord Ellenborough directed much attention, and many communications had taken place with respect to the alleged traffic of slaves on the coast of Africa. It was impossible to deny that such traffic did occasionally take place, and in the territories of the Nizam to a considerable extent; and that it occasionally found its way through the British territory into the interior of India. But the Indian Government had no control. In Nov. 1841, an agent of one of the Ameyrs of Scinde was brought to Bombay for taking four Arab girls from Scinde to Beiser, and he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three or four years' imprisonment. The jury recommended him to mercy, but the Government refused to interfere, and the sentence was in course of execution. He was afterwards released, and the girls were taken in individual cases carried on in India, would be to make an assertion not consistent with fact. At the previous session at Bombay, for other purposes, had been brought to trial by the intervention of the British authorities for a similar offence, and were convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The Government had no objection to the slave trade in the territory of the Indian Government; but the case he had mentioned afforded a conclusive proof that the Indian Government

were applying the British law as far as possible for the correction of this practice. There was a number of Arabs in some parts of India—persons who were really in the condition of slaves, but who called themselves the wives of their masters, and who lived, and were treated, as such. It was very difficult to detect them, and very difficult, with all the care and caution that could be adopted, to prevent occasional instances of slavery and the slave trade; but the impression that the paragraph referred to was intended to create, and which was intended to create, was that any slave trade was carried on by British subjects in India was without foundation. Every possible means were adopted to check the practice whenever it was found to exist. The coincidence of an act would come into force that very day which would have the effect of materially interfering with the possibility of the slave trade even by parties over whom the Indian Government had no control. By a recent regulation there had been established, under certain provisions, Vice-Admiral Courts on the coast of India, and the governors of all the British territories in India had been invested, by instructions sent out last summer, with the same powers as those possessed by the governors in the West Indies. On this day, as he had before stated, there came into force in India a measure of great importance. This measure, for amending the law respecting the condition of slavery within the territories of the East India Company, was founded on suggestions made by Lord Ashburton, who was to take effect on the 6th or 10th of April, 1843. The following was the substance of its enactments:—"1. It is hereby enacted, that any person who is not a British subject, in execution of any duty or of a contract, or for the enforcement of any demand of rent or revenue, shall not be sold as any person, or the right to the compulsory labour or services of any person, on the ground that such person is a state person, or a slave. 2. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no right arising out of an alleged property in the person and services of another, or the slave shall be liable to any civil or criminal court or magistrate within the territories of the East India Company. 3. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no person who may have acquired property by his own industry, or the assistance of any art, raffle, or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gift, or bequest, shall be disposed of such property, or premises from taking possession thereof, on the ground that such person, or that the person from whom the property may have been derived, was a slave. 4. And it is hereby enacted, that any act which would be a penal offence if done by any man shall be equal to an offence if done to any person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery." He apprehended that these enactments would provide increased means for the suppression of the slave trade, and he thought he had satisfied the House that the attention of the Government had been for some years directed to this important subject.—London Mail.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The *Sloop*, West India Steamer, *St. Pauline*, on the 3rd of April, with the usual mails on board, and arrived at Corunna, where, having taken in mails, she left the harbour on her outward voyage at half past nine o'clock the same evening. She passed the lighthouse about an o'clock p.m., and was proceeding at full speed, when at about twelve o'clock midnight she struck upon a hidden rock. Immediately on the vessel striking, Capt. Dunning ordered the engines to be backed, and this having been done, she came apparently easy, the violence of the concussion having probably caused her to rebound from some slight danger. Her head was now put towards the shore, and all speed made, in the hopes of rounding the ship, and thus saving the passengers and crew. The injury she had sustained was, however, of too serious a nature to allow of this being accomplished, and within a very few moments of the ship striking, it became evident that she was setting fast by the head. She had still some way upon her, the engines having apparently suffered no injury, and when, while proceeding towards the shore, as described above, a general rush was made to the pinnace, which at that time was the only small boat on board, and when, after having been for some time, and having sent themselves, came out to those on board to "lower away," which was answered by some of the crew as soon as possible, and the vessel began to sink. The ship had still full speed upon her, and a heavy sea struck the boat as she floated for an instant, and swept every soul into the water. One or two sailors only, who, being out of the boat, were able to swim, and kept the vessel. Ten minutes only had now elapsed since the vessel first struck, during which every exertion had been made by the officers of the ship, with the exception of the crew, to save the lives of the passengers and crew. While thus engaged the boiler suddenly collapsed, and an immense quantity of steam, dust, and smoke, burst forth from the funnel, and the vessel lay on her back, and the vessel was now about to blow up, and two or three persons were so much alarmed as to jump overboard. By great exertion the last person was saved, and the vessel was now blown up, and in righting half filled with water. The rig had previously been lowered, and ten persons had got into her and rowed away. The first and second cut-

ters were also affixed, enabled with the passengers and crew. Mr. Wilder, the chief officer, with Mr. Lane and two or three other officers, now lowered themselves into the life-boat, and brought her alongside the gangway. The engines had entirely ceased working from the moment of the explosion. The water had now reached the fire, and the ship, it was evident, could not float many minutes longer. Capt. Duncan and the other officers now handed the passengers into the life-boat, and endeavoured in the utmost to save all the female passengers. Fifty-two persons were already in the boat, and Capt. Duncan was still standing in the boat, when a general cry rose of "It is going!" and giving the necessary signals, she went down half filled with water. The life-boat now drifted away, and so great had been the confusion arising from the life-boat, that it was only then discovered that she had neither our nor rudder. Shoes and hats were used to bail out the water with which she was now then half filled, and after drifting about for a quarter of an hour, she fell against the second cutter, having Lieut. Hensworth, the Admiralty agent, and several others on board. From this boat they obtained one, and Lieut. Hensworth then returned to the wreck with the cutter; shortly after they fell in with the first cutter, which was greatly overboard. They took several persons from her, and obtained a bottom from Mr. Wilder, the chief officer, going on board the cutter, and taking the life-boat in tow, Curruveil being all the time visible. At daybreak, the mast from the first cutter was steered, and the boat, which was a legal one, when she started towards Corunna, and on entering the harbour was met by a Spanish launch, which coming out in quest of themselves in the hour of the catastrophe from those who escaped in the gig, which had made Corunna so early as five o'clock in the morning. The launch took the life-boat and came in tow, and brought them safely in, when the survivors were landed, and every attention paid to them by the authorities. At a short distance from the mouth of the harbour a signal was observed. A steamer here drove towards them, where it proceeded to the pinnace, described above as swamped at an early period of the catastrophe. It contained a young man named Michael Hendley. The steamer afterwards proceeded to the spot where the boat took place, and it appears that the ship sank in about three fathoms water, and about four miles from shore. Eight or ten persons were seen floating in the water, but they were dead, and as the upper portion of the boat and main masts were several feet above the surface of the water, they were enabled to hold on until daybreak, when they sinking, and the water rising, they were seen, and some boats put off to their assistance. Lieut. Hensworth, the Admiralty agent, had remained in the vicinity of the wreck during the night, but his boat was quite full, and he was finally unable to render any assistance to the unfortunate creatures who still clung to the rigging. The weather was tolerably calm, and the lives of the whole crew must inevitably have been sacrificed. The following is a list of passengers who are lost.—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzjames, four children, and servant; Mr. Haly; Mr. Montevray; Miss Bondy; the Rev. Mr. Bandy; Mr. Le Maie; Mr. Blakely; Royal Engineer; Mr. Burdell; Royal Engineer; Mr. Hunter; Mr. Nicolle; and Mr. Cartwright. Officers and crew lost 18. Total, 31.—London Mail.

In consequence of the loss of the *Reliance* and the *Comet*, East India men, of Cape Grimes, near Botocue-sur-Mer, the French Minister of Marine is having a maritime survey made of the coast of France, so as to ascertain the present state of the light-houses, and the erection of new ones may be more easily required, so as to prevent a similar catastrophe to that which happened to the above two ill-fated vessels. A similar survey is being made by the King of the Trinity House, as to the state and efficiency of the light-houses in the Channel and along the British coast, particularly that part facing France, the lights of the one (especially Dungeness and Cape Sable) being owing to the King for those of the other. The following appears in the *Journal du Pat de Calais*:—"A notice has been given by the Minister of Marine that the following light-houses at Dunkirk and France, and the defences of the *de la Nord*, have been completed, and will be lighted on the 1st of May next.—Dunkirk Revolving Light. The new light-house stands in lat. 51 deg. 33 min. N., and long. 2 deg. 25 min. E. The light is 100 feet high, and the light being 103 feet above the level of the sea, will be visible from a ship's deck at the distance of six leagues. On the first appearance of this light the present light of the *de la Nord* will be extinguished. Flare Light.—The new light-house, from which a flare light will be shown (on the 1st of May),

stands in latitude 51 deg. N., and long. 2 deg. 6 min. 18 sec. E., of the coast of France, at the extremity of the harbour. The building is 83 feet high, and the light being 103 feet above the level of the sea, will be visible from a ship's deck at the distance of six leagues. The light will be shown on the 1st of April instant, the outer light at Houtreux, on the outer extremity of the jetty, was changed from the natural colour to a red light."—London Mail.

At treaty with France on Post-office affairs has been brought to a conclusion, and will come into force next month. The more immediate result of it, consisting by one-half the cost of sending letters from England to France, and from France to England, is not a small part of the object of this treaty. It considerably reduces the cost of postage on all letters passing through France, as well as on those addressed to France, and therefore at once affects the vast correspondence between this country and our East India possessions. It also regulates and reduces the cost of correspondence between the British colonies and France, and, of course, between France and our colonies. It facilitates the correspondence with those European countries to which France is the highway from Great Britain, and gives to this country the advantage of the postage arrangements existing between those countries and France.

The following order, relating to those places beyond the territories of the East India Company to which letters are sent by the overland mail, has recently been issued by the Post-office:—

"General Post Office, April, 1862."

"Letters for China, the Australian settlements, New Zealand, the Mauritius, or other places beyond the territories of the East India Company, intended to be sent by the overland mails through India, must be addressed to the care of correspondents in that country. It is understood, that, under recent regulations, they will otherwise be detained at Bombay for payment of the transit and ship-letter postage due to the Indian Post-office for their conveyance to their destination."

"It is not necessary that letters for places within the territories of the East India Company, forwarded by the India mails, should be addressed to correspondents in India; provision being made for payment of the Indian postage above alluded to in those settlements."

"By command."

"W. L. MABERLEY, Secy." The appearance of the above has created great surprise, not to say indignation, in the city. It involves the supposition that all persons who may not have correspondents in India are to be utterly debarred from communicating with their relatives and friends in those places which are without the Company's limits. The supposition is not at all affected by it, as the correspondents to whom they can direct their letters, but a multitude of persons whose letters would be purely of a domestic nature are most cruelly prevented from writing to those to whom they may property they feel the deepest interest. The relations of the English now in China, of the emigrants in New Zealand, while they know that their attention is fraught with danger, cannot address a single line to them if they have not formed a connection with Bombay, or some other place in India. Surely an arrangement might be made for receiving in London a number of postage which would cover the carriage of a letter all the way to China or elsewhere, for the parties who have friends abroad would rather pay the price more than find their letters stopped altogether. The only interest the Post-office can have in the maintenance of its own revenue, and yet this order is of a nature calculated to do that revenue a positive injury, as it renders the conveyance of letters to those places impossible. The order requires immediate amendment, for certainly never was debarment made with less regard to the wants of the public.—Id.

FRANCE.—The marriage of the Princess Clemantine with Prince Augustus of Sax-Coburg-Gotha was celebrated on the evening of the 30th of April, at the Palace of St. Cloud. At nine o'clock, the King, Queen, and the Royal Family entered the Gallery of Apartments reserved for the reception of the celebration of the civil marriage, the King giving his arm to the Princess Clemantine, and Prince Augustus to the Princess Louise. The King of the Belgians, with the Dowager Queen of Spain, the Duke Ferdinand of Sax-Coburg, and the Queen of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, the Duke de Montpensier, the Prince of Wales, the Duke Alexander of Wurttemberg, and the Hereditary Prince of Sax-Coburg-Gotha, and the Hereditary Prince, and Prince Leopold of Sax-Coburg.

The witnesses were—Princess Augusta, Baron de Kersbourg, Minister of Finance of the King of Saxony, and the Marquis de Reussigny, the Ambassador of France at the Court of the King of the Belgians; for the Princess Clemantine, Baron Segur, first Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Marshal Goussier and Sebastian. Among the persons

present at the ceremony were all the Ministers Secretaries of State.

The Royal Family and the witnesses having placed themselves round a circular table, Baron Fugère, the Chancellor of France, who filled the functions of the civil officer, announced the Duke de Nemours, the Grand Referendary, and M. Canchy, the Keeper of the Archives of the Chamber of Peers, read aloud the Marriage Act, and, after reciting from Prince Augustus and the Princess Clemantine, the King of the Belgians, in the name of the law, that the Prince and Princess were united in marriage. The signature to the act then took place. The august couple, the King of the Belgians, the Princess and Princesses, and the witnesses, respectively signed it. The act was signed by the Marshal-President of the Council, the Marquis of the Salm, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the Chancellor, and the Grand Referendary.

Shortly after the act was signed, their Majesties, the Royal Family, and the whole assembly repaired to the chapel, where the Bishop of Versailles celebrated the nuptial marriage.

The Court went into mourning on the 2nd May, to last 11 days, for the Duke of Saxony.

There died lately at Paris a remarkable person.—Count Ribbing Leve, one of the aeminals of Gustavus III., King of Sweden.

Representatives of the French Government, and the coadjutors of Lord Aberdeen, there is an intention to set to work currently to make the recent occupation of Tahiti as available and profitable as possible. The French Government has been ordered to Chamber for \$40,000.—Five millions of francs—for the expense of establishments at the Marquesas and Tahiti. He estimated the annual expense at 100,000. The French to be sent is 1200 men. Admiral Fournier defended the grant in a plausible speech, in which he asserted a great desire to protect the foreign missionaries.

Madagascar is at present attracting considerable attention in France. At Paris, there have been splendid exhibitions of the most costly articles prepared for the court of Tananarive, which have been ordered by the Queen of the Horns, consisting of massive crowns to deck her royal brow on days of grand ceremonies, and some more convenient and lighter ones for her habitations. The most magnificent of these are rounded with foliage of the same metal, and flowers ornamented with jewels, mounted upon female heads. One of them has for the peculiar ornament a globe, on which stand the figures of the sun and moon, being the symbol of the Horns' nation. The Queen's dresses are made of the finest velvet or scarlet velvet, lined with silk of the same colour; her snuff of red Cashmere, or velvet, also lined with the same material. The dresses are covered with embroidery of the finest gold, the designs of which have been drawn at Tananarive. One of the designs has required about 2000 carats of gold. The shoes are red, decorated with gold. The stockings, of the most beautiful silk, have their sides embroidered with gold of considerable thickness. All the gloves have likewise gold embroidery. Amongst other articles destined for her Majesty Queen Ravaofo-Manjaka is a knife and fork of exquisite workmanship. The blades of the one and the tines of the other are of massive gold, the handles of pink coral, carved with extreme delicacy by the most skilful workmen of Marseilles. Each represents a sort of *lyre*, surrounded with flowers and fruit.

All the grand dignitaries of the court of Tananarive will also have reason to be satisfied. The richness and elegance of the *coiffures* and costumes intended for these returned will be seen. Among them are to be seen chaplains of red or green velvet embroidered in gold, and ornamented, like the caps of our launiers, with plumes which represent the hawk; there are bracelets lined with red or plumed with silver, and the same lace at every part of the dress, and a uniform of green velvet, with twice more gold embroidery on it than is to be seen on the very rich ones worn by marshals. It is to be seen for the general use of the French troops and the French which accompany it are white, embroidered on all sides, and all over the part which covers the thigh: large boots of red morocco, also covered for the purpose of protection of the soldiers, as well as articles, are likewise embroidered in front and over the instep.

Nor has the Madagascar Church been forgotten: for its priests are intended to be richly adorned with very high, and loaded with pearls and little bells; gold medals all ornamented with various teeth in gold numbers, and necklaces which cover almost the chest and back. The ladies of the court are to be seen in gowns of silk and velvet, and with all the rings and rings. For the military there are lances, decorations, large epaulettes, and sashes as torse, which cannot represent an enormous collection of the epaulettes extending the whole body.

For the Queen's bodice, an arm-chain, a *la Vierge*, has been made, which is of the utmost elegance. It is of rosewood, with incrustations. But the most remarkable of the articles of this enormous exhibition are, certainly, the arm-chain, which is to go to her Majesty's throne, and the palanquin, which is to be

The Native Scouts and Demolition are permitted to work with these cash Bargees as by the regulations they are entitled to, and the Bowers who may thereafter remain to be disposed of, are transferred to the 6th Irregular cavalry.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 443. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, JUNE 29th. 1843.

[Printed by C. W. Smith, at the Serampore Press, by order of the Proprietors.]

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government intends to despatch the Steam Mail Steamers of the following months, on the dates specified below, viz.
The *Stamer* for August on the 10th July.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the *Stamer* specified to leave Bombay on the 10th July, will be Wednesday, the 24th proximo.

Wm. MOORE,

Deputy Post Master.

For William, General Post Office,
The 10th June, 1843.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S UNCLE.—A correspondent of the *Deli Gazette* has hinted that Lord Ellenborough's Uncle was dismissed the Company's Civil Service for corrupt practices. Our impression, says the *Star*, is that the impression is unfounded. And we may add that the same doubt exists on our minds. We think the allusion made is to Mr. Thomas Law, the sixth son of the Bishop of Carlisle, and a brother of the first Lord Ellenborough. He was for some years Collector of Behar, and to him the temple of Gya was indebted for those arrangements which facilitated the resort of pilgrims to the shrine. But he is chiefly known in India as the individual who in one day settled eight hundred estates,—we may be wrong in the number, as we depend on memory—upon a Mookerjee or fixed jumma. They are generally known as 'Law's Mookerrees' and have been a source of constant vexation to the public authorities ever since. It is very probable that he incurred the displeasure and the censure of Government for this hasty and ill advised measure; but as he was subsequently raised to the post of member of the Council of Revenue, it is scarcely to be supposed that he was ignominiously dismissed the service. He took a very deep interest in the property of the country, as his 'Sketch of some late arrangements, and a View of the rising resources of Bengal,' a work now before us, fully attests. In 1791 sickness compelled him to return to England, and we suppose that he soon after entered Parliament, for we find him on his legs on the 30th of June 1794, when Mr. Pitt moved the thanks of the House to the Managers for their faithful management in discharge of the trust reposed in them. The report of Mr. Law's speech is somewhat amusing.

There was now in the House of Commons a rough Northumbrian, of the Honourable Company's service, who had passed some years in India—Mr. Law, brother to Hastings's counsel, the late Lord Ellenborough. As if to prove that a bad temper and a rough tongue were not peculiar to one member of his family, this Mr. Law delivered a speech against the conduct of Burke, in language more coarse and vulgar than any that had been heard for a long time in that place. With a burling allusion to Burke's early but exquisite essay on the *Soldiers and Beautiful*, this mannered Law said, "If any passage in his speech could be called sublime and beautiful, it was, at the best, but sublime and beautiful because; and at other times his expressions were so vulgar and illiberal, that the lowest blackguard in a beer-garden would have been ashamed to utter them." He professed to be astonished that a gentleman like Fox "should condescend to mix his character with that of the leading manager, whose fallacy and intemperance he had vainly endeavoured to correct." "And as for his information,"

added Law, "I am really astonished that a man who has been twenty-two years employed in Indian inquiries should still be so very ignorant of India."

Perhaps some of our readers may be able to throw more light on the subject. We should not omit to mention that there was another uncle of Lord Ellenborough's, who we conjecture, was also in the Civil Service in India. Ewan Law, the second son of the Bishop of Carlisle, married a daughter of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of Canterbury. A son of the Archbishop was in India during Mr. Hastings's administration—we believe at Lucknow,—and amassed a splendid fortune. His father, the Archbishop, on hearing Mr. Burke's examination of Mr. Auriol, another of the Indian sons of fortune, "in a very unbecoming violence of language and gesture told Burke, that he examined the witness as if he were examining not a gentleman but a pickpocket, and that the illiberality and inhumanity of the Managers could not have been exceeded by Murat or Robespierre." To this outbreak, Burke replied with much dignity, "I have not heard one word which has been spoken, and I shall not as if I had not." We find the name of Ewan Law in the list of thirty-seven Citizens, who were stated by Major Scott Waring in his place in the House of Commons to have returned to England with fortunes in the twenty-two years preceding 1784. It appears highly probable therefore that it was Mr. Ewan Law of the Civil Service to whom the sister of Mr. Markham of the same service, was married. We leave it to those who have been more successful in their researches than we have, to determine to which of the two belongs the historian alludes when he speaks of the rough Northumbrian who had some, that is in 1784, got into Parliament.

THE EDUCATION BILL.—The opposition which has been made to Sir James Graham's compulsory Education Bill by all parties in England who are not members of the Established Church, has constrained him to offer a modification of it. As the subject does not appear to be adequately understood in this country, though it has excited intense interest throughout England, we would take this opportunity of stating, that after the philanthropic Lord Ashley had brought forward his motion in March last relative to the brutal ignorance apparent in the manufacturing districts of England, which produced so powerful an impression on the public mind, Sir James Graham introduced a Bill for regulating labour in Factories, and imparting instruction to the children employed in them. This Bill for the first time provided for the compulsory attendance of children at School, and for the support of Schools by taxes levied by Act of Parliament. At the same time he declared it to be his intention gradually to extend its provisions to other parts of the country, and in fact to make it the basis of a system of national education. The two main features of the Bill were, first, the necessity which it imposed on all parents to send their children to these Schools by providing that no child should be employed in any factory who did not produce a certificate from the master;

and, secondly, the preponderating influence which it gave to the established Church in the system about to be established. The Bill, which was understood to have been drawn up under the direction of that eminent Puseyite, Dr. Hook of Leeds, and of a High Tory Factory Inspector, was supposed to aim a deadly blow at Dissent, by entrusting the education of the country to an Establishment becoming daily more exclusive and intolerant by the infusion of Tractarian principles. We cannot better describe the specific objections of the Dissenters to the obnoxious clauses of the proposed law, than by quoting the following synopsis of them by Mr. Baynes.

'1st. The bill, for the first time, enacts that schools shall be built and supported, where any of the great manufactures are carried on, partly out of the poor's rate. Two-thirds of the sum required for building a school may be advanced out of public money—viz. one-third from the Parliamentary grant through the Committee of Council, and one-third out of the poor's rate. Whatever deficiency may exist in the means for the annual support of the school is also to be paid out of the poor's rate.

'2nd. The rate-payers are not, directly or indirectly, to have any species of control or influence over the schools, nor any check upon the expenditure.

'3rd. The bill not only for the first time authorizes the building and maintenance of schools out of the poor's rate, but it also for the first time places schools, thus paid for out of the public money, under the control and management of the clergy of the established church, and with such provisions as would make them essentially church schools.

'4th. The bill provides no assistance whatever for any other class of schools.

'5th. It actually forbids the employment of a child in any manufacture who does not attend one of these church schools,—except only a child may attend a National school, a British and foreign school, or a school within the factory where they work, but only after those schools shall have been reported by an Inspector of schools to be "efficiently conducted" (of which he is the sole judge); and is giving no pecuniary aid to such schools.

'6th. It makes it unlawful for factory children to attend any Wesleyan, Independent, Baptist, or other dissenting day-school.

'7th. It enforces the attendance of the children at the church schools, by penalties both on the mill-owner and on the parents, whilst there should be a National, or British school in the district, or a school within the factory.

'8th. The schools to be built and supported out of the poor's rate are to be under the management of seven trustees; of whom the only permanent one is to be the clergyman of the parish,—two others are to be churchwardens, chosen (when there is a greater number of churchwardens than two) by the churchwarden, and the remaining five to be annually appointed by the justices for the place or division.

'9th. The clerical trustee is to be the permanent chairman of the trustees,—to have a casting vote,—to have the sole and exclusive superintendence of the religious instruction,—to direct the master as to the religious instruction to be given,—to have the exclusive selection of the religious books to be used,—to testify, catechise, and examine the children in the principles of their religion,—and in all this to be perfectly transparent,—the inspection of schools being expressly forbidden even to require into the religious instruction given, to examine the scholars upon it, or to make any report

thereon, unless he receive authority for that purpose from the archbishop or bishop.

*10th. The master and his assistants are to be appointed by the bishop.

*11th. The schools are to be Sunday-schools as well as day-schools; and the scholars are to attend the established church once every Sunday; but with the following exceptions—namely, that a child may be exempted from receiving religious instruction in the day-school, from attending the school on the Sunday, and from attending the church, if 'the parent shall testify to the master that, on the ground of religious objection, he desires such scholar not to attend the worship of the church of England,' or to receive religious instruction on week days, or to attend the church school on Sunday.

*12th. The church catechism and such portions of the liturgy as the clergyman may select, may be taught for one hour, out of three, every morning and every afternoon, except to the children whose parents shall object.

*13th. A millowner having a school within his own premises, is obliged to have the church catechism and liturgy taught there to any child being a member of the church of England.—pp. 4-6.

As soon as the character of the Bill became known, the spirit of the country was roused. All party differences were merged in a common opposition to a Bill which entrusted such extraordinary power to ministers of the Established Church. The powerful body of the Wesleyans, which had hitherto kept aloof from the Dissenters, had been driven into their arms by the insolence of the Tractarians; and they threw the whole weight of their influence into the scale. Even the Roman Catholics, with whom the Tractarians had been coquetting, took the alarm, and felt it necessary to defend their liberties against this new encroachment. The Bill threatened the existence of the Sunday Schools which have been the instrument of inestimable good to England; and those peaceful associations were constrained to petition the Legislature against this hostile measure. The Church looked on, in some instances with complacency, in others with approbation, though there were not wanting men who lamented that the Bill did not go far enough, and who objected to the unceremonious manner in which the Ministry proposed to employ Ecclesiastical agency in working out its own ends, as though the Church was the passive instrument of the state. But the more satisfaction the Bill gave to Churchmen, the more umbrage did it naturally give to Dissenters.

Parliament reassembled after the Easter recess on Monday, the 24th of April, and the first business of the night was the presentation of between two and three hundred petitions against the Educational clauses of the Bill. On Tuesday the number of petitions against it amounted to between four and five hundred. On Wednesday, between three and four hundred more were presented. On that evening Sir James Graham, acknowledged that he had incurred no small share of obloquy by venturing to bring forward this Education Bill, and announced his intention of making certain amendments of importance in its provisions, on the succeeding Monday, the 1st of May. On Thursday a great number of petitions were again presented against the Bill, and one in its favour from Manchester. On Friday three petitions were presented in favour of the Bill by Col. Sibthorp and two others, and three thousand one hundred and thirty-six against it. The scene presented on this occasion in the House and the lobby was not a little amusing. The lobby was crowded with gentlemen, having charge of large bales of peti-

tions, regularly labelled according to the districts from which they came. They were either waiting for, or in search of members to present them. Multitudes of similar petitions had been transmitted from the country to the Representatives, and were brought down by them either in their own carriages or in hired cabs. Members were seen entering the house bearing porter's loads of petitions, or sitting with piles at their feet, waiting for their turn to present them.

On Monday, the 1st of May, two wagon-loads of petitions on the part of the Wesleyans drove up to the doors of Parliament, and the number presented on this day, was five petitions in favour of the Bill, and five thousand against it. Up to Wednesday, the 3d May, the petitions begging for the withdrawal of the Educational clauses of the Bill amounted to ELEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR. The modifications of the Bill proposed by Sir James Graham do not appear to have improved its character, as they leave precisely the same predominating influence in the hands of the clergy over the system of national education, which was found so objectionable in the first Bill. The *Standard*, with the view of reconciling Churchmen to the alterations, says, that "the changes are but trifling, changes in form, and scarcely at all changes in substance." Yet it is deemed extraordinary that the Dissenters who were repugnant to the first Bill, have not cordially welcomed the amended Bill! As far as we have been able to gather from the papers published between the 1st and 6th May, the amendments are generally unsatisfactory; and those who have petitioned the house against the original Bill will probably petition with greater force, and in possible in greater numbers against its amendments, and demand its entire abrogation. The Bill in its amended form was to be taken into consideration on the 22d May, when we may expect it to be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. Sir R. Peel, who was not present when Sir James Graham's amendments were brought forward, had previously declared that he would not be satisfied with a mere Parliamentary Majority; and that he would not carry the measure through, unless he could carry the country with him. That is now utterly hopeless. The overwhelming torrent of petitions against this measure, which is altogether without example, has modified the tone even of the *Tory Times* and *Post*. This latter paper now denounces the Bill in very explicit terms: "We think Her Majesty's Ministers have hit upon as likely a method of engendering strife upon the great matter of Christian education, as any that could have been devised; and it predicts that as a practical measure, it must, even if forced through Parliament, altogether fail. The *Times* designates it as little more than 'a tyrannical attempt to force Church doctrines, or at least Church influences down the throats of Dissenters by Act of Parliament.'"

THE JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

We are happy to find that the Asiatic Society has at length adopted this Journal as its own. For several years past the Society has been in that position which is usually called 'anomalous.' The enterprising James Prinsep, the Secretary of the Society, some years back was induced, from his love of Science, to issue a small and unpretending, but not the less valuable periodical publication, entitled *Gleanings of Science*, as a repository for the contributions which he received from his scientific friends. It was sub-

sequently enlarged, and its title changed to that of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*; but its pecuniary and literary responsibilities rested with the Editor. The subscriptions were not at first equal to the expense of bringing it through the press, but the indefatigable industry of Mr. Prinsep, combined with his extraordinary attainments, at length secured sufficient support to relieve him from loss, and gave the Journal a high European reputation. But as it was not the accredited organ of the Society it appeared under many disadvantages, and the Society itself suffered from the diversion of all papers of interest to this Journal, to such an extent as to leave no materials for the compilation of a volume of its Researches. On the death of Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Batherland and Dr. O'Shaughnessy became joint Secretaries of the Society, and proprietors and Editors of the Journal. On their resignation, Mr. Torrens was voted Secretary, and the proprietary right and management of the Journal devolved on him. Last year he felt himself constrained, partly from the pressure of official duties, and partly from the loss of that elasticity of mind to which men are exposed in all climates, and more especially in the East, when overburdened with engagements, to relinquish his connection with the Society and the Journal. The Society however soon after invited him to resume his office of Secretary, and agreed to adopt the Journal as its own publication.

Such a step indeed could no longer be deferred without serious injury to the interests of the Society. The Journal and the Researches could not co-exist. Contributors, with the choice of sending their papers for publication in a volume which appeared after the interval of several years, or in a periodical journal which appeared every month, were sure to prefer the latter. As Mr. Torrens justly observes, the Journal had absorbed the Researches. We have therefore lost the Researches, the royal quarto, with its magnificent amplitude of margin, the last memento of the patrician origin of the Society, and in its stead we have all the contributions to the Society embodied in a Journal, issued monthly, in an octavo size, in conformity with the utilitarian practice of the times. The change is in every respect to be commended. The monthly Journal will now be exchanged on the part of the Society with the Transactions of other learned Associations in Europe and America; and an additional stimulant will be given to those who conduct it to render it worthy of the high reputation of the body whose researches it embodies. At the same time, the personal labour of the Secretary will be lightened by the assistance he will obtain from the Committee of Papers, and he will enjoy more leisure for keeping up an interest in the labours of the Society by correspondence with other and kindred bodies abroad. The first number of the new Series, is filled exclusively with papers relative to the newly conquered province of Scinde. The information they afford is very valuable,—only we fear the liberality of Europe will be led to suspect that the choice of the subject is intended as a compliment to the nobleman who has made Scinde a province of the British empire in the East.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY CONTROVERSY REGARDING THE NAMES OF JEWS.—We are constrained by the rules of equity, to publish two letters containing remarks on the article which appeared

on this subject a fortnight ago in our columns. Before we proceed to notice them however, we would condole our readers by the assurance that this is the last time of noticing the controversy.

The letter of a *Mofussil Missionary*, is on the same side of the argument with ourselves; and we need therefore only recommend it to the reader for its clear arguments and close reasoning. The letter of J. H. takes the opposite side, and we publish it with unfeigned pleasure. The tone of Christian moderation which it breathes, so different from that of our former correspondent, gives good reason to hope that if he has any influence in the councils of the Society, the threatened schism may be avoided.

Nothing can be further from our intention than to revive the discussion concerning the word *heptate*. We have quite enough to do with the name of Jesus. We alluded to it in our last article from a feeling of necessity. It was the taunt of the "Member of the Society" which constrained us to bring it forward in order to show that our views on the present occasion were not justified by it. Of the justice of that measure our opinion remains unaltered. We still think it was an instance of more than ordinary infidelity, in the British and Foreign Bible Society, to cast off associates of more than thirty years' standing, because they would not give up the use of a word which the Society itself had deemed innocent during that long period. We still think that it betrayed inconsistency in the Society, to insist on conditions in the East which they had not the courage to meet in the West; and to demand uniformity in Asia at a time when they were allowing every diversity of usage in Europe. But the separation is a fact; it is no longer an open question. In a practical point of view, indeed, we consider the results of that controversy insignificant. It is more advantageous for the Baptist Missions in the East, that they should enjoy independent sources of supply for the printing and circulation of the Scriptures, which will flow spontaneously and cheerfully, than still continue dependent on aid which would have been given with a feeling of reluctance, in a tone of condescension, and in a measure totally inadequate to the wants of the Missionaries.

Our opponent says, that we urge it as a matter of indifference how the name is written; and that if he could be satisfied of this, he would place a motion on the table of the Committee for rescinding the resolution now before the Mahomedan committee. Now every Mahomedan recognizes in the name *Jesus*, the Saviour, whom Christians adore as God; and the change of this name for *Yasus* can of itself carry no conviction to his mind of the divinity of Christ. The mode of spelling the name is on this ground a matter of indifference. But if the proposed change tends to confuse his ideas, and leads him to suppose that the terms refer to different characters, it may be productive of mischief, and will cease to be a matter of indifference. We were therefore perhaps somewhat indiscreet in treating it as an indifferent question; since it is a matter of no small importance that the orthography of our Saviour's name, which has been in vogue for 1800 years in the Mahomedan community, should not be altered. The importance of using a name which has a specific signification, and which on being pronounced shall of itself convey the idea of a distinct office, has ceased with the loss of the original language. Ninety-nine Mahomedans, out of every hundred in India at the present time,

are as incapable of perceiving the intimation of a Saviour in *Yasus*, as in *Jesus*; and the adoption of the former term is therefore without advantage. And unless the benefit arising from the use of this term be great, and undeniable, the disadvantage of unsettling, by any change, the ideas of those who are addressed by the Missionaries, must be considered as decisive against it.

"When it is stated," observes our correspondent, "that the angel said to Joseph 'Thou shalt call his name *Jesus*.' 'I deny that he ever said any such thing. Can the denial be disproved?' If the denial cannot be disproved, more can it be disproved, that when the Evangelist wrote in Greek, '*Khris to enous anou Iesou*,'" he departed as far from the Hebrew spelling, as an Oudoo translator will by using the term *Ies*. There cannot be much harm in misapplying after the example of an inspired penman.

The resolution of the Bible Society amounts to this, that they will not assist in the printing or circulation of any copy of the New Testament, in which the word *Jesus* is spelt differently from the mode in which the angel pronounced it. Upon this principle, they cannot conscientiously circulate the English version; for it is clear that the angel did not pronounce the name of our Saviour, *Jesus*. Neither can they circulate half the versions printed by the Bible Society at home, in the various languages of the world; for in how many of them is the name written *Yasus*? Neither can they ever assist in giving the Gospel to the Chinese, for their monosyllabic language admits only of a very distant approximation to the term which the Society consider to be alone orthodox.

Our correspondent objects to the strong language we used when we said that "we felt constrained to raise our feeble but earnest protest against the folly, we had almost said the guilt, of making the spelling of a word of five syllables a new Shibboleth of party." With his example before us, we cheerfully recall the words; we recall every expression throughout the article which can give pain to those whose practice we oppose. We will adopt only the language of courtesy, and close this controversy, so far as our columns are concerned, by entreating the members of the Society anew to consider whether it is worth while to alienate from their connection the devoted Missionaries in the North West Provinces, by insisting upon the adoption of a particular mode of spelling the name *Jesus*, to which they have a strong practical objection; whether it is worth while to interrupt the progress of divine truth in the smallest degree, by insisting upon a rule, in reference to transcription, which they cannot insist upon in reference to all. We ask them seriously to consider, whether that divinity in the spelling of the name *Jesus*, which is found to do no harm in other countries, is after all of such unequivocal detriment in India, in the case of a single version, that it must be excused even at the risk of a new schism.

LADY SALE'S JOURNAL OF THE DISASTERS IN AFFGHANISTAN IN 1841-1842.—We have just completed the second perusal of Lady Sale's interesting Journal. It is valuable as a record of transactions of the deepest and most painful interest; and its value is increased in no ordinary degree by the peculiar form in which it is given, and by the assurance, we feel that it was penned, from day to day, as events

transpired, and that her Ladyship has in no instance been obliged to draw on her recollections. The entire loss of all papers and documents, private or public, in the disastrous retreat, serves also to give peculiar importance to the only record which escaped the general wreck. Lady Sale informs us that immediately before leaving the entombment she bound the little volume of her notes round her waste, and was thus enabled to preserve it from destruction. The Journal itself occasionally appears heavy from the repetition of trivial circumstances; but even these are not without their value, in as much as they give us a picture of the time, and describe the feelings and views of those who were in the camp. In the first part of the volume, embracing the events of the two months which elapsed between the outbreak and the catastrophe, we have almost as many rumours recorded as facts; but they are so clearly distinguished from each other, as to enable us satisfactorily to separate the chaff from the wheat. The character of the work is desultory, but this was inseparable from the mode in which it was compiled. Though not a History of the disastrous campaign, it furnishes abundant and valuable materials for the future historian. The style is lively and vigorous. This is no attempt at fine writing. It is the plain unvarnished narrative of a soldier's wife, who records with freedom her own impressions of the extraordinary events passing around her. If the work had been other than it is in point of style, arrangement or pretensions, we should have been disappointed.

Lady Sale has been censured for the freedom with which she has spoken of the conduct of some of the chief actors in that disastrous campaign. Some of her reviewers have gone so far as to say that her observations are not only indelicate, but malicious. We have been astonished to find how entirely this idea has been dispelled by a perusal of the book, which appears to us to be remarkable for nothing so much as for the moderation of its censures. When we bear in mind that in no instance in our national annals has so large a force been so entirely annihilated,—and that by an enemy whom at all other times we have invariably beaten;—that the military errors of that campaign, the vacillation, the indecision, the cowardly submission to calamity, are altogether unparalleled, we are surprised at the singular temperance of feeling with which the book is compiled. Lady Sale is, it is true, particularly severe upon Brigadier Skelton, who rendered every effort to extricate the army from its toils, by bold and energetic exertions; who croaked about a retreat from the first; who, knowing the General's weakness of body and mind, refused to take the lead in saving the army; who was ever anxious to shift responsibility from himself; and who brought his guilt to the Military Council, and doled while the discussions proceeded. But who of all the survivors of that slaughter does not believe that if another man had taken command; instead of Brigadier Skelton, that army would in all human probability have been saved? But Lady Sale does ample justice to his personal bravery; to his cheerful bearing in actual danger; and to the attachment of his men, who were so charmed with his contempt of danger, as to forget all they had suffered from his despatch severity. Lady Sale is her remarks on Skelton, only echoes the general voice of the army. It is far him to come forward and reveal his name from that everlasting infamy to which he

will otherwise be inevitably consigned by the future historian. The only other persons of whom she speaks with disparagement,—and that but once or twice—are Capt. Grant and Belton, and the croaking Col. Oliver. She does indeed on one occasion censure an arrangement of Pottinger's, and laughs at the Military Board for having sent six nine-pounders instead of three eighteenes, as though two small guns would send a ball as far as one long one; but these are, we think, the only instances in which she has alluded with severity to the officers in a campaign, which presented so large a field for censure. She could scarcely have said less of the blunders which ended so fatally, and we have felt throughout the perusal of the work, that she has placed her feelings of just indignation under a wise and salutary restraint.

We now proceed to notice those facts in Lady Sale's Journal, which throw additional light upon the disasters of the campaign, as well as those which corroborate the previous statements we had obtained from Lieut. Eyre and Melville. And here we may mention generally that her narrative not only bears out their assertions to the fullest extent, but that in various minute details there is often so close a correspondence, as to lead to the supposition that she must have had the benefit of their materials. It is possible that Lady Sale may have depended on Lieut. Melville's report for the detail of some of the events which transpired in the Bala Hisar; but in every other respect her observations appear to have been noted down from day to day, and they bear the undoubted stamp of originality.

Lady Sale reconciles the contradictory reports which were in vogue respecting Sir William Macnaghten's demand for troops and his assertion that they were not necessary. We are told that two months before the outbreak, he wrote to Government for five additional Regiments, of which two were to be Europeans; that a written war succeeded between the Envoy and Government; and that latter after letter came calling for retrenchment; that it was Lord Auckland's sovereign will and pleasure that "tranquillity do reign in Afghanistan"; and that it was reported at Government House that the lawless Afghans were as peaceable as London citizens. Sir William, at length became willing to persuade himself that the country was tranquil, and acceded to the entreaties of Burnes—who was blinded on the subject—and wrote to Lord Auckland withdrawing his former request for additional troops, and saying that some of the regiments now in the country might be spared. There can be little doubt that Lord Auckland was anxious to believe that the country was as peaceable as Lord Palmerston had represented it to be, when he contrasted it with Algeria, and it is easy to suppose that Sir William should be anxious to indulge the same pleasing idea; but Sir Alexander Burnes's infatuation appears incredible, more especially after the distinct warning he had received from Capt. Grey.

The general cause of the rebellion, as stated by Lady Sale, tallies with every previous account. "In former times, under the feudal system, when the sovereign of Cabul required troops, such bold chieftains came forward with his retainers; but these vassals had been taken from them, and were embodied in corps commanded by British officers, to whom they owed no affection, and only paid a forced obedience; and the Shah's power was now greatly limited,"—and he was anxious to shake off this foreign yoke. The discipline of the lower orders had been raised

to the highest pitch by the preaching of the Mollahs, who were anxious to rid the country of the Kafirs. But the immediate cause of the rebellion was the injudicious reduction of the allowances granted to the Chiefs. Of this however Lady Sale gives a different version, which shows the folly of the act in a more conspicuous light. The Forty thousand Rupees for which we risked the loss of a country which had cost us two thousand times that sum, did not consist of money to be actually paid from our coffers; but of reductions allowed in the tribute of the chiefs, for advantages withheld from them. The chiefs were reasoned with on the necessity of this measure of economy; they declared their perfect satisfaction at the arrangement, and then took to the road with their followers,—and the first scene of this tragic drama was opened.

The rebellion broke out on the morning of the 2d. The city was in commotion; the shops were plundered and a body of men, not exceeding three hundred, murdered Sir A. Burnes, his brother, and Lieut. Broadfoot. This appears to have occurred about eight in the morning, for the rumour of his death was in the cantonment at nine. Capt. Trevor's house and tower, and Capt. Mackenzie's fort, which were in the vicinity of this sanguinary scene, were not more than a mile and a quarter from the cantonment, with few if any intermediate interruptions. Had a Regiment with a small detail of Cavalry and Artillery marched instantly to the spot, not only might those posts have been defended and the supplies they contained have been preserved, but the rebellion itself would have been nipped in the bud; for Captains Trevor and Mackenzie, with only a handful of troops, were able to hold out for three days after the attack began. Such a demonstration of vigor, on the first day of the outbreak, would at once have turned the scale in our favour. We are told by Lady Sale that on the morning of the 2d, a number of chiefs, Osman Khan, Abdul Rahim Khan, Khan Sherwan, Khan, the head of the Kuzilbashes, Taj Mahomed Khan, and others went to lend Capt. Trevor assistance, and Zeman Khan sent his son as a hostage. The smallest exertion of vigor and energy,—one hour of the Daks—would have crushed the rebellion; but the General was bewildered. Sir William rode to the gate of the cantonments and back again, and within two hours removed from his house in the Mission compound into cantonments, a circumstance which could scarcely fail to be interpreted as an indication of mistrust, if not of fear.

Though the rebellion was allowed to gather strength during the 2d, 3d and 4th of November, it might have been subsequently kept down, if the troops in cantonments had been as well supplied with provisions as they were with ammunition. It was the loss of the Commissariat, that Fort, which compromised its safety, and which became the fruitful cause of every subsequent calamity. All parties are agreed that we were starved out of the country. The events of the night—the 4th November—when Lieut. Warren was defending that Fort against fearful odds, and the General was deliberating about his relief, possess a peculiar interest; and it is important to determine upon whose shoulders the blame of that fatal indecision rests which led to the loss of our supplies and placed us at the mercy of our enemies. Lady Sale agrees with Lieut. Eyre in representing that General Elphinstone, on receiving a letter from Warren, pressing for reinforcement, ordered him to evacuate the Fort, and abandon the provisions; that Captain

Grant and Belton represented to the General the infinite importance of preserving the supplies, and the ruin which must follow the loss of them; that the General thereupon determined to take Sheriff's Fort, which commanded the Commissariat Fort, that night; that he ordered troops to be in readiness for that purpose; that they vacillated, and at length did nothing; and the stores fell into the hands of the enemy, and starvation stared the British troops in the face. The General, who had no mind of his own, was evidently led to this fatal inaction, at the very crisis of our fate, by the advice of others. On this subject Lady Sale and Lieut. Eyre are at variance. The latter says, he was sent to consult Lieut. Sturt on the night of the 4th, who "at first expressed himself in favour of an immediate attack, but on hearing that some of the enemy were on the watch at the gate, judged it prudent to defer the assault till an early hour in the morning; and that this decided the General, though not before several hours had slipped away in fruitless discussion." From this statement it would appear as though Lieut. Sturt's advice determined the General to delay till it was too late to act—Lady Sale's account is different. "About 10 o'clock in the evening, Lieut. Eyre, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, and Capt. Warburton came to Sturt, and as they had received information that there were men posted outside the Fort with matchlocks all ready, the plan of igniting by blowing open the gate with a bag of powder would not answer; they therefore, with Sturt, determined on getting the two nine-pounders into the bastion, and on setting to work forthwith to cut the embrasures to fit them; and between two and three in the morning was fixed upon as the time to throw in a proportion of shells to create confusion. The place is to be taken by assault. If this does not succeed, we shall have to retreat to Jellalabad." The Commissariat fort was not lost before morning had well dawned—between six and seven we suppose. There was therefore ample time for the successful accomplishment of the object, on the plan which Eyre, Sturt and Warburton had agreed on, and it does not therefore appear clear that the fort was lost through the General's following Capt. Sturt's advice.

It will be remembered, that no little surprise was excited by an indistinct rumour which reached Calcutta from Cabul while the troops were besieged, that Lieut. Sturt was directing every movement in the cantonment, though obliged to move about in his shirt and trousers, owing to his unhealed wounds. Lady Sale explains the circumstance by recording on the 8th of November, "that there was a report that we were to be attacked in cantonments to-night. Sturt went to General Elphinstone and Brigadier Anquetil, who both gave him *carte blanche* and desired that all his instructions should be obeyed. He has accordingly placed 15 guns in position." His *carte blanche* does not appear to have extended beyond the period of that night's panic; though there can be little doubt that on subsequent occasions the influence of his strong mind must have made itself felt among the weak and vacillating minds of the Commanders. But in one respect his advice was not taken. On the third day of the insurrection he strongly recommended that the troops should be removed to the Dala Hisar. That advice was repeated at successive periods, at each of which its propriety, and eventually its necessity, had been demonstrated by fresh disaster. Lieut. Eyre and Lieut. Melville concur with

Lady Sale in stating that this was the plan which ought to have been adopted. The Envoys continued to maintain the same opinion, till it was too late to adopt the measure. Lady Sale says, that "Start advised that ammunition should be nightly sent thither, and when a sufficiency was conveyed, they might all make one hold night march in very light marching order. They were might be lodged (not comfortably, I grant) in the houses of the inhabitants, who would be well paid for vacating them. They have laid in their stores for the winter which would be bought at any price—and then we might defy all Afghanistan for any time." Once in the Bala Hissar, the army would have been in a great measure master of its own movements, and might have taken advantage of the favourable turn of circumstances which a knowledge of its impregnable position, must have created among its enemies. It is deeply to be deplored that Sir W. Macnaghten did not insist on this movement as soon as the Commissariat stores were irretrievably lost, and it became evident that the movements of the troops during the winter must be entirely defensive. This step became almost imperative when the disposition of the Commanders in such an emergency became apparent. When it was discovered that neither General Elphinstone nor Brigadier Shelton would accept any active measures for the relief of the troops, it became the dictate of common sense, to occupy the most advantageous post for defensive warfare, and to place the army in a position in which their vacillation and tergiversity could do least harm. Had Sir William taken this decisive measure on his own responsibility, however he might have risked public censure, he would have shown himself equal to the great crisis of the time.

Lady Sale's account of the engagement of the 13th November on the Boj name Hill, when the troops were sent out to capture the two guns which the enemy had brought up to play upon the cantonments, tallies very closely with that given by Lieut. Eyre. It was with great difficulty the Envoys prevailed on the General and Brigadier to consent to the despatch of the force. It was with difficulty the troops could be kept to their duty. "All was regular confusion; my very heart felt as if it leapt to my teeth, when I saw the Afghans ride clean through them. The onset was fearful. They looked like a cluster of bees; but we beat them and drove them up again."—"When the men of the 37th were upbraid for turning, they replied, we only retreated when we saw the Europeans run, and knew we should not be supported."

Lady Sale's description of the events of the fatal day of Bazaroo, the 23d November, is very graphic. Her Ladyship took her post of observation, like Rebecca in Iranhoe, on the top of the house, whence she had a fine view of the field of action and where, by keeping behind the chimneys, she was enabled to escape the bullets that continually whizzed by her. The events of that day were preceded by "great discussions in the military councils. High and very plain language had been used by Brigadier Shelton to General Elphinstone; and people did not hesitate to say that he should be set aside; a mode of proceeding recommended as forthright before by Mr. Baines, the merchant." Lady Sale notices the same military faults as Lieut. Eyre; the most fatal of which was the having taken but one gun. She says that the Brigadier, when he approached the village before

down, and it was found to contain few defenders, was entreated to storm it, and refused. The number of the enemy afterwards increased rapidly to 10,000. The fight continued till 10 a. m. by which time our killed and wounded had been greatly increased. The vent of the gun became too hot for the artillery men to use it. At about half past 9 a party of Ghazees ascended the brow of the hill. They planted three standards. When they fairly appeared above ground, it was evident our men were not inclined to meet them. Every field glass in the cantonment was pointed to the hill with intense anxiety. The officers were seen to urge on the troops; the most conspicuous were Mackintosh, Laing, Troup, Mackenzie, and Layton; to encourage the men they policed the fusiliers with stones; the fusiliers returned the assault with the same weapons—but nothing could inspire our soldiers; they would not advance though the enemy did not appear to exceed 150; a Ghazee rushed forward, sword in hand, to defy the cowards; a scout of the 37th darted forth and met him with his bayonet. They both fell and rose again, but were eventually killed. The enemy rushed on and drove our men like a flock of sheep. They captured our gun. The artillery men fought like heroes; two were killed at the gun; Sergeant Mulhal received three wounds; poor Laing was shot while waving his sword over the gun and cheering his men. Our troops fled till they gained the second square which had not been broken; the fugitives here turned round and gave a shout, and the Ghazees, panic struck in their turn, abandoned the gun and made off. It was instantly re-opened on them. Sergeant Wade simultaneously made three splendid shots from the Kohistan gate of the cantonments, one of which struck the chief Abdoola, and he fell. His people surrounded him and bore him off. The panic and flight became general and the enemy never stopped till they reached the city. In the guns, the consternation was so great on hearing of Abdoola's wound, that the women were sent away in great numbers, and many in such haste that they did not wait for their yuloes, but ran on foot expecting to see our troops in Cabul immediately.

The day was ours till 10 in the morning. Lady Sale says she heard the Envoys ask the General to pursue the flying troops to the city—which he refused, saying it was a wild scheme, and not feasible. She then returned home for breakfast, under the idea that all was over. Had Brigadier Shelton at that time retired into cantonments, or had he taken possession of the village, the day had continued ours; but he would do neither. The enemy, seeing we were not disposed to pursue them, took fresh courage. About half past 12 they gradually came up the hill; their fire was severe; our men dropped fast, and at length the whole force, horse and foot was driven down the hill and the gun captured. All order and discipline was at an end; each man fled for his life, in spite of the remonstrances and the example of the officers, and if Osman Khan had not restrained his Afghans, probably not one of those who left the cantonments that morning would have re-entered it.

The particulars given by Lieut. Eyre, relative to the subsequent negotiations, are fully corroborated by Lady Sale's Journal. There is however some little discrepancy in the report of Sir William's reply to the first proposals, but it only serves to confirm the conviction that the narrations are both original, and not derived from each other. Eyre says the Envoys replied, that

"they should at all events meet us the day of judgment." Lady Sale's version of the reply is, that "that death was preferable to dishonour, and that we put our trust in the God of battles, and in his name laid them come on."

On the 27th Lady Sale notices that the Akonmads, or old Molah from Candahar, who was one of Sir William's few Native assistants and was to have accompanied him to Bombay, where he would have obtained wealth and honour, had just abandoned him and gone into the city. On the 30th, when the danger was more imminent, the Envoys and his Lady left the tent in which they had been living in the cantonments since the 2d of November, and went to live at the Residency. The spathy of the General in regard to the bridge which he allowed the enemy to break up without molestation, and the cowardice of one company of the 44th who fled from the captured fort, are fully confirmed in the Journal. Lady Sale adds that the other companies of that Regiment refused to associate with their dastardly comrades.

The state of peril to which the army was now reduced, so far from rousing the Commanders to action befitting their national and professional character, appears only to have increased their palsy. "The General, unattended in his purpose, delegates his power to the Brigadier, and the Brigadier tries to throw off all responsibility on the General's, or on any one else's shoulders." Both of them however, though they differed from each other on almost every measure, agreed in the necessity of treating instead of fighting. The events of the 8th and 9th December, which we noticed more particularly as bearing on the Envoys's letter of the latter date to Mr. Enkin, the publication of which Lord Ellenborough punished with a severity beyond the laws, are substantially the same in both narratives, only Lady Sale remarks that Brigadier Anquetil appended to his signature; "I concur in this opinion, in a military point of view" and she adds that though there were but three days' provisions left and Capt. Conolly offered to take the Ben-I-sheer, which was rich in grain, with the aid of the escort only, he was not permitted to do so. On the 18th December she records, "Our horses and cattle have neither grain, bhooon, nor grass. They have pretty well eaten up the bark of the trees and the tender branches; the horses gnaw the tent pegs. I was gravely told that the artillery horses had eaten the trumion of a gun! This is difficult of belief; but I have seen my own riding horse, gnaw voraciously at a cart wheel. Nothing is satisfied with food except the Pariah dogs, who are gorged with eating dead camels and horses."

It was under these circumstances that Sir William Macnaghten entered upon negotiations with the rebels. The treaty which he concluded with them, he religiously observed in every particular. To that treaty it appears they never so much as affixed their signatures; its provisions they never observed; but daily rose in their demands, as if no treaty was in existence. It stipulated that ample supplies of provisions should be sent into cantonments—some hundred and fifty man-days of starch only were sent, sufficient for one day's consumption. It provided that the means of transport for the baggage and stores should be furnished—it does not appear that any carriage cattle were sent at all. Instead of giving us "certain men of consideration as hostages" according to the terms of the treaty, they demanded hostages of Sir William. They were given. Still no sup-

place of food, though the troops were starving. They then demanded the surrender of all the forts which commanded the communications; they were given up. They next insisted upon the delivery of our guns and ammunition. Sir William complied with this request also. After having thus deprived the unfortunate army of the means of resistance, without affording it the means of existence, they laid a deep plot for the ruin of the Navy. They agreed that Akbar Khan should endeavour to treat separately with him, on the basis that no dependence could be placed on the other chiefs. Sir William, in a fatal moment of distraction, put his signature to the treaty; and the base and blood thirsty chiefs immediately exclaimed that he was no longer to be trusted! and left his fidelity of the hand shot him dead, and left his body to be hacked to pieces by the fanatic, and allowed its members to be exhibited in desecration on the public buildings of Cabul!

This treaty has been made the occasion of heaping the foulest obloquy upon the memory of Sir William Macgregor; and his conduct has been stigmatised as treacherous. Where is the treachery? He certainly was not bound by a reciprocal engagement of which one party had never observed the smallest item. The chiefs had so long engaged that they would supply his camp with provisions, and with the means of transport, and they left the troops exposed to all the rigors of a Cabul winter, and to starvation. There could be no doubt on the mind of the Envoy that it was their deliberate intention to cause the destruction of the troops, whom they had treacherously deprived of the means of resistance. In this extremity, one of their number offers terms of relief, and Sir William does with him. Where is the smallest shadow of treachery in this step? We do not call to our aid the maxim that the law of self preservation is above every other obligation, though upon this ground alone Sir William would have been justified in adopting any arrangement which held out a hope of keeping fifteen thousand human beings from starvation; but we claim his exoneration from all censure in dealing separately with Akbar Khan on the ground, that the treaty with the Chiefs had been rendered null and void, by their own conduct, and that it had long ceased to impose on Sir William any moral obligation to refrain from negotiating any other treaty.—In one respect however, we fear it will be impossible to exonerate the unfortunate Envoy from censure; we allude to that part of the engagement which embraced the capture of Ameeul-Jah. However great the provocation this man may have given, however base his treachery towards the English, Sir William ought on no consideration to have allowed himself to become a party to any plan for seizing him. With this exception, the treaty with Akbar Khan, which cost the Envoy his life, within twelve hours after it was signed, appears as entirely free from blame as the most honourable treaty recorded in history.

Next week we shall notice the fatal retreat, and the deaths of the three narratives now before us.

THE ENGLISH REVIEW.—We take great blame to ourselves for not having hitherto noticed the English Review since it has passed from the management of Dr. Corbryn to that of Mr. Grant. We have now before us the Third Number of the New Series, which contains a faithful and valuable account of the Venerable Ambrose Dal-

try, to which is prefixed a portrait of him from the pencil of Mr. Grant, one of his most successful efforts.

This is succeeded by a continuation of Col. Phipps's Historical Researches, which are, we fear, too eccentric to obtain general favour. A full account of the Comet is then given, together with a view of its position in the heavens as seen on the 9th of March. This is succeeded by a pulpit sketch, of a minister in Calcutta, who is not a village Curate, but a Dignitary; but whether the sketch refers to the Bishop or the Archbishop we are not told. It is written with vigor, and in a truly Christian spirit. Then comes a long letter from Dr. Duff with some remarks on the autobiography of the Revd. Krishna Mohan Banerjee, which we have not read, and are therefore unable to comprehend more of the controversy than that the convert's reasons for quitting the Presbyterian to join the Episcopalian, are not considered by Dr. Duff to be stated with sufficient chronological accuracy. The

personal of the letter strongly reminded us of the remark of the witty monarch who observed a century and a half ago, that Presbyterianism was not a religion for a gentleman. We have long leaned to the opinion that Brahmins converts would, in almost every instance, be found, sooner or later, to join the Established Church, and possibly manifest a greater partiality for those who advocate Trianon prerogatives, than for those who are content with Evangelical privileges.—The rest of the number is composed of extracts judiciously selected. Without meaning the smallest disrespect to our former contemporary, Dr. Corbryn, we may still be permitted to say that the work has gained by the change of Editors; and we hope it will meet with that encouragement which it deserves.

WEEKLY EPILOGUE OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

—The *Star* has some speculations upon the probability of Lord Ellenborough's return home. His Lordship will of course throw up the Government as soon as the confidence of his own party ebbs. They have had enough to do to defend his measures already; and if a great outcry is raised about Scinde and the Ministry are put to their shifts to defend this measure, they may intimate to His Lordship that they cannot spare any more time for the continual defence of his plans. Lord Ellenborough has spirit enough to relinquish his post the moment the Duke and Sir Robert are tired of him. There is this difference between the connection of the present and the late Governor General with the reigning Ministry; that whereas those measures of Lord Ellenborough which his friends have been required to defend, originated with him, the Afghan war originated as much in Downing Street as it did at Simlah. Indeed there is said to be evidence that the first idea of this war in Asia sprang from Lord Palmerston's insipidation to plunge into a European war in order to curb the ambition of Russia.

—We are happy to learn from the *Star* that the Assam Tea Company have obtained a remission of the Three Per Cent. export duty charged on their tea.

—The *Bombay Times* couples the burning of the *Thomas Grenville*, which was not accidental, with the burning of no fewer than *five* Bombay ships last year, which could not have been all accidental. The Editor affirms that this is the first of a series of vessels which have been already doomed. The offenders are in every case the crew, who having refused six months advance, find it their interest to set the ship on fire and enjoy the money as bonum. Would it not be possible to establish a strict Re-

gistry office for Native seamen, and to make it a part of their engagement that the advance should be refunded if the ship was burnt. To secure a complete remedy nothing can certainly be wanting on the part of the merchants and commanders at Bombay, but a determination to put down the practice. An oriental apathy pervades all classes of society in India, which is most unfavorable to the removal of evils.

—Mr. Montcrio, a Barrister of the Supreme Court, has been appointed to the vacant Magistracy. In accepting it he relinquishes all private practice; the gain in this case therefore is more on the side of the public than of the Barrister. The appointment has given general satisfaction. It is much to be wished that the allowances of the Magistrates and of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests in Calcutta could be raised to a greater equality with corresponding appointments held by the Government. This would enable Government always to secure the services of gentlemen at the bar; which would be a most decided improvement.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

—A case of some importance has just been decided in the Court of the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Imhoff, who was attending the Court of Requests as plaintiff, was seized on coming out of it, by the Sheriff, on a writ issued from the 24-Pergunnahs. An application was made to the Judge for his release grounded upon two Constitutional rights of the Sudder Court. The Judge said that it was only defendants and witnesses, who being compelled to attend the Court were exempted from arrest, *en route*, *en route* and refused the request; but he advised the petitioner to appeal from his order to the Sudder, whose decision would be final—whether satisfactory or not.

—The papers state that Mr. C. Tecker, now one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Court, has been appointed provisional member of the Council, and will succeed on Mr. Bird's vacating his seat on the 14th of October. It was generally understood that the race lay between Mr. Tucker and Mr. Millett, the former of whom has the advantage over the latter of eleven years of additional service. Sir W. Cassam's retirement in less than a year will create a second vacancy, which will probably fall to the lot either of Mr. George Clerk or Mr. Millett.

—The *Hindostan* has thirty-five passengers already registered for the August trip. We hope the suggestions of the passengers will be listened to, and such alterations made in the accommodations as shall suit the climate. Four more trips are advertised for November, December, February and March. The December and March voyages are expected to be performed by the *Bentley*, the *reine* of the *Hindostan*, as she is called, though born a twelvemonth after her. The *Bentley* is expected here in November.

—The *Englishman* states on the authority of a correspondent at Benares, that there were five persons locked up in an insane hospital, and that one of them strangled two of his companions.

—We publish the remarks of our three daily contemporaries on the question of Lottery advertisements. The *Star* has, we think, much the advantage of the others in weight of argument. The *Hindostan's* objections are remarkable chiefly for their singular originality. He tells us that the advertisements are not published merely for the sake of profit—but in order that the paper may risk clear of inconsistency. We cannot see that to denounce the lotteries in one page and advertise them in another is to steer clear of inconsistency. As neither of our contemporaries appear to publish the advertisements for the sake of profit, that which we considered the main obstacle to the discontinuance of them, has ceased to exist.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

—The *Hindostan* mentions a rumour, which has an aspect of credibility, that the *Teacasser* Steamer will be employed in conveying Mr. Bird and Sir W. Cassam to Suva in October. The rumour is we think entirely without foundation. The next

day for employing a Government Steamer in keeping up the direct monthly communication between Calcutta and Suez will diminish in the approaching cold season by the arrival of the *Despatch*. The orders of the Court against the measure are understood to be absolute. Mr. Bird will be able to avail himself of the *Hindustan* in November.

— We are happy to learn from the *Star*, that the quarantine between England and Egypt has been reduced from 21 days to 16. As the days employed in the voyage will be counted in the period of quarantine, there will be scarcely any detention in England, except when the Steamer reaches it in less than sixteen days. It is somewhat singular, that while such strict precautions are observed in reference to the voyage from Egypt to England, none should be deemed necessary relative to the voyage from Egypt to India.

— The *Madras Athenæum* states, that all the steam ships which left the roads at the commencement of the gale, have been accounted for.

— Lord Ellenborough has arrived at Allahabad on his way to Calcutta and taken up his residence with Mr. Matthews, a wealthy Indian planter.

— We are sorry to observe that the Bombay post office has this month been more dilatory than ever. It is now nine days since the Express arrived, and newspapers still continue to drop in one after the other.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

— There was a grand Masonic procession of the brethren of the mystic tie, in all the habitations of woe, on Saturday evening last, from Free Mason's Hall to the Cathedral, to hear the Archdeacon "improve" the death of the Duke of Devonshire discourse. Mr. Deasy took his text from the Second Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, chap. v. ver. 1. "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

— The *Madras Athenæum* states, that the Marquis of Tweeddale has rendered himself extremely unpopular by abolishing remission of duties levied by the community of sending letters to the Express. This sort of act is disadvantageous to Government as it is disastrous to the merchants. The whole expense of the Express will now fall on the state; whereas under the previous arrangement the postage of private letters, fixed at a very high rate, not only relieved Government from all charge, but, when the wallet was full, left a small profit to the Post office.

— The *Dahli Gazette* states, that Omeroot, in the desert on the eastern border of Seinde, has been made over to the adjoining state of Jondpore. In our hands it would only have been a source of expense. The same paper also states, that the well-equipped Jondpore legion has been wanted for service in Seinde; a very judicious measure as the men are less likely than other troops to suffer from the climate.

— The *Englishman* states, that circulars have been issued at Barrackpore to join in a party to be given to the Governor General on his arrival at the station.

— One of the most benevolent actions of Lord Ellenborough, is the recent permission given by him to the disbanded men of the 4th Madras Cavalry to re-enlist. These men, by their instant attempt to resist Government in its determination on the better question, forfeited all claim to consideration; but their deep contrition, combined with the recollection of their former good conduct, has induced his Lordship to overlook the ebullition of the moment and to permit them to enlist again under the British flag.

— We learn from the *Dahli Gazette*, that Mr. George Thompson was daily expected at Delhi, and that the Emperor had given orders for suitable arrangements to be made for his reception and accommodation.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

— The *Star* informs us that Lord Ellenborough has arranged to leave Allahabad by the 22d of the present month. As the river is now in supposition, or may be expected to open in a day or two, his Lordship may probably be expected in Calcutta, early next week.

— At the last Opium sale, the drug fetched the same extraordinary price, which ruled at the preceding sale, and which by the by, was the highest of the last sixteen years. The Patna sold

on an average of 1448 Rs. and the Benares of 1392 Rs. the chest. The output of the sale was a little above 40-lacks of Roppees. The gross receipts of the year have been two million sterling. If this source of revenue is continued to India for three years more, the debt incurred in the war beyond the India will be wiped out.

— The conflict at Gwalior increases. The insurgents which are taking advantage of the strength they have gained to help themselves from the public stores; and plunder in the order of the day. The deposed ruler has lost the aid and authority of the British Resident is set at defiance. It was reported on the 13th of June at Agra, that the insurgents had ordered the Resident to quit Gwalior, and the report gained ground up to the 15th, the date of the last advice from Agra. In that case, he will of course apply for advice to Mr. G. Clerk, who will take the most expedient measures. It would be a singular, but not surprising event, if the next or the succeeding Mail were to announce to the good people at home, that the territories of Seinde had been occupied by a British army.

— The *Englishman* gives an extract of a letter from Thiruvot of the 25th June, which states that a real change has come over the golden dreams of the Indigo planters. Many days of drought have burnt up half the crop, and the prospects of the year are dimmed. Notwithstanding a few croakers in Bengal, it is all but certain that the season will turn out favourably. 125,000 mounds are now spoken of, but the crop will more probably rise above that belief than much. Soldiers will know the river so low at the close of June.

— A case has just been tried in the Supreme Court which reflects great discredit on those who pretended to be gentlemen who formerly edited a paper and was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Bombay, ordered some shoes of a Constituent shoemaker, Mr. Harman, under the name of Montague, to the value of 20 Rs. There was some delay in the payment of the bill owing to Mr. Montague's having been out of town, but the money was paid. Mr. Harman, however, who had learned that the gentleman had formerly paid under the name of Montague Farmworth—he had dropped the latter name from family considerations on bringing him up to the bar of the Supreme Court, for fraud. He was honourably acquitted. Sir John Peter Grant in discharging him said that he left the Court unimpaired and with honour, and that there existed not the shadow of a shade for the charge.

— The *Harbours* says, we shall be happy to hear that the Deputy Governor has requested the Council to request the Government of England to repeal the law by virtue of which a man was recently sentenced to transportation for not appearing before a Court. The reader will remember that it was a law passed when the districts of Kishnagur was in possession of bands of dacoits; it was a severe law rendered necessary by the exigency of circumstances; a kind of suspension of the Habeas Corpus, which ought to have died out with the occasion. The Courts have declared that an alteration of the law will be inexpedient. It must be repealed therefore without their concurrence. It cannot be allowed to stand—in the forty-third year of the nineteenth century.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the *Friend of India*:

	Cs. Rs. As.
Capt. J. C. Flourens, ... to Nov. 1844,	40 0 0
T. C. Flourens, Esq., ... to June, 1844,	30 0 0
J. C. Flourens, Esq., ... to May, 1844,	30 0 0
J. Campbell, Esq., ... to Dec. 1843,	30 0 0
A. C. Dunlop, Esq., ... ditto,	30 0 0
T. Campbell, Esq., ... for the June,	30 0 0
High Lady, ... to May, 1844,	30 0 0
Capt. H. M. Stewart, ... to June, 1844,	30 0 0
Lieut. Col. H. Norton, ... to Dec. 1843,	48 0 0
Rev. J. S. P. ... to April, 1844,	30 0 0
Lieut. Col. L. W. Watson, ... to April, 1844,	30 0 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE LOTTERIES.

The *Friend of India* has a few more words, on the subject of the Lotteries. Our contemporary says, that he is satisfied, as far as we are concerned, with our statement, that the Editor of a paper, as Editor, has nothing to do with the advertisement department, but he recommends us to use our "influence with the Proprietor to exclude the gambling notifications altogether." We have no doubt that the Proprietor knows well enough what it becomes him to do in these matters without any advice from us or from these wretched contemporaries. We certainly are not surprised to find that he is so. It is the revenue of the Lottery Advertisements, because the

Harbours has arrayed itself against all lotteries, public and private. It has proposed to display his public virtue, in the matter of Lotteries, he would not doubt, have begun with the Government Lotteries. He would not doubt, have been consistent; but we cannot see the consistency of advertising the Government Lotteries, circulating the drawings of them, and then using a paper against the lotteries of private companies.

The *Friend*, at all events, may assure himself that the advertisements are not inserted in this paper, against the better view of the country, but against the lotteries of private companies. The *Friend*, at all events, may assure himself that the advertisements are not inserted in this paper, against the better view of the country, but against the lotteries of private companies. The *Friend*, at all events, may assure himself that the advertisements are not inserted in this paper, against the better view of the country, but against the lotteries of private companies.

But, even supposing, that the *Harbours* had not advertised the Government Lotteries, which it so strenuously denounces, it appears to us, that it is requiring somewhat too much of the Press to call upon it to cease from advertising whatever it may disapprove. We do not think, it would be right to charge the Times or the Quarterly Review, with inconsistency, because they may have advertised quack medicines, and decanted upon their injuriousness. To censure them for this, would be like saying, that some of our contemporaries would mind us, it is inconsistent in a journal to advertise a book, of the principles of which it does not approve. If we were to advertise a Paineite tract or a Gore pamphlet. We do not think it would be possible to set, to its full extent, up to the obligation of such a role as his; and it seems to us highly probable, that some of our contemporaries will be, ere long, discovered hard at work, straining at gnats and swallowing a camel. We shall not attempt, to follow them in their wretched course of consistency.—*Harb.* June 23.

Our Sanspore contemporary has little hope of us. He has given us an illustration, like the Indian God Yamen he will turn his eye of wrath upon us, for continuing to advertise lotteries after the unanimous voice of the press has condemned them. Well, we are not the only inconsistent persons. We have seen the most loud and most absurd of their present opponents, betting at a horse race and then crying out against the gambling. We do not understand how that agrees with the straightened morality that will not mention the temptation, lest some one should be led astray. For our part we have never been inconsistent. We object to Government Lotteries because they not only give the sanction of the State to the system, but they are also in general so devised as to hold out the highest temptation to gambling, and to cheat the distressed with the hope of sudden prosperity. A lottery for watches and snuff boxes, will not induce the poor to gamble, but to seek their hard earnings. It may take a little from the superfluities of the rich, not from the pittance of the poor.

At the same time we would prefer seeing all lotteries abolished by law, because they cannot be always rendered fair and harmless, and there is no public advantage in allowing their continuance, not so long as it is legal we consider the advertising of them on an exact par with announcing Horse races, or best French playing Cards.—*Eng.* June 23.

We quoted a paragraph from the *Friend of India* last week on the subject of the continued advertisement of the lotteries. The paragraph was as follows: "We object to Government Lotteries because they not only give the sanction of the State to the system, but they are also in general so devised as to hold out the highest temptation to gambling, and to cheat the distressed with the hope of sudden prosperity. A lottery for watches and snuff boxes, will not induce the poor to gamble, but to seek their hard earnings. It may take a little from the superfluities of the rich, not from the pittance of the poor." At the same time we would prefer seeing all lotteries abolished by law, because they cannot be always rendered fair and harmless, and there is no public advantage in allowing their continuance, not so long as it is legal we consider the advertising of them on an exact par with announcing Horse races, or best French playing Cards.—*Eng.* June 23.

it may rest, for if one proprietor is responsible for one department, another may be for a second, and another for a third. The protection proposed in the case of advertisements might with equal propriety be extended to every line that does not proceed from the editorial pen. But in the present case, as regards the *Friend*, the *Friend* has not looked at the question in its strongest light. He has not considered that in a Weekly Journal, with the same proprietor, these letters have been editorially denounced as fraudulent. This might have suggested that we are not singular in the view we take of official responsibility; for it is fair to infer that if that proprietor be looked upon as paramount in authority as to what shall appear and not appear, the liberty of employing a charge of an light character against him would hardly have been taken in one of his own journals. Again, we may observe that the *Friend* assumes that there is no prepotency in the Editor, though what is generally known we suppose he knows. We rather suspect that this is one of his strokes of quiet sarcasm, to which we are very sorry the Editor of the *Friend* should have exposed himself. We sincerely regret having had to write a syllable that may be disagreeable to that gentleman, but on a subject of this kind, essentially a public one, it was necessary that we should express what we considered, and still consider, a grave public wrong. As we have before said, the public man judge of the propriety of the course taken. We have already had some reason to know that our course has been approved. It will be seen that the *Friend of India* alludes to another Lottery; we don't understand, and we certainly do not approve, alluding on an occasion of this kind to parties, and not naming them. If it is right to speak at all, it is right to speak plainly. The paragraph which we sent to Messrs. Latty, Bradburn and Waring is our own; we would have done ourselves the justice of saying explicitly of whom we wrote. With one upholding their lotteries, we see a very wide difference between it and the lotteries of Messrs. Methold and Co., and we have only not alluded to the former before because we would not name them together.—*Ed. Sin*, June 23.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CALCUTTA NEWS SERVICE.
To the Editor of the *Friend of India*.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to make in your columns a few remarks on the last letter of "A member of the Calcutta Bible Society." That letter is fitted, though not intended, to make a false impression on the public mind by its misstatement of facts, and as one of the twenty-seven missionaries who have protested against the arbitrary proceedings of the Bible Society, however desirous to follow peace, I cannot think of allowing the misstatement to pass without correction. Had you known all the facts of the case, you would have put the "Member" right in your editorial column, which would have saved me the trouble of writing this letter, and you the trouble of inserting it. Arguments may be often left to themselves to be approved or condemned by what is called a "discerning public," but statements of what are called facts imperatively require counter-statements to be made by those who believe themselves misrepresented, that the public may have the means of putting a right judge in. Hitherto, like most of our brethren, I have satisfied myself with signing the Circular, which you have inserted, and writing my views on the *quarto* sent for the Society, with which I am connected. The decision of the Bible Society, and the acting out that decision came first, and the discussion came last, at least as far as the missionaries in Hindoostan are concerned. What should have been first, may be left by your readers to decide. I now state the facts to show what a snapper the course pursued by the Bible Society has laid on discussion, and to explain the attitude of mind of the missionaries. Such a letter however as that of the "Member" will not allow them to remain silent.

Permit me to give a statement of facts, which may be compared with the statement of the "Member." In the words of the minute published by the Bible Society, the form "Yai" has been

"To prevent leading my letter with characters which are strange to many who take an interest in this controversy,

followed with few exceptions for 1200 years, has been adopted in the Koran, and by all Mahomedan writers and also in the Persian and Oordoo publications of the Auxiliary Bible Society. Our Baptist brethren have for some time used Yasin in their editions of the Oordoo scriptures. As their versions are chiefly read and circulated by members of their own denomination, members of other denominations did not feel themselves called on to express public disapprobation. Whether the Baptist missionaries in Upper India approved of the change appears questionable from the fact that most of them to my personal knowledge always speak Yai, although the books they circulate have Yasin. One of them when asked why he said one thing, while the book said another, frankly replied he did not like to use the new form when speaking to the people, lest they should think we had got a new Saviour. Thus in the use of Yasin no progress has been made, although we are beginning to reap the evil arising from the discrepancy between the books which are circulated, and the words we employ. The translation Society for Upper India has Yasin in its books, but its operations have been so limited, a scale, that any particular notice of them is unnecessary. The Calcutta Bible Society has within the last two or three years been sending forth editions of the Scriptures in Oordoo, in which the name of our Saviour is written Yai. (Yiad and Yasin are different modes of transferring the Arabic letters.) Strange to say, this departure from the practice of 1250 years, and from the course invariably pursued by themselves since the formation of the Society, was effected without the question being ever considered in Committee! Public bodies, it seems, as well as private individuals, must have their seasons of repose. The editions sent forth excited much dissatisfaction. They were incorrectly printed—some of them abounded with errors—proper names were grossly altered, and the name of the Saviour appeared in a form generally unacceptable. Complaints soon reached the ears of the Committee, and they wisely listened to them. To meet the complaints occasioned by the mode in which proper names were spelt, a circular was issued counselling, if my memory be faithful, 300 names. In this list the name of our Saviour was spelt Yiad. No person thought it likely this form would be adopted, and though most in reply wrote the name differently, I believed not an individual made a comment on the form proposed by the Bible Society. The impression was that in former cases when the advice of the Missionaries was asked, effect would be given to the views of the Majority. It appears that regarding several of the names a diversity of opinion existed among the missionaries, though I should think from the answers sent, a list of names might be drawn up, which would be generally acceptable. The Committee however deferred giving a formal decision on the names in general. Circumstances occurred which bring the name of our Saviour before them, and how did they act, when it was seen that their views and those of the Missionaries in Hindoostan diverged! The great majority of the Committee were ignorant of Hindoostanee, and had no occasion to use Hindoostanee versions. The Missionaries in Hindoostan by being asked to give their opinion of 300 names, of which the name of the Saviour was one, had not had their attention specially directed to the subject, and the reasons for their preference were not known. In order to the views of the Bible Society being carried out in Hindoostan, the approbation of the Missionaries was indispensable. Translators appointed and approved by the Bible Society itself were among the

number of those who were opposed to their views. The question was a simple and direct one. The views and feelings of the Missionaries might be easily ascertained. In these circumstances what might have been expected from the Christian feelings, the brotherly kindness, the wise policy of the Bible Society's Committee? At the least might we not have expected them to have corresponded with their brethren in the Mofussil, and have tried by argument and persuasion to decide the matter, before proceeding to decide it by authority? What was the course actually pursued by the Committee? One of their number—a gentleman in the Civil Service, of whose character I cannot speak with too high respect—proposed that Yasin be adopted, and after some discussion his proposal was carried. The only Missionary from Hindoostan in Calcutta, who is as your Correspondent truly says, "one of the best Oordoo scholars in the Missionary body" objected to the proposal, as stated in the minute of the Committee, but finally yielded to give his adherence. When the measure was carried, the minute drawn up by the Committee was printed, and widely circulated. It was sent to the Missionaries, and they were informed that the decision was arrived at after much consideration. You may well suppose how astonished they were at this treatment. Far better that they had not been asked an opinion at all, than to be treated in this manner. This was not all. The Committee proceeded at once to act on the decision. They did not stop even here. It is understood that they sent their minute to the Religious Societies of England and America, entreating them to approve the step they had taken, and to refuse aid to those who would not fall in with their decision, thus taking the unusual course of bringing a strange question before the tribunal of England and America, to trouble the minds of the good people beyond the sea, without making the attempt to discuss and settle the question in this country. This step in common with my brethren I deeply regret. It is understood that the attempt was made to force their compliance with a measure for which they saw no good reason, and which they feared would in practice be attended with much inconvenience and evil, they had no resource left but either to yield to a measure which they conscientiously disapproved, or to appear before the tribunal, which the Committee had already chosen. The latter course they have pursued, but for obvious reasons with great reluctance. They knew they were exposing themselves to misrepresentation, and the letter of the member of the Bible Society verifies their expectations. The protest to the Home Societies was drawn up by one of our number, and read and signed by the rest because it substantially stated our views. Had we been able to meet together, and after full consideration to have written out our views, the protest might have been more complete, but as it is, it sufficiently expresses our sentiments. That decision you see is signed by twenty-seven Missionaries. To it are attached the names of Mr. Bowley of Chunar, Mr. Smith of Benares, Mr. Mathew of Mirzapore, and of other missionaries, whose translations of the Scriptures, published by the Bible Society, are widely circulated at the present day. The Missionary body have with great unanimity joined in the measure.

Compare this statement of facts with the statement of your correspondent. The facts I have stated I know to be correct. Your correspondent should not be ignorant, and yet there is a strange discrepancy in our facts. He says the Committee and translators are on one side, and some of the *distributors and readers* of the Bible on the other, and yet with the exception of one, every Missionary in Hindoostan, who has translated for the Calcutta Bible Society, is in the number of the protesters! The "Member" may say that those who have made the translation of the New Testament, which has just issued from the press, are on the side of the Committee. On this I remark, 1st. They are not on the side of

Yai, I wish to use throughout Roman letters. I stand for (the Mussulman form) Yai for ياي and Yasin for ياسين the form adopted by the Bible Society. Throughout the "member's" letter ياسين is used by a mistake of the printer, always written in

the Committee in the way which he represents. Your correspondent states that the proposal came from the translators themselves, one of whom is a Missionary from the Methodist. The minutes of the Society tells another tale. That Missionary opposed the measure of the Bible Society at first, and afterwards consented to it, when it appears he considered opportunity vain. To say that the proposal came from him is nearly as correct as to say that the Queen of Tahiti or her own second placed herself under the paternal care of France. The proposal proceeded from a member of the Bible Society, who is understood to have taken a part in the translation of the New Testament just published. Surely, does the measure, which has been lately passed, embrace future editions of the Scriptures? Such is the intention of the Bible Society. Such is the fear of the Missionaries; otherwise, why should they lay their views before their friends at home? Does not the measure then affect all the translators and distributors of the Old Testament? To speak of Mr. Revley and such as mere distributors and readers of the Old Testament, is not worthy of a member of the Bible Society, who should know their services. —After the facts I have stated, can you keep your gravity when you read these words: "Are both translators and Committees to be borne down by this third party? What Committee would or could work in such circumstances? This is enough to render one of the well known able of the world and the lamb coming to the same spot to drink. Surely the 'Member' must be like the man, who complained he was not free, because he was not at liberty to force others to not and think as he did.

Your correspondent gravely instructs us from a regard to *truth and justice* to send the papers of the Bible Society, wherever we send our protest, suggesting that the Bible Society had sent its documents before to the very parties to whom our protest is addressed. These papers are far more widely distributed than ours. May I therefore call on the 'Member,' from a regard to *truth and justice* to make the circulation of our protest as extensive, as the circulation of the Bible Society's statements? For instance, in his real fair play, why not get it inserted in the *Gleaners Christian Observer*?

I can shade the wonder of your Correspondent in reference to our silence about J. H.'s rejoinder to W. That rejoinder did not come to hand till the protest was written and extensively signed. As we were not convinced by J. H.'s rejoinder, we saw no necessity for preventing the protest from going home as it was.

I now leave your readers to judge of the facts stated by a 'Member of the Bible Society.' I had wished to have considered the 'Member's' review of the controversy, but the length of this communication forbids. You say 'brevity is the soul of wit.' I must be very wiles, for brevity is beyond my reach.—In a few days I hope to take up the point I have now left, and to show the incorrectness of the often repeated assertion that there is principle on the side of the Bible Society, and expediency with the objectors—that the one party are influenced by conscience, and cannot yield, while the others are not influenced by conscience, and should yield.

I have the highest respect for the members of the Bible Society, but I know the best of men can do wrong, and when they do wrong, they should be withstood to the face. The difference between the Bible Society and its commitments has become public, the Bible Society and its members taking the lead in the matter, and in self defence we are obliged to come before the public too. I hope that the Bible Society will still see the propriety of retreating its steps. That its members have been influenced by the best motives I am assured, but that they have pursued a course fitted to break up our harmony, I am equally convinced. Let them obtain another such victory as they have obtained, and co-operation is in the notion of

things impossible. This separation of these who should be one is to be deplored for their sakes, for ours, and for the sake of our common Christianity.

Yours sincerely,
A. MARVELL MICHENER.
North Western Province,
June 21st, 1848.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.
DEAR SIR,—Will you favour me by inserting these lines in reply to your remarks on the resolution of the Auxiliary Bible Society relative to the Orthography of the name of *Jesus*? I would commence by requesting you to strike out every word that may savour of an unchristian or party feeling.

It is not my intention to advert to the circumstances which led to the separation of the Baptist Body from the Bible Society, the subject which occupies so considerable a portion of your article, further than to express my hope that none will now be induced to enter into a public discussion of the matter. It is a question of principles on which much may be said, and has been said, on both sides. While none may hold with you that in order to the full development of a Catholic spirit, a Society, like the Bible Society, should allow each translator to follow his own conscientious convictions, even in points of doctrine; others may think that "the law of Christian union is plain, set forth in the Apostolic exhortation, 'whereas we have already attained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing'"; and that unity of judgment and profession are here pointed out as calling us to united co-operation up to the limit of our present attainment." At present, however, the discussion can do no good. There is no body of Christians with whom a great many of the members of the Bible Committee co-operate with more harmony and good-will than with their Baptist brethren; and sincerely do I hope that you will not force on a discussion which may have the effect of disturbing the feeling which exists between them; a discussion, too, which is beside the real question at issue.

In regard to the mode of writing the name of *Jesus*, I do not find fault with you for a full and decided expression of your opinion; but I think the Bible Society may fairly ask for a correct statement of facts. The concluding part of your article leads to the inference that the question is one merely of spelling. The spelling of the name is unquestionably involved in it, but the real question is one of a change of name. Were one to take your name, for instance, and invert the order of the letters, you would scarcely say that this was a mere difference of spelling.

It is urged that it is a matter of indifference how the name is written, whether it be the same according to the New Testament, or whether it be the Mahomedan corruption. Could I be satisfied of this, as a member of the Bible Committee, I would, as some place on its table a motion for rescinding the resolution. But there is the name given by God himself, because it has a meaning; a term significant in itself. When it is stated that the angel said to Joseph, "Thou shalt call his name *Jeh*," I deny that he regarded any such thing. One he decided he discarded! Where is man's authority for changing, or maintaining the change of the name? It is not being wise above what is written, to call this a matter of indifference? To say so may be termed silly or bigotry or any thing else; but it is the folly or bigotry of adhering to the Word of God.

New most languages have their rules or practices for transferring proper names from foreign languages. The affinity between the Hebrew and the Arabic materially assists the transfer from the former into the latter language. The Hebrew name of the Saviour has its correct corresponding

form in the Arabic, as shown by every Arabic Bible, and some Arabic Lexicons. The term used by the Mahomedan is not the name. The office of the Bible Society consists in their desire to supersede the Mahomedan corruption, and to restore the correct name.

You advise the Bible Society to concede the point. I am sure they would readily do so, did a sense of duty permit the concession. But in following this advice, you appear to have lost sight of a very material fact. It is one of the most powerful subsidiary arguments of the Society that the change which they advocate has been in some measure, at least, accomplished by the Baptist Body. Your statement is that this Presidency embraces 61 Baptist Missionaries, while all other Protestant Missions put together, number but 86. The 61 are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the Upper as well as in the Lower Provinces. The Baptist Body are practically circulating the Scriptures in Oorissia almost, if not quite, as fast as the Bible Society. They write the name of the Saviour in the same form as that adopted by the Bible Society; and thus, were the latter to remain in resolution, the two great bodies publishing the Scriptures would in practice be opposed to each other, though agreeing in their views. I pretend not to know the opinions of individual members of the Baptist missionaries; but neither stimulate the Baptist editors, they would all practically be against the Society. It is advisable that the Saviour should be declared under different names! The Baptists declare him under one name. The Bible Committee believe that name to be the correct one. Agreeing in opinion with the Baptist Body in this is an unimportant point, would it be right for the Committee to differ from them in practice; and by this difference create an evil of the more prejudicial tendency to the cause of truth than one possibly be caused by a substitution of the true name for the Mahomedan corruption? Do you condemn the Baptist translators for the course they have taken? If not, then try rather to induce the minority to go with the majority, than seek to perpetuate differences between them.

In your concluding clause you say, "you feel constrained to raise your voice but earnest protest against the folly; you had almost said the folly, of clanking the spelling of a word of five letters, one Ethimoloth of party." This is strong language, dear Sir, when applied by the Christian Editor of a Christian Journal to a body of Christians men acting under a sense of duty, in resolving to call the Saviour in version of the Scriptures published by them, by the name, which their opponents themselves have judged, is the correct name. They forgo the use of harsh terms; the Christian men who part in this discussion you have taken, have not employed them, and would not wish you to do it. Terms such as these are calculated rather to irritate than to heal.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours sincerely,
J. H.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

SIR R. PEEL ON LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S FORMER EDUCATION BILL.

"I shall only (said Sir Robert Peel) the most strenuous opposition in my power to any plan that violates public liberty of education."

"I think the noble lord (Lord John Russell) must not attempt to introduce the system of compulsory education into the country. Where the Dissenters are a great minority, and the rest of the inhabitants of the parish are members of the Established Church, I cannot believe that the principle of compulsory education will give satisfaction to the Dissenters, or that they will submit in cases where the members of the Church preponderate in the vestry, to a tax imposed by them for the support of schools. I hope the noble Lord will take care that he does not expose the poor-rate to unpopularity."

* On Union with Religious Societies, by the Rev. E. M. ...

* Our statement was drawn from the Ministry in which the names of every individual of every denomination at this Presidency is given.—Ed.

larity, on account of any unnecessary interference with Education. I, for one, am deeply convinced of the absolute necessity and of the moral obligation of providing for the education of the people; but I am, at the same time, perfectly satisfied that this can be done in this country, where so much religious dissent prevails, only by leaving it to the voluntary exertions of the parties themselves, and by permitting each to educate his children in the library in which they do, in those great principles of faith in which they were born. I cannot help expressing my confident belief, that the Church of England is now awakened to the absolute necessity of being formed, by compulsion, not by interference, in the slightest degree, with the principles of religious freedom, but awakened to the absolute necessity of assuming that position which she ought to assume, in respect to civil and co-operation with the landed proprietors and others of the country; and that the only satisfactory way of having a system of Education, (which ought to be founded upon the basis of religion,) in this country, is for each party to not for themselves, imposing no restriction upon others."—*Deliberation, February 12, 1846.*

A meeting of the friends of the Protestant Mission was lately held in the great room, Exeter-hall, for the purpose of adopting such measures as were considered urgently necessary in consequence of the recent seizure of the sovereignty of Tahiti by the French, and for securing the interests of British missions in the islands of the South Pacific. The room was well filled. The following was agreed to:—That this meeting, representing as it does the Protestant Christian churches in Britain, has received with feelings of the deepest sorrow and the strongest reprehension, the intelligence of the unjust seizure of sovereignty by France, of the Kingdom of Tahiti, and the establishment by force of the system of Popery in that island.

The Rev. Mr. Closs, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, and others who attended from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the committee having at first rather avoided a pledge on the subject of Popery, have rejoined.

CLERGYMAN PROTEST AGAINST PUNISHMENT AND FURY.—The following protest has been signed to, and is in process of signature by the clergy throughout England and Ireland:—

"The Declaration of Protest of the undersigned: Clergy of the Church of England, called forth by the arguments of the present times:—

"We, the undersigned prebends of the United Church of England, and of the dioceses of the same, unshaken attachment to the doctrine of our holy religion, as they are embodied in the formularies of our Church, expressed in its Liturgy, and defined in her Articles, taken in their plain and literal sense, and as the same are generally set forth in the Homilies, and other writings of the Fathers of the Reformation.

"And we do hereby protest against our present, in conformity with our avowed position, against the views of the Church of Rome, as those are confirmed by the decrees of the Council of Trent, authorized in the creed of Pope Pius IV., and maintained in the writings of Roman doctrine and modern apologists. And we further testify against any modified system of Popery, which, by undermining the sacred authority of the Holy Scriptures, so constituting all things necessary to salvation, by subverting the great doctrine of justification, as contained in Article X. and teaching for doctrine the commandments of men, tends to lead men's minds back to the error and practices abjured by our venerable Reformers.

"Finally, while we deprecate all attempts to re-establish a schism, and by dividing the people, we do all efforts of judgment in matters of faith, we desire to make a public profession of our unshaken attachment to the Church of England, her apostolic creed and wholesome discipline, and our willingness to render due obedience to our ecclesiastical rulers in all things lawful."—*Fas.*

On 20th April there was a meeting of the Church Education Society, at Deliberation, at which the president, Lord John O. Russell, presided. The speakers were Lord Chalmers, the new bishop of Caledonia (Dr. Dalrymple), the Rev. Dr. Rogers Robinson, Mr. Joseph Rogers, and Mr. Dalrymple. The subject for discussion, on the national system of education, and much indignation was expressed against the ministry for having adopted such a position, as to refuse to give to the subject Board, and to refuse aid to any other system.—*London Mail.*

REVEREND BISHOP.—Communications have recently been made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the subject of the appointment of rector and incumbent bishops. An act of Parliament (26 Henry VIII. c. 14, repealed by 4 Philip and Mary, c. 8, and revised 1 Elizabeth, c. 1) is now in existence, which provides for the appointment of the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of London, in a letter addressed to the commissioners, requests that

every diocese should elect and reappoint a bishop, to be appointed, to whom the sum of 1000, per annum might be allowed, and which might be easily provided for when the incomes of the bishops shall be fixed, and the great question, that interference might be apprehended with the just prerogative of the Crown as to the free appointment of new bishops to whom they may be at any time vacant, on account of the fact that the bishop who is appointed, is already being consecrated as a suffragan would have been, prior claim, is thus met by Dr. O'Day in his letter to the commissioners:—"Any such objection may be founded on a false supposition, that the advantage will ever be given to any person for an appointment to one of the episcopal sees from the mere fact of his having previously held the appointment of a suffragan bishop. The suffragan would assist the bishop in the consecration of churches, confirmations, and other duties, but the power of conferring holy orders would be reserved to the principal bishop of the diocese, except under very peculiar circumstances." It is contended that if such appointment were made for Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns in the diocese of Chester, there would be no occasion for the contemplated abolition of one of the sees in North Wales.—*Times.*

Mr. Wood, the Vocalist, who has been removed from his position at York, has since returned to the service, at Wooler Moor; the pain and anxiety of being absent from husband and child being greater than his religious enthusiasm.—*London Mail.*

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The General Assembly of 1846.—In this good town of Paisley the most anxious preparations are really going on in earnest, by the most sincere and energetic of the Churches, for the purpose of their union with the British. The Rev. Mr. McNaughton, of the High Church, with every member of his session, and with at least a thousand of his congregation, are quite fast on a religious and in proof of their union with the British. The week taken from the lessons of the Old Low Church as a temporary place of worship. We believe the session of this congregation were in terms with more than one of the dissenting congregations in the city, and of their churches during part of the Sabbath, but by the bargees we have returned to, they will undoubtedly be better served, and, at small outlay, have a comfortable church entirely at their own disposal. It is well understood that Dr. Burns, of St. George's, and Mr. Stevenson, of the Middle, both remain in the Scotch Church, but besides a great body of the most numerous of the members, with the exception of one or two of the two sessions, all the other members of session will retire.—*Free Press.*

SCOTCH CHURCH.—The approaching meeting of the General Assembly is looked forward to with the greatest anxiety, and some entertain the belief that the "Moderator" will be a nobleman. From the Glasgow, of Glasgow University, Moderator, Dr. Chalmers has been elected a member of Assembly by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, in order that his supporters may bring him forward for the same high office; and the name of Dr. Lee has also been mentioned, but apparently without any authority.

Efforts are continued to prepare churches for the meeting ministers; but with what success is doubtful.

"With regard to the subscriptions in aid of the 'Free Presbyterian Church,'" says the *Edinburgh Weekly Standard*, "there appears some discrepancy between the report and rather disappointing appeals of the Non-instruction Papers, and the assurance of Dr. Chalmers that subscriptions and donations are coming in this year for the sum of 100,000, for the building of six hundred churches, which are to be erected and finished by the end of May. This we incline to think, will prove an impossibility at least if the edifice are to be of such solidity as to last for many future May-days."

The Marquis of Breadalbane, who has for some years past been his connection with the Non-instruction party in the Church, has at length seen fit to retreat from his alliance, in so far, at least, as regards an immediate success. It appears from a correspondence between his Lordship and Mr. Dalrymple, that the earl of Mar had requested him to become one of the provisional trustees, in whom the property of the new work was to be vested. The Marquis has declined the honor, and disavowed the propriety of a precipitate separation, at least, before the Legislature had definitively refused to provide a remedy for the existing difficulties. It is to be desired that Mr. Dalrymple's letter, that the session will eventually take place in May, and that there will be two General Assemblies, one at the Established and another of the Seceding Church.

The *Standard* publishes a long letter on the occasion, from Sir O. Sinclair to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Brighton, 23rd April. Sir George writes under the title of the impending disruption of the Church, which cannot be a mere of churchmen who have taken him some time to write. He expresses a belief that the members will be numerous, and upon Govern-

ment to make a last effort to avert the schism. "Permit me to suggest a more expedient. Let the Cabinet summon Dr. Chalmers to London, and let him, as a distinguished man, let each party set with the question be fully and dispassionately discussed, and I should entertain a most sanguine hope; when the Church has explained her minimum and the State its maximum, all difficulties might be removed, and peace through God's blessing be restored, indeed at the eleventh hour, but when twelve were just about to strike the hour of separation."

The *Aberdeen Herald* alleges that the Government has intimated to its adherents among the parsons, that they had better be prepared to present in case of any session. The Glasgow Chronicle says that the Government intend to bring in a measure for settling the affairs of the kirk in a few days before the meeting of the General Assembly. The heads of the bill have been seen by parties in Scotland interested in the matter, and we understand they are such as will satisfy the "fury thiers," and the Glasgow "memorials."

As it is impossible for us to estimate the probable strength of parties in the approaching Assembly, we give the statements of the Scotch press.

The *Moderator* have published a roll of the numbers of Assembly according to their being on a majority over the Evangelists of 16, or, if joined by the Middlemen—(calculated at 17)—of 55. The Evangelists, of all the baptisms, and the Seceding Presbyteries are black, and it is well that they have been double returns are claimed as having made only one return, while several individuals are mentioned as having been admitted to the Moderate party. Supplying the omissions, and taking the errors, so far as we have been able, the state of the returns appears to be as follows:—

Single returns,	153	.....	153	.....	17
Double returns,	48	.....	54	.....	1
Total Returned	201	.....	207	.....	18

—*Edinburgh Witness.*

The *Edinburgh Evening Free Press* makes out a clear numerical majority against the Non-instructionists in the meeting of the Assembly. The *Standard* also takes an opinion that the returns show that way; the *Edinburgh Courier*, while it offers no opinion on the relative strength of parties, says that the Assembly is expected respecting the Non-instructionists, and that party will be in the majority; and also that the Moderation of Dr. Chalmers will be contested, both Principles and Practice.

The *Standard*, of Glasgow, being again as competent. The *Courant* thinks, however, that the disruption will take place the winter, and before any business is resolved upon by the Assembly. The *Standard* also thinks, expecting that interdicts would be applied for and obtained against those parties taking their seats, and thinking it more probable that the Non-instructionists will simply return, rather than venture to break those interdicts. The Non-instructionists, or retiring, seems to intend meeting in Dr. Campbell's new church, Leith, road, the erection of which is proceeding so rapidly that the builder speaks with confidence of getting it up in time. It would certainly be judicious in the constitutional party to arm themselves with interdicts in the manner proposed, and in that way effect the exclusion of the good seceding ministers; although, if their majority should be very decided, the triumph would be far less required, were the same countenance as in the Free Press of Aberdeen, which, at its meeting refused to elect a Moderator, or proceed to business, unless the good seceding ministers, both ministers and elders, were present in full strength. The *Standard* estimates the strength of 100 to 55. Sir W. Drysdale at the Edinburgh town council meeting brought forward a motion for a remit to the law committee to consider the propriety of a public worship in the city churches which may be left vacant. A Mr. Scott met this motion with an amendment, proposing to offer the use of the churches to the Non-instructionists, and to the Seceding Church, and to erect churches for the retiring ministers, at such moderate yearly rent as may be agreed on. Consideration of both motions was postponed.—*Berwick and Elder.*

As the General Assembly approaches, the interest in the long pending church controversy naturally becomes more intense. No one now seriously doubts that a session, and the 120 Ministers in the Assembly, but much speculation prevails as to the mode in which the same will take place. That will depend on the relative strength of parties in the Assembly. According to the returns of a contemporary, the Moderate party are rated at 150, the Conventionists also at 150, and the ex Conventionists, or those who do not deem the circumstances adequate to justify a secession, at 100. The 120 Ministers in the Assembly, which returns from Presbyteries which split into two the good seceding question, each session making a vote of 100 Conventionists, on the other hand, include

Twenty-one dresses, and eight-and-a-half yards of brown calico, from T. and W. B. Shaw.

Twelve dresses, and six remnants, from Mr. T. Sharpe.

Twelve hats, one dozen of stockings, 13 pairs of do.; 10 pairs of do.; 13 pairs of do.; 2 pairs of do. all white cotton, from Messrs. W. and G. Baines.

Eighty-five pounds of bacon, from Mr. John West.

Four pounds and a half of lead sugar, and 14 lbs. of starch, value of 12. 10s., from Mr. Manning, for a rate of 10s.

Copper money, to the amount of 14. 10s., from Mr. W. Thibault.

Soap, weighing 120 lbs., and one dozen, weighing 20 lbs., from Messrs. Arden.

Three runs of paper from Mr. White.

Three pairs of Blucher boots, one pair of Clarence boots, five pairs of men's shoes, and seven pairs of ladies' slippers, from Mr. Nelson.

Two copper tea kettles, two stop pans, two water cans, one watering can, and one Dutch oven, from Mr. Sherwood.

Four iron tea kettles, two milk pails, two chamber pails, and two water cans, from Mr. Baines, High-street.

A quantity of printing paper, of various sorts, from Mr. B. A. Collins.

Seventy-six lbs. of old cheese, at 7d. per lb., worth 5s. 12. 6d.; from Messrs. Swain and Paddy, for a rate of 15s. 1d.

Twenty-eight and a half lbs. of Salmon cheese, at 10d. Value 12. 10s. 6d. from Mr. Joseph Swain for a rate of 15s. 6d.

The attendance of the clergy and members of the Independent Churches of the parishes, and of the public in general, is respectfully invited.

Village Squares and Parsons' dole of bestowing gifts of clothing, provisions, &c., is a matter of course, but those who may wish to contribute, should be aware that the number of hidden is likely to be small.—N. B. No credit given.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REV. T. W. O'NEILL'S

On the 10th of 1859, a work entitled "A System of Divinity," which extends to 86 volumes.

His first attempt to publish, by subscription, but not meeting, he published the singular manner of printing it by his own hand labour.

To effect this, he purchased as many worn-out and one-off types of country printers as were sufficient to set up two pages, and a press for himself. With these materials he went to work in 1788, performing every operation himself, and working off page by page.

He struck off 40 copies of the first 200 pages, 30 of which he distributed among the University, the bishops, the Royal Society, and the reviewers.

Disappointed at not receiving the encouragement he expected from this proceeding, he intended to open himself any further expense of paper upon them before which he had eleven years in vain; and as he had only reserved 24 copies of the 40 which he had committed, 24 only he continued to print, and at the end of 12 years, unremitted toil, he finished the whole 86 volumes—a new resource for the bibliomaniacs of the century!

A parallel to the above is to be found in Franklin, the Norwich Pagan, who died in 1811.

He one day made this remark—"Every man has some great object which he wishes to accomplish, and why should I not have mine? I will choose such an one as no mortal being ever yet chose; I will get a cop and half, and I will reach the goal on the spiked and 400,000 times." And this he actually accomplished.

—West of England.

Mr. Thomas George Apreece, Bart., late of Walsingham Hall, Huntingdon, who committed suicide at Margate, on the 30th of December, 1848, has by his will, (dated 15th of June, 1848) bequeathed the whole of his property, amounting to 23,000*l.*, to St. George's Hospital.

His share, Mrs. Amelia Pennoke, intends to dispute the validity of the will in the ecclesiastical court on the ground that the deceased was not of sound mind at the time of executing such will.

—Bristolian.

TALKS OF RAW MATERIALS.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday last, Lord Montagu moved for a resolution relating to the returns made by the cotton and cotton during the last seven years, with a view to show the alarming decrease that had taken place, and the inequality of the returns made by the different mills, by pressing heavily upon our staple trade, give an undue advantage to the foreign manufacturer.

Lord Montagu explained how the duty on cotton had become so much more injurious than at former periods. Formerly, we exported the finished article; now, we export chiefly the unfinished article.

The duty on the raw material presses more severely on the uneducated cotton, than the article in the finished state. In what branches of manufacture are we least disadvantage competitors?

In the higher description of fabrics, into which the improvement of machinery enters.

What improvements enter the article, foreign goods can only compete with us. This, they begin, because

the most handsome in proportion to the nature of the article in which the decrease is the least compared with us. The tax is as nothing on the higher classes of articles, but is most oppressive on the coarsest class.

We are, in fact, by this tax on the raw material, sending an adverse effect, and encouraging the inferior done to us by foreign powers.

The Americans have cotton within themselves; the French give a bounty of 10*l.* on the ton of cotton in the German Union or in Switzerland; in this country only, is there a duty on the raw article.

As to the state of the manufacture, comparing the exports of 1840 and 1848, there is a difference of 10*l.* in the value of the cotton year, of 3,600,000*l.*

The wages paid in the cotton trade amount to 18,000,000*l.* a year; and a falling off of 12 per cent. must create an immense abridgement of the comforts of those employed in the trade.

The woollen trade exhibits still more unfavorable results than the cotton. Comparing together 1840 and 1848, there has been a falling off in the declared value of woollens exported in the latter year, of from 5,000,000*l.* to 2,000,000*l.*

In the interval during which the woollen trade, once our greatest staple manufacture, has fallen from 5,000,000*l.* to 2,000,000*l.*, the French woollen trade has increased from 555,000*l.* to 1,064,000*l.*

It is calculated, that the wages in the woollen manufacture amount to about 6,000,000*l.* and 9,000,000*l.*; and that the loss to the manufacturer, who has a mass of the comforts of life in the number of his workmen, is estimated in the amount of wages.—*Fat.*

THE REVENUE—PROPOSALS FOR THE INCREASE.—From the Quarterly Revenue Accounts given to the House of Commons, it will be seen, that there is still a decrease, both on the quarter and on the year, in those branches which indicate the state of trade and the condition of the nation.

Thus, in the last quarter, the revenue of the Customs, on the quarter, of 578,162*l.*; on the year, of 1,078,380*l.*

In the Excise, the decrease on the quarter is only 17,862*l.*; while on the year it is 1,041,092*l.*

It may, therefore, be seen, that the diminished rate of decrease, that the deterioration of the condition of the great body of consumers has reached its lowest point, and that matters are not growing worse.

The result of the new Tariff cannot any more be ascribed to the falling off of the Customs, although there can be no doubt that it is chiefly owing to the unsettled state of our commercial relations, and the general hindrance of trade.

The decrease under the Revenue of 14,707,000*l.* on the year, and 6,811*l.* on the quarter, also indicates the stagnation of general business.

The Post-office has lost 100,000*l.* on the year, but on the quarter only 2,000*l.*

As "Miscellaneous," of 415,091*l.* on the year, and 219,308*l.* on the quarter, which is explained by the decrease of a portion of the 1850 revenue.

In the Income-tax, the decrease on the quarter would have been 136,397*l.*; and on the year, 1,741,203*l.*

But, by the operation of the Income-tax, there is a decrease of 178,942*l.* on the year, and 1,741,203*l.* on the quarter.

With the corresponding quarter of 1845, and of 714,932*l.* on the year.

The total produce of the Income-tax cannot at present be ascertained with certainty. The amount received in the last October and January quarters, gives, of course, the half-year's receipt upon funded property, viz., 277,004*l.*; or 1,148,112*l.* on the year.

The receipt of the last quarter is 1,053,222*l.*, of which about 300,000*l.* may be considered as derived from the tax on the dividends, and the remainder as the half-year's duty upon private income.

Were the whole of the first half-year collected, we might calculate that the tax upon private income, exclusive of the funds, would produce about 3,000,000*l.*, and with the tax upon funded property, 4,300,000*l.*

Below the official calculations; and as a large amount upon the first half-year remains to be paid in, it may be concluded, that the total of the year's receipt will not fall short of four millions and a half.

It has been stated, that the amount paid in the last quarter, contains the whole year's duty on the consols; but the large mortgage annuities; but while these have been paid, the mortgage annuities have not been paid in, may be doubted.

Lord Wharfedale understood there was a considerable error on the half-year. Lord Brougham's estimate, however, that the produce of the tax on the mortgage annuities and a half, must be set down as one of Ex-Chancellor Haughey's signs of extravagance.—*Fat.*

Our attention has been directed to an advertisement to be inserted in the *Standard*, for the creation of a Jewish monastery. A correspondent says, the parties advertise it for a Church, but it is in truth to raise funds for a Russian monastery.

Some of the consuls have been sent to be attached. The following is the advertisement:—

"A Baner will be held in the Large Room of the Manchester Town-hall, King-street, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th April, for the sale of useful and heavy articles, needlework, &c., under the immediate patronage of—

His Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Wellesley.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Harborough.

The Right Hon. the Duke of Devonshire.

The Right Hon. the Duke of Devonshire.

The Right Hon. the Duke of Devonshire.

The Hon. Lady Caroline Townley.

The Hon. Lady Beldingfield.

The Hon. Lady Beldingfield.

The Hon. Mrs. Wald, Luttrell Castle.

Lady General.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 444. Vol. IX.]

SEMAPORE: THURSDAY, JULY 2nd. 1843.

[Price 2 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 10 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Government of the Oriental Express, will be dispatched leave to Bombay on Saturday, the 26th inst., on which date, letters will be received at this Office, under the rules published on the 24th of September 1842.

W. M. MOORE,
Deputy Post Master.

For Willam, General Post Office,
The 26th June, 1843.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India begs to acknowledge the following donation:
From G. O. Co's. Rs. 24, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS FINANCES.

The stability of our Empire in India was never more clearly demonstrated than during the past year. From the Himalaya to Cape Comorin it was known that we had been ignominiously expelled from Cabul, and that a large British army had been annihilated beyond the Indus, by the tribes who had heretofore established their dominion in India. To add to our misfortune, it was also known that our avenging army had been arrested for months at the threshold of the defiles, as if spalled by the difficulty of entering them. Yet this period of unexampled disgrace, in which we might have expected a spirit of opposition to revive among the chiefs who were depressed by our supremacy, passed away without a single hostile demonstration, except in the district of Bundelkand, and even there, in no instance have five hundred insurgents ever been able to assemble. The violence of the shock given to the prestige of our power, has only served to exhibit more clearly the strength it has acquired. It is scarcely necessary to add that our triumphant return from Cabul has served to consolidate our power, and that to all present appearance nothing is necessary to secure the tranquillity of the country for years to come, but the exercise of a little common sense and ordinary vigor in the administration of its affairs. There is of course a strong disposition in the Tory party at home, to ascribe the repose of India to the genius of the Governor-General. So far as that repose has been improved by our victories in Afghanistan, and so far as Lord Ellenborough contributed by his exertions to those victories, he is entitled to share in the credit. But the health of the patient is far more to be attributed to the strength of his constitution, than to the aid of political practitioners.

But is India tranquil? Comparatively speaking it is. In a country in which we have overturned so many interests, and created so many enemies, absolute tranquillity can scarcely be expected for a century to come. Bundelkand is a disturbed state; but after a careful perusal of the usual flood of letters which have appeared on the subject in the papers, truth compels us to say that the insurrection, which was from the beginning insignificant—a kind of tempest in a tea pot—is far less troublesome than it was a twelvemonth ago, when people talked of posting the fort of Allahabad in a state of defence. A province comprising no large number of independent little kings cannot be expected to exhibit the same aspect of repose as one of our own

districts, where every man from the highest Zemindar to the meanest peasant is the Company's soldier. To us much reflecting on the diverse letters which have appeared in the papers, the tranquillity of Bundelkand seems to be considered rather a personal than a political question. Those who believe that Col. Stocman, who has put down Thingoes, and whose simple appointment to suppress Dacoits produced such a salutary dread on the minds of the profession generally, as to induce the most successful among them to retire beyond his jurisdiction, is the man to tranquillize Bundelkand, and that the peace of the country cannot be established by him, believe that the country is less tranquil than ever. Those, on the contrary, who are ready to admit the idea that the combination of savagery and vigor exhibited by the Colonel is just the thing for a province, half dependent and half independent, are disposed to look with a cheerful eye on its present condition and prospects.

At Gwalior there is not peace. On the death of the old Raja, our Government recognised the adopted son as his successor, and the Mama Saib as minister. But an insurgent called the Khapoor-walla, has suddenly appeared on the stage, ignominiously expelled the Minister, and acquired possession of the treasures and the personal dignity of the young sovereign. He has overturned the administration to which we made ourselves a party, and has obliged or induced the British Resident to retire from the Court to the camp of the Contingent force. It is said that Lord Ellenborough has refused to interfere, and has directed the Resident not to return to the Court till he is invited back. This determination is imputed to the tenor of the letters which his Lordship has received from England relative to the occupation of Scinde; but this we think is a far-fetched reason; a more probable cause may be discovered in the policy which his Lordship has invariably pursued in reference to all the states which stand in the same position to the British Government as that of Gwalior. That policy has been one of the most strict and jealous non-interference. But non-interference is next to an impossibility. In this very instance of Gwalior, the policy of non-interference has been sufficient to dispel the gloomy forebodings and to demonstrate the elasticity of our Indian revenue; and we can now smile at the idea of England's coming to the rescue of the Minister's failing credit. The comment of the Minister, was an act of intervention; and identified us in the opinion of the natives of India with the existing order of things. The premature departure of your Resident, followed as it is by the departure of your Resident, will be regarded by the people of the country, as well as by its princes, as a defiance of our authority, and it requires no secret to predict that we cannot long continue in the present state of neutrality.

In Scinde, Shere Mahomed has collected another Beloochee army and we are daily expecting to hear that Sir Charles Napier has annihilated it. But the tranquillity of that province, which by whatever means acquired, we may not, without relinquish, will be a work of time. Already Sir Charles's boast that not another shot would be fired in it, been belied by the event. The warlike Beloochees will not easily relinquish their hold on its fertile plains and, they must experience a succession of defeats before they can be brought to regard the recovery of it as health and vigor.

hopeless. While the province is under a Naper, there can be little fear for the result of their efforts; but let our troops once be subjected to the same imbecility, which cost us Cabul, and another military tragedy may be exhibited on the banks of the Indus.

The Finances of India may well form an object of congratulation, as well of surprise, to those who noticed Sir E. Peel's doleful anticipations in Parliament last year. It will not be forgotten how the Premier, when enforcing the necessity of an Income Tax, availed himself of the discomfiture of the finances of India, though he never intended that a farthing of that tax should be applied to their relief. "Bear in mind," said Sir Robert, "the probable demand I may have to make for the increase of the military or naval establishments of the country having regard to the position of affairs in the East"—"I am sorry to say that Indian finance offers no consolation for the state of the finance in this country." He described the deficiency of the next year as independently of the increase to be expected on account of China, and Afghanistan. On the 23d of March he enforced on the House the "obligation of being prepared with money in hand to maintain the falling credit of the Company"—"You do not believe perhaps that the financial difficulties of India will recoil on you; but if you think so, I shall convince you that the time is approaching, when you will know by experience that such a position cannot be maintained."—"Look at the war in India and China.—We have to send six Regiments to India in order to maintain the honor and power of this country." The *Edinburgh Review*, from which these extracts have been made, insinuates that these statements were intended to mystify an assembly notoriously ignorant of the real condition of the revenue and finances of India. Others, more considerate, have attributed them to a real dread on the mind of the Premier that our financial system would break down. Perhaps there was a mixture of both motives. A single year however has been sufficient to dispel these gloomy forebodings and to demonstrate the elasticity of our Indian revenue; and we can now smile at the idea of England's coming to the rescue of the Minister's failing credit. The Company's credit was as firm as ever even at the most serious period of the late crisis. If a five per cent. loan was not filled up with rapid subscription, followed as it was by the impression that the Indian Government would want millions more to maintain its authority beyond the Indus and would be constrained to open a new loan at six per cent. The current of subscriptions ebbed and flowed according to the reports of our intention to abandon or retain the country. When it became certain that our victorious army was actually on its return, Government was so overwhelmed with payments into the loan, as to be obliged, in its own defence, to close it. The fact is, that the embarras of the Indian treasury arose from no permanent increase of establishments, and no interruption of the established sources of revenue, but simply from the vast sums required for operations beyond the Indus. As soon as this chain ceased, our finances resumed their usual appearance of

Of this fact the present value of the public securities may be adduced as a proof. The old five per cents, are at a sickly premium of nine or ten annas per cent; while the last loan bears a premium of between three and four Rupees per cent. On enquiring into the cause of this difference in the market price of securities of the same value, we find it arises from a report that the Treasury vaults are choked up with money; and that the idle funds in it amount to two millions sterling. The report appears to us to be not far from the truth. This has given rise to an impression that Government intended to commence paying off its loans, and that the old five per cents would be the first victims. Assuming these facts to be correct, we find that instead of Sir Robert Peel's being "obliged to prepare himself with money in hand to maintain the falling credit of the Company," within some months after the last detachment of our troops had crossed the Indus, though there has been no retrenchment of domestic expenditure even to the extent of 50,000 £ a year, and though we have been called to provide the ways and means for conquering a kingdom, as large as Portugal and as fertile as Egypt, the accumulation of funds in the Treasury amounts, according to probable report, to the sum of Two Millions Sterling; and that three years will be sufficient to pay off all the pecuniary obligations incurred by the Afghan war—without the imposition of any property tax in India.

MR. THOMAS SIDNEY SMITH AND THE LIBEL CASE.—A very singular case of Libel has just been tried at Bombay, which has ended in the Court's awarding damages to the extent of 500 Rupees against the Editor of the *Bombay Times*.

Mr. Thomas Sidney Smith, a barrister of the Supreme Court at Madras, went down to Hyderabad, in the dominions of the Nizam, about the end of 1840, where a number of Natives who were dissatisfied with the Resident and the British authorities there, resorted to him and placed their cases in his hands. On all such occasions when a European gentleman makes his appearance at any station, receiving complaints and collecting evidence against those whom the natives have been accustomed to regard with respect, the whole frame of society becomes unhinged, and heats and animosities are generated, in which it is difficult for either party to keep its temper. A series of articles appeared in the *Englishman* simultaneously with Mr. Smith's advent at Hyderabad, in which the conduct of some of the British authorities in the Nizam's territories was attacked with extreme severity. These articles were generally understood to have been one of the consequences of Mr. Smith's residence at Hyderabad; and some even went so far as to attribute them to his pen, but of this there is no evidence.

Some gentlemen in the Deccan, roused by these attacks on the British authorities, took up their defence under the signature of *Ryut*, and sent two letters to us, forwarding copies of them at the same time to the Editor of the *Bombay Times*, but forgetting to alter the address. Of these letters we published the first; the second contained a personal insinuation, of the truth of which we had no evidence; and we declined inserting it. It appeared however in the *Bombay Times* of the 24th of March 1841, as a letter addressed to the *Friend of India*. Mr. Smith, fancying that it had appeared originally in our columns, sent us a re-

ply to it, with an anonymous signature, which to the best of our recollection was in type, and appeared to have been carefully revised. It was accompanied with a letter from him under his own signature, in which he said that it "would be easy to name noblemen who were his relatives or members of Parliament who were his friends," and at the same time insinuated that we were actuated by base motives in our readiness to aid in defending the servants of Government. He also used other expressions which were intended to be very cutting. This virulent attack on us for a communication we had never published, served only to create a smile at the thought that so much indignation should be wasted. At the same time he sent a copy of his reply, which was signed *Anti-Humbly to the Bombay Times*.

The libel on which Mr. Smith founds his action against the *Times* is contained in these words. *Ryut* said, "a Native friend of mine, who occasionally consults me regarding his affairs, told me he had just had a very large Nuzerana unjustly taken from him by the Nizam's Government, and that he intended going to Hyderabad to pay and get the Chota Lawyer Sahab to write a petition for him, and forward it through his relation the Lord Burra Governor Sahab in Calcutta to his (Mr. B's) *desi Ameras* in Parliament, and before the Queen." If Mr. Smith made his fortune—(70,000 Rs. through writing petitions) by such imposition, and Capt. Malcolm was aware of it, I cannot think the Assistant Resident, in pressing his case, returned to Madras, recommended any thing out of the way."

Now it appears very singular that Mr. Thomas Sidney Smith, whose character and honor are said to have been so deeply compromised by this charge, should have slept on the diabolical for eighteen months, and then have brought an action against the publisher, when the original letter, together with all hope of reference to the writer, was lost.

It appears very singular that Mr. Smith, having engaged in a newspaper controversy with *Ryut*, having in his reply to the latter now deemed calumnious made no allusion to the stain cast on his honor, and having moreover encouraged *Ryut* to continue the controversy, by saying, "I am really glad he has taken the field so boldly and I promise to discuss every point with him," should, at the end of eighteen months, ground an action for damages on a paragraph in that same letter of which he had extolled the boldness.

It is singular that Mr. Smith, after having vindicated his character in the public papers, at the time, from this charge, by using the strongest term a gentleman can adopt, and designated it as a *libel*, should consider it necessary to seek a further vindication of his character, after so long a period, in a Court of law.

It is singular that Mr. Smith, having in his letter to us called *Ryut* a "mean liar," and a "smoking calumniator," should bring an action for the falsehood and calumny which he supposed to have been charged on himself.

It is singular that Mr. Smith, considering himself injured by *Ryut's* having said that a native had told him how he, Mr. Smith, obtained money by imposing on the Hyderabad natives with the assertion that he was a relative of the Governor General, while in his letter in reply to *Ryut* he brought a still more offensive accusation against another individual, Mr. Dighton, by stating that he had been charged with *swindling* to the extent of a lakh and a half of Rupees. It is

singular that an individual smarting under what he considers a charge of "swindling," should turn round and charge others with the same crime, and eighteen months after doing his accuser, or rather the Editor who was the innocent instrument of publishing the accusation, before a tribunal, and demand heavy damages for the loss of his own character.

But the Judge's charges are still more singular, and we must give them a separate article next week.

COAL.—We publish among our advertisements a notice regarding the Coal obtained from the Palamow beds, which we are informed can now be delivered at Dinapore at a less cost than Coal brought up by a circuitous route from the miscalled, Burdwan field. We have been favoured with some particulars respecting this Coal, which may not be uninteresting to the reader.

Major Sage, who was employed by Government in 1830, in examining the coal measures in that part of the country, and who succeeded in conveying about 4,000 maunds to Dinapore at an expense of about 16,000 Rupees, which was not found to be adapted for the Steamers, says—Vide the Coal Committee's Report—Nor am I of opinion that there is at present either capital or energy sufficient in India for individual enterprises of such magnitude." He recommended Government to connect the Coyle, the Gorseman, and the Gangary river with the head of the great Pompon, &c. but as this would have involved an expenditure of between 20 and 30 lakhs of Rupees, Government did not follow this advice. Perhaps the difficulties were somewhat overrated by him; though the success which has now attended the enterprise has not been obtained without serious obstacles. One great difficulty is presented by a range of rocks four or five miles in length, through which the channel for boats is in some parts only 30 or 35 feet wide. The boatmen refused to transport the coal from the Coyle to the Soane for less than 30 Rupees the 100 maunds, but it has been accomplished for a less sum by the construction of boats by the enterprising individual who now offers the coal to the public. The coal did not reach Dinapore in 1841, at a less cost than 4 Rupees a maund. Last year, the expense was reduced, and coal reached the point of delivery at one Rupee, two annas. Greater facilities have now been created, and in the present year the charge will be further reduced. He expects in the course of time to be able to supply it at 7 or 8 annas the maund. Government now pay, as we are informed, 52 Rs. 10 annas the hundred maunds; or 13 annas 1½ pie per maund, on the whole line from Calcutta to Allahabad.

Should this enterprise succeed, and good coal be delivered from these mines at 8 annas the maund at Dinapore, the progress of inland steam navigation will be greatly facilitated. The expense of fuel forms one of the most serious items, and until the cost of it can be reduced, by the acquisition of coal from localities in the more immediate vicinity of the great towns on the line of communication, every other retrenchment will be comparatively useless. It is, we believe, mainly to be attributed to the high price of coal that this enterprise has not made any progress during the last eight years.

We fear, however, that unless a larger field for the consumption of coal can be created, or unless coal of a character resembling that obtained from England, can be discovered, those who are

engaged in working the mines in different parts of the country will suffer serious loss. The Barman coal has been found too inferior to be of much use in sea-going steamers. The *Effie*, a steamer is understood to have been unable to make more than eight knots and a half an hour, in the first trip to Suva, so long as the country coal was used, whereas when supplied with the English coal taken in at Galle, she attained a speed of nearly ten knots. Capt. Englewood, it is said, will look at nothing but English coal. Meanwhile those who have opened coal mines are labouring to increase the supply, and it is expected that in the present season it will fall little short of two millions of mounds, while the demand continues almost stationary at twelve hundred thousand.

EXACTIONS AT VINGAPATAM.—We have been requested to give publicity to the following statement of exactions levied on the poor Natives at Vingapatam, by certain influential and orthodox Natives at that place, for the support of the Illudoo religion. It appears somewhat singular that assessments so illegal should have been allowed to exist for any length of time under the eye of the European authorities; but it does sometimes happen that the European officer is unconscious of every thing that is not brought officially before him. Be that as it may, the fact that such exactions exist is now publicly known, and we feel perfectly confident that the Madras Government will direct the most searching enquiry to be made on the subject, and put an immediate stop to all further demands of this nature.

THE WAY IN WHICH IDOLATRY IS SUPPORTED IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the *Friend of India*.
Dear Sir,—In reference to this important subject I wish to relate one fact that has come to my knowledge a short time since.

The temples at Vingapatam having fallen greatly out of repair within the last few years, and the greater part of the people caring nothing about them, a scheme was set on foot by some of the orthodox Hindoos of this place for repairing and beautifying the shrines of their ancient deities. View to raise the money was the difficulty, for it takes along time to move a Hindu's heart; and if the idolatrous shrines of this part of India were to depend only upon the voluntary offerings of the people for their support, they would soon fall to ruin. At last three of the chief men in the employ of Government at this place hit upon the following device; the owner of each bullock that entered the town with grain for sale, and the owner of every head of wood, was compelled to pay two dals for the repairs of the decayed temples. This taxing system has been going on for six months past, and though the poor ryots have been inclined to make complaint against this unjust tax, they have been kept back from so doing from fear of the influential native gentlemen at the head of the scheme. This plan for the support of Hindu temples in this town is conducted by the three principal Government native servants connected with the Court and Collector's Office. They have appointed persons, a *gumastah* (or writer) and a regular establishment to collect and disburse the money. There is little doubt that many of the poor ryots and coolies imagine that this tax is demanded by the Government, and thus the British name is disgraced, and British justice called in question, by the largest and most industrious portion of our fellow-subjects in this district.

It deserves to be mentioned that a similar tax was exacted some years ago in this place, but on being made known to the Government by the

Circuit Judge, it was immediately abolished by an order from head-quarters. The sum collected in this way already amounts to upwards of 10,000 Rupees, and out of this and other resources 600 little Brahmins are daily fed and the temples repaired.

I hope, my dear Sir, that you will take notice of this glaring piece of injustice and duly animadvert upon the same.

I remain, yours sincerely,

VINGAPATAM, 17th June, 1848.

JOURNALS OF EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN IN THE WINTER OF 1841. LADY SALE. LIEUT. EYRE. LIEUT. MELVILLE.—THE FATAL RETREAT.—The tragic death of Sir William Macnaghten was not positively known in the cantonments till the day after the event, the 24th December, when letters from Captains Lawrence and Conolly to Ladies Sale and Macnaghten informed them of the assassination. It was however evidently seen from the Camp that Sir William had fallen a victim to Afghan treachery, and had been either murdered or captured. The troops stood to their arms and manned the walls, but a single effort was made to rescue or revenge their leader. The Ghazees were seen from the walls to strip the body of a European in the very spot where the Envoy had met the chiefs, and it was afterwards ascertained that this was the body of the Envoy, which might have been recovered by a single charge of cavalry, but no movement was made. The loss of the Envoy created a deep sensation in the Camp, and the troops were ardent for action, but nothing could break up the apathy of the Commanders. All that General Elphinstone did was to send Capt. Grant to the head of each regiment to assure the troops that the conference had been disturbed by some Ghazees, that Sir William was safe, and was in Sherif's fort, and would soon return. As the General was known to have received no intelligence to warrant such an assertion, it was of course received with little confidence.

The confusion in the City was great. The murder of the Envoy and of Capt. Trevor, and the capture of Capt. Lawrence and Mackenzie soon became known. The Afghans seem to have been terrified at the boldness and success of their treachery. They fancied that there was some British spirit left in the cantonments, and reckoned upon being instantly attacked by an infuriated body of our troops. But their fears were idle. Lieut. Melville observes that, considering the excitement of the troops and the apprehensions of the enemy, an attack on the city might, even at that time, have been successful, and have turned the scale in our favour. Under favour of this success, we might have made good our way to the Bala Hissar, and there held out till summer. "If we attack the city," says the writer with the deepest feeling of scorn: "We had seen our Political Agent murdered, our magazine taken, our troops defeated, and had not attacked it; why should we attack it? No, no, it was our fate again to allow ourselves to be ensnared in their miserable treaties, and, vacillating to the last, fall victims in the end to their treachery, and seal with the blood of a hundred officers, and 12,000 men, including camp followers, the work so unimportantly begun."

On the 24th, the Afghans chiefs sent in the treaty with some important alterations; and at the same time attributed the murder of the Envoy to his breach of faith—as if they themselves

had not violated every item of the treaty! The new terms were that all our guns, except six, and all our treasure should be given up, and that all the married men with their wives and children should be exchanged for the hostages now in their hands. General Elphinstone, on receiving this communication, requested Major Pottinger to assume the office of Political Agent, and though that officer was suffering severely from his wound, and incapacitated for active bodily exertion, he had too much public spirit to decline the office. On the 26th, the Naib Amier arrived in the camp, to obtain the ratification of the treaty. It appears that Sir W. Macnaghten had engaged to pay the Chiefs fourteen lakhs of Rupees, on the safe arrival of the army at Peshawur. They now insisted that this sum should be paid down before the army moved out of cantonments, by bills drawn on the Indian Government, which the bankers of Cabul were ready to cash. Major Pottinger was exceedingly averse to the payment of this money, or indeed to any treaty at all. He knew the Afghan character too well to put any confidence in the promises of the Chiefs. Even at this, the eleventh hour, he proposed to hold out at Cabul, or to force an immediate retreat to Jalalabad. But we must give the whole passage from Eyre:

"Major Pottinger being altogether averse from the payment of this money, and indeed strongly opposed to any treaty binding the Indian Government to a course of policy, which it might find inconvenient to adopt, a council of war was convened by the General, consisting of himself, Brigadiers Shelton and Anquetil, Col. Chambers, Capt. Beller, Assist. Qr.-Master-Gm., and Capt. Grant, Assist. Adjt.-Gen. In the presence of this council, Major Pottinger declared his conviction that no confidence should be placed in any treaty forced with the Afghan chiefs; that, under such circumstances, to bind the hands of government, by promising to evacuate the country, and to restore the deposed Amier, and to waste moreover so much public money, merely to save our own lives and property, would be inconsistent with the duty we owed our country and the government we served; and that the only honourable course would be either to hold out to the last at Cabul, or to force our immediate retreat to Jalalabad."

"This, however, the officers composing the council, one and all, declared to be impracticable, owing to the want of provisions, the surrender of the surrounding forts, and the insuperable difficulties of the road at the present season; they therefore deemed it preferable to pay any sum of money, rather than sacrifice the whole force in a hopeless prolongation of hostilities. It was accordingly determined to sue, and the Major Pottinger should at once renew the negotiations which had been commenced by Sir William Macnaghten, and that the same promises to the chiefs by that functionary previous to his murder should be paid."

On the 29th, the Naib Amier came in from the city with Captain Lawrence and the bankers, and the bills were drawn out, signed and delivered. The sum thus negotiated amounted to fourteen lakhs of Rupees, of which Ameen-olla, the head of the conspiracy, was to receive six. It was distinctly explained to the bankers and Afghans by Captain Lawrence that the bills would not be honoured unless the army arrived in safety at Peshawur; and that they would be of no value except this fact was certified under the hand of one of the Political Officers at that place. The same fact is understood to have been proclaimed in the city by Capt. Conolly. That the conditions of payment were never fulfilled, is as certain as that the

Chiefs never intended to fulfil them. The hills were very properly disconcerted by our Government, and it is some consolation, amidst the dreary reflections to which this campaign gives birth, to know that with the exception of 50 or 60,000 Rupees, which the Chiefs consented to squeeze out of the bankers, they never derived any benefit from the hills. Four officers were given up as hostages. Three of the Shah's guns were made over during the day, together with the greater part of the treasure, to the evident disgust of the soldiers. The sick and wounded were sent into the city, but the very camels and doolies which conveyed them were plundered on their return; so admirably did the Afghan Chiefs keep their engagements with us, before the retreat commenced.

Those Chiefs had now gained all they had demanded. The forts around the cantonments had been delivered up; the guns and ammunition made over to them. They had obtained possession of nearly all the treasure in the camp. They had received Billa for fourteen lakhs of Rupees, on the Indian Treasury, and the Envoy was no longer in existence. They had gradually reduced this noble British army to a state of complete helplessness. It remained now for them to fulfil their part of the contract; to supply the troops with provisions, to furnish them with cattle, and escort them in safety to Peshawar. They did nothing. They sent in no provisions, no cattle, no escort; they put off the departure of the crippled forces from day to day, that the murderous Ghilzies might have time to occupy the passes and extinguish the army. Of this the inmates of the Camp received repeated warning. They were told that the Chiefs never intended to keep faith with them, and that it was their intention to obtain possession of the ladies, and to put every man, save one, to death.

"At length," says Lieut. Eyre, the fatal morning of the 6th of January dawned which was to witness the departure of the Cabul force from the cantonments in which they had sustained a two month's siege, to encounter the miseries of a winter march through a country of perhaps unparalleled difficulty.... Deep snow covered every inch of mountain and plain with one unspotted sheet of dazzling white. "It lay a foot deep on the ground and the thermometer was below freezing point. There was no appearance of the promised escort, though 40,000 Rupees, over and above the fourteen lakhs and the treasure which was surrendered, had been paid for 3000 men. After the advance had proceeded about a mile, an order was brought from Zeman Shah Khan to return to cantonments as the Chiefs were not ready; but this was no longer possible. The strength of the force on quitting Cabul to pursue its dreary journey to Jellalabad, which only one individual reached, consisted of 890 Europeans, 970 cavalry, and 3840-foot; altogether about 4500 fighting men. The camp was crowded with nearly 13,000 followers. From the state of the weather, the condition of the troops and the disposition of the enemy, it was manifest that the safety of the army depended entirely on its pushing forward rapidly through the terrific defiles, and reaching the valley of Jellalabad, in the shortest possible time. Had there been a master mind at the head of the army, the retreat might have been accomplished with comparatively small loss and some little renown. But, had there been such an individual at the helm, there would have been no retreat at all; by the 6th of January, the troops, instead of turning out of cantonments to perish on the

mountains, would have been safely cantoned in the Bala Hisar. The troops started from the cantonments in military order, with an advance guard, a main column and a rear guard; but many precious hours were lost in passing the mass of troops and baggage across a narrow bridge, thrown up for the occasion, over the narrow river, while there was a ford a little above it. Thus the opportunity of pushing on through the Khoord Cabul the first day, at all risks, which the few friends we had among the Afghans, had so strenuously advised, was lost. The advance halted at 4 P. M. Previously to leaving the cantonments, Lady Sale picked up from among the books which were about to be abandoned, a volume of Campbell's Poems, which opened, alas, too prophetically! at those well known lines:

"Few, few shall part where many meet,
The snow shall be their winding sheet;
And every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre."

The rear guard did not leave cantonments till near dusk; they were fired upon incessantly. As the cantonments were left by our troops, they were filled with infuriated fanatics thirsting for blood and plunder. As the evening advanced they set fire to the cantonments. "The night," says Lieut. Melville, "was dark and murky, while the columns of lurid smoke and flame, from the Envoys and General's houses, both burning, ascended high into the heavens, and throwing a red glow several times the thickness of Afghan banditti in the vicinity to resemble flames at their camp; while the faint moans of the dying, the louder cries of the wounded, and the harsh and exulting shouts of the Ghazies added to the effect. On every side lay women and children, dying from the cold, or wounded wretches wishing for the death which came not."

The rear guard was so long in clearing the cantonments that it did not get up to the encampment till two in the morning, when it was found that all order was already at an end. "The tents had been pitched without the slightest regard to regularity, those of different regiments being huddled together in one intricate mass, mixed up with baggage, camp followers, camels and horses in a way which beggars all description." Thousands of poor fellows were obliged to lie down on the bare snow without shelter, fire, or food.

On the 7th January, the second day of the retreat, the force broke up from Bagramas, at 8 A. M. without the faintest semblance of that regularity or discipline on which depended the only hope of safety. The Shah's 8th Infantry was no where to be found. It had wisely dispersed and returned to Cabul. As the troops moved on, they were attacked by the enemy, who dashed down and captured the mountain train consisting of three guns. "Their capture might have been effected, if the soldiers could have been prevailed on to make the attempt, a gallant example being shown them by Lieut. Green and his few artillery men, who made a desperate charge upon the foe, but being unsupported, was obliged to abandon the guns and spike them. Soon after the enemy charged down and captured a large quantity of baggage. The original intention of the General on starting from Bagramas was to pass on at once through the Khoord Cabul, which would probably have saved half the force. But on arriving at Bootkhak, Capt. Skinner fell in with a follower of Akbar Khan, who said that his master was encamped at some little distance. Skinner went to him on the part of the General, and

Akbar stated that he had come on the part of the chiefs to escort the troops to Jellalabad. He had six hundred horsemen with him. He said we had been attacked because we had left the cantonments contrary to the wishes of the chiefs! He insisted on the army's halting at Bootkhak, at the mouth of the Khoord Cabul Pass till the next morning, in which case he promised to provide food, forage, and firewood for the troops. He said he should expect hostages to be taken up to insure our not marching beyond Tescup, till tidings should be received of the evacuation of Jellalabad. The infuriated General, never reflecting for a moment that it was physically impossible for Akbar to supply food and firewood for that host, listened to the treacherous foe, and ordered the army to halt. "Thus," says Lieut. Melville, "the Sirdar had gained his point. Instead of making the forced marches we intended, and which would have carried us at once both out of the snow and the power of the enemy, we allowed ourselves to be outmanoeuvred by this polite barbarian, and halted at the mouth of the passes till they should be occupied and harried by the Ghilzie force. Thus the general played into the enemy's hand and sealed the doom of thousands." The soldiers, exhausted by fatigue, cold and hunger, lay down at once on the snow, which was to many a grave and a winding sheet. Lady Sale says, that scarcely any baggage remained. In a small part of Johnson's they slept nine, all touching each other; their only food, consisted of a few Cabul cakes and some tea.

On the morning of the 8th the troops had no sooner started than the enemy opened a heavy fire on them. Major Thane, putting himself at the head of the 44th, led them on boldly to the attack, and they behaved with a resolution and gallantry worthy of British soldiers. Akbar Khan was in the neighbourhood. Capt. Skinner was sent to communicate with him, and he demanded that Major Pottinger and Capt. Lawrence and MacKenzie should be given up, which was no sooner done, than hostilities ceased! Just after this conference and the surrender of the officers, a note arrived from Capt. Conolly to Capt. Lawrence, telling him to be cautious how he put himself into Akbar Khan's power, and above all things to push on. "Once more," says Lieut. Eyre, "this living mass of men and animals moved on...." The idea of threading the stupendous pass before us, in the face of an armed tide of blood thirsty barbarians, with such a dense irregular multitude, was frightful, and the spectacle then presented by that waving sea of animated beings, the majority of whom a few fleeting hours would transform into a line of lifeless carcasses, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it."

The Khoord Cabul defile is five miles from one end to the other, shut in on either hand by a line of lofty hills. Down the centre dashed an impetuous torrent, which the troops were required to cross and recross twenty-eight times. Through the whole passage the enemy kept up a fearful discharge from their unerring jezails. Some Afghan chiefs rode with the advance, and desired their followers to shout to the Ghilzies to cease firing, but in vain. They ran the same risk with the British soldiers, and their sincerity, on this occasion, is beyond suspicion. The ladies were exposed to the most eminent danger. Lady Sale received a ball in her wrist. On one camel were Mrs. Boyd and her youngest boy in one kajuja; in the other, Mrs. Mainwaring.

her infant of three months, and Mrs. Anderson's child. The camel was shot. Mrs. Boyd obtained a horse; her child was put on another behind a man who was shot, and the child lost. Mrs. Anderson's child was carried off in the confusion. Meeting a poney laden with treasure, Mrs. Mainwaring mounted it, but it upset, and with her infant in her arms she hurried forward on foot through the deep snow, picking her way over the bodies of the dead, dying and wounded men and cattle, the enemy keeping up a sharp fire, and several being killed beside her—but she reached the camp in safety. About the centre of the pass the slaughter was terrific; the panic became general, and each one rushed forward to get through the doleful, regardless of all around him. The rear guard suffered severely, and at length, finding that delay was only destruction, the troops which composed it followed the general example, and made the best of their way to the front.

Here fell Capt. Sturt, mortally wounded with a blow from an Afghan knife in the abdomen. After seeing Lady Sale and his wife lodged in comparative safety, he returned through the dells. Lady Sale says that he saw Major Thain's arms wounded, and went back, *she believes*, in search of the Major. We are happy to find, that this report was believed by any one, for it was generally understood among the captives that he went back in search of a *goodness*. On hearing that he was wounded, Lieut. Mein, of H. M. 18th, went in search of him through the pass, at the eminent risk of his own life, and finding him unable to move, placed him on a quilt, (perhaps *the goodness*), and with the aid of Sergeant Denne, drew him through the snow, while the enemy were dealing death around, and restored him to his relatives. This act of heroic friendship attracted the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who in the speech in which he moved the thanks of the House to the troops, and commemorated the deeds of those who had so nobly upheld the reputation of their country in scenes of unexampled danger, singled out the name of Mein, and presented it to the applause of the Commons. How does it happen then, that Lady Sale, so much more deeply interested in the transaction, should pass over in ungrateful silence, such an act of devotion to that son-in-law, in whom her soul was wrapped up, and with whose praises her book is filled? It is scarcely possible to suppose that the journal originally contained no affectionate record of her gratitude. It is still less possible to suppose that any subsequent alienation could have induced her to obliterate it. It is an eminently highly injurious to the character both of the book and its author. But though this act of the gallant youth has not been deemed worthy of notice in her Ladyship's pages, it may be amply consoled by the recollection, that it will be preserved from oblivion in a far more important and permanent memorial, the records of the Parliament of Great Britain.

Three thousand men perished in this day's march. The survivors, on arriving at the table land of the Khoord Cabul, found themselves in a still colder climate than that they had left. The snow began to fall on their arrival and continued to fall all morning. Only four tents had been raised, of which one belonged to the General, two were devoted to the ladies, and one was given up to the sick. It is marvellous that any survived that dreary fearful night.

"The morning of the 9th dawned, awakening thousands to increased misery. Many a wretch-

ed survivor cast looks of envy at his comrades in the quiet sleep of death. This morning Capt. Sturt died of the wound received the preceding day, and he alone of the multitude who left Cabul and perished in those mountains, received Christian burial. The General had ordered the march at 10 A. M. but two hours previously, a large portion of the troops, with nearly all the camp followers had moved on. Before 10, a message came from Mahomed Akbar strongly recommending that the troops should halt for the day, when he would use every effort to procure supplies. "In a bleak barren mountainous country, our enemy promises supplies, and is believed!" One day more; this day, the 9th, would have carried the troops almost out of the reach of snow. Yet the enemy who had lured the troops on, and planned their destruction, persuades the General to halt the troops for another day and another night, in the deepest snow, on the highest table land in the vicinity of Cabul, and he halted! In the course of the day Akbar Khan sent over a very gracious message to say that the camp was not a place for ladies and children, and that he would take charge of them, if they would place themselves under his protection, and conduct them safe to Jellalabad. Lieut. Eyre's description of the hardships to which they had been exposed will easily account for their preference of captivity with a faithless foe, to an execrating death. The ladies were accordingly sent over with their husbands and children on the noon of the 9th.

Akbar Khan had thus gained one of the points for which he had so long been labouring. He had obtained three hostages and had now possession of all the married women. One half the force was annihilated. It only remained to annihilate the other half, and to obtain the persons of the General and the Brigadier. He had promised to secure a safe retreat for the troops, and to supply them with provisions. Of provisions he never sent in so much as a grain. The protection he afforded was apparent the moment the troops left their encampment at Khoord Cabul, on the morning of the 10th. The camp had no sooner broken up than every man who from frost and wounds could not be removed, was massacred, almost before the eyes of the retreating troops. On leaving the encampment, the enemy rushed furiously on our troops. The Shah's 2d Cavalry was ordered to charge; they rode up to the enemy—and joined them, and then turned round on their own officers! A couple of miles from the last bivouac the troops came to a narrow gorge between two precipitous spurs of two hills. At this point the Afghans had prepared to receive them. As the column defiled through it, those men perched securely on the ridges, poured a murderous fire on the troops. Fresh numbers fell at every volley, and the gorge was choked up with the dead and dying. The surgeons seeing no escape and driven to desperation, cut away their arms and accoutrements and fled for their lives. The Afghans rushed down with their knives and butchered them without mercy. Here the last remnants of the Native Regiments were scattered and destroyed; and the public treasure and the remaining baggage fell into the hands of the enemy. Five miles—*some* pushed on to Kubbur-Jabber, five miles—*head* and halted to enable the rear to join. They waited long, but in vain; a few stragglers came up one after another, and then the astounding truth flashed on their minds that nearly the whole of the main and rear columns had been cut off, and that of all who had left the table land of

the Khoord Cabul that morning, they were the only survivors—that is to say, 50 horse artillery men with one twelve-pound howitzer, 70 files of H. M. 44th and 150 Cavalry troops. But the Camp followers were still numerous.

A party of Afghan horse now approached, and they turned out to be part of Akbar Khan's escort. He seems always to have pre-empted himself, after every fresh slaughter of our troops. Capt. Skinner was sent to remonstrate with him on this new attack, and his reply was that he could not control the Ghilziees; *but* that if the General would surrender himself and all the Europeans, unarmed, and leave all the camp followers to be butchered by the enemy, he would give them a safe conduct to Jellalabad. To this proposal the General refused his compliance, and the small remnant marched on five miles farther to Taseen, attacked all the way by the murderous Ghilziees. They reached it at 4 P. M. on the 10th. This was the fifth day after leaving Cabul, and during this period, hunger and thirst, the sword and the snow had done its work on that unfortunate army with such fearful efficiency, as to leave only 4,000 men out of 16,000 who had quitted the city. The good Samaritan was again in their vicinity at Taseen also, and the General, though perfectly aware of his inability or unwillingness to arrest these attacks, sent Capt. Skinner to renew negotiations. The answer was again the same. Surrender yourselves unarmed, and leave the Camp followers to the tender mercies of the Ghilziees, and I will protect you. To this proposal the General could not in honour accede, and it was resolved, famished, frost bitten and exhausted as the troops were, to make an effort to reach Jugdulluk, twenty-two miles distant, under cover of the night, and if possible to get through that terrific dells before the enemy could occupy it. At 7 P. M. the troops began their diurnal march, leaving Dr. Cardew, who had been severely wounded, behind to his last gasp, which they were obliged to abandon. The Ghilziees soon put an end to his misery. At 8 A. M. of the 11th they had only been able to reach Kutah Sung, and Jugdulluk was yet ten miles off. The murderous Ghilziees were now on the alert and began to crown the heights. The progress of the troops was one continual conflict. Brigadier Staines, with his brave little band in the rear, holding overwhelming numbers in check, literally performed wonders. Alas, that the first day of the insurrection had not been distinguished by a similar display of the Brigadier's valor; we should not then have had this record of unparalleled disaster.

They arrived at Jugdulluk at 8 P. M. of the 11th, having been thirty hours without food, drink or rest, exposed to the incessant attacks of the enemy. The rear was still struggling gallantly, followed at every step by its merciless foe. To cheer them on the General called twenty of the officers, to form and show a bold front. Arriving at Jugdulluk, the men took shelter within some ruined walls. They were nearly maddened with hunger and thirst. A tempting stream of clear water ran in the front, about 150 yards from them, but no man could venture down without the certainty of being shot. Three bullocks were found with the remnant of the force; and they were slaughtered and eaten raw. Akbar had again dogged our troops and was at Jugdulluk as soon as they were. He sent a message to Capt. Skinner to come to him, and he went over to the enemy's camp at half past three. No sooner had he taken his departure than the

mountainers began to pour their fatal volleys into, from every side. "The artillery men, those few the enclosed walls; but twenty gallant soldiers of the 44th drove them from their position. At 5, Skinner returned with a message that the General, the Brigadier, and Capt. Johnson would come to a conference. Akbar Khan would engage to put a stop to further annoyance, and give the troops food. Confiding in the pious faith of the Afghan, they proceeded to his camp, where they were received with kindness, and supplied with meat, drink and fuel. Akbar Khan promised the next morning to make an arrangement with the chiefs for the salvation of the few who remained. He had now fully accomplished his object. He had obtained possession of the ladies and married men, and of the General and the Brigadier, and the army was reduced to Three Hundred fighting men.

This small band remained in deep anxiety during the night of the 11th, looking out for the return of their chiefs, who came not. Suffice it to say, that notwithstanding every remonstrance on their part, Akbar Khan would not allow them to move; it was their prisoners. On the morning of the 12th, numerous Ghilzie chiefs flocked into Akbar's tent to pay their homage to him, and a conference took place, which the three British officers attended. The Ghilzies expressed the utmost hatred of the English race, and seemed to exult in the prospect of cutting the throats of the few who survived. On receiving a hint from Akbar Khan, they changed their language from Persian to Pushtoo, which the officers could not understand. The Siridar, to all appearance, endeavoured to calm them. It was at length agreed that two lakhs of Rupees should be given them to ensure the safety of the troops, and Mahomed Shah Khan went out to make the proposal. At 12, the Siridar himself proceeded to a hill in the rear of the British bivouac. Repeated enquiries were made when Mahomed Shah Khan would be back; and the General was always told, immediately. Frequent assurances were given him that the troops had been positively supplied with food and water. At sunset, Akbar Khan returned, and was soon followed by Mahomed Shah, who brought the intelligence that every thing was finally and amicably arranged for the safe conduct of the troops to Jellalabad. The Siridar said he would accompany them the next morning. Suddenly the sound of musquetry was heard down the valley, and a report was brought that the Europeans were marching off, pursued by the Ghilzies. At first the Siridar proposed that the officers should follow him. In a few moments he changed his mind, saying that if he did so, the whole hordes of Ghilzies would follow him. He then agreed to start at midnight, and then changed the hour to day light.

What in the mean time occurred in the encampment where the few troops and officers who remained, had been treacherously deprived of their commanders? During this day, the 11th, they had been exposed to a constant fire from the enemy. In the morning Major Thain and Capt. Skinner rode out towards a party of horsemen, when Ser Bullund Khan, an influential chief, rode up to them and passing by the Major, mortally wounded Capt. Skinner, who was taken to the encampment and died at three in the afternoon. While he was in the agonies of death, the enemy renewed their charge. The broken walls behind which our troops had taken up their position, were completely surrounded by one in the afternoon, and hundreds of rifles poured in their murderous charges

gun to pelt stones. At length the enemy made a

At nine in the evening, this final, destructive but inevitable step was taken. The sick and wounded were necessarily left on the ground to be massacred. The confusion was great. The Ghilzies rushed down with their fearful knives, and the last shadow of discipline disappeared. Each one rushed into the roads and pushed forward. On nearing the summit of the pass, it was found to be blocked up with felled trees, which formed a barrier six feet high. Here the Afghans waited the arrival of the small remnant of the army. A terrific fire was poured in from all quarters, and the enemy rushed in furiously upon the pent up crowd of troops and followers, "committing wholesale slaughter."

Twelve officers, among whom were Brigadier Anquetil, Col. Chambers, and Major Thain fell here. At length the united efforts of men and horses forced the barrier down, and again the crowd decreased column pushed on. Three hundred men of all colors crossed the barrier, and pushed on towards Jellalabad. As they advanced, beacons were lighted up from hill to hill, to call the Afghans to the slaughter. At one in the morning of the 13th, the whole body of fighting men was reduced to about a hundred. At three, they arrived at the Soobal river, the bridge of which was occupied by the enemy. Part of the troops forced it; others crossed the bitterly cold stream. The troops now became dispirited beyond the hope of revival; parties were formed who chose their own leader; and wandering toward Jellalabad, met death at the hands of the Afghans. Six of the officers who had preserved their horses pushed on for that post, but one alone of their number reached the goal of their hopes. At seven A. M. eighty men composed the whole of the remaining body.

On approaching Gundamuk, the enemy pressed round them and they took refuge on a little eminence. After having been there ten minutes, a horseman approached, and waving his turban, requested a parley. Major Griffiths and Mr. Blawett, one of Capt. Johnson's writers, went with him to see what terms could be made; they were carried off to a neighbouring fort. Soon after, the enemy approached, and offered the troops some leave, but at the same time endeavored to seize the muskets of the soldiers, who drove them down. They took up a position on a neighbouring eminence, and "marked off man after man, and officer after officer, with unerring aim." The troops after having exhausted their little ammunition began to pelt stones. At length the enemy made a

final onset, and with the exception of two officers and four men, the whole body fell victims to the sanguinary mob;—and thus perished the last remains of the Cabul army.

[We shall next week conclude this lengthened notice by reviewing the period of captivity.]

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

— Letters and papers have been received from Singapore to the 1st of June; but they contain no information of importance relative either to the Straits or to China. Our advices from Hong Kong do not extend beyond the 7th of May, at which date the commercial negotiations had not recommenced, in consequence of the non arrival of the new Commissioner from Peking.

— The Star states, on the authority of letters from Bangalore, that Sir Hugh Gough was to take his departure on route to Calcutta about the present time. He may therefore be shortly expected here to assume the office of Commander-in-Chief.

— The Penang Gazette of the 1st of June mentions, that Mr. Blundell arrived there on that day from Calcutta on the *Lord Ashurst*, and landed immediately. We have not been able as yet to obtain any further and more certain intelligence regarding his removal by order of Government, in consequence of certain vigorous measures pursued by him at *Madras*, to reduce the encroachments of the Birmen. Government unit, to all appearance, have had full knowledge of all his proceedings at that settlement, before he took his departure for the Straits. If any dissatisfaction was felt in reference to those proceedings, it seems incredible that the authorities should allow him to proceed to Penang and assume the administration of the three settlements, and then send to recall him. Until, therefore, we have more decisive evidence of the fact, we must withhold our credence from the report we have received. Besides Government must be fully aware that nothing is more likely to maintain peace between Thursday and ourselves than a firm, and immediate resistance of any encroachments on the part of his officers.

— The *Stonesmoky Pinnace*, in tow of the *Drumcreeper* Steamer, arrived at Allahabad on the 20th of last month. Lord Ellenborough may therefore start for Calcutta as soon as he desires.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

— The *Star* states, that a letter from Singapore mentions the discovery of the tea plant near *Kareeng*, in the Darjeeling range, by Capt. Milling.

— The Sessions closed on Tuesday last, when those who had been convicted were sentenced. Eastman and his gang, who occasioned the death of Peterson, had been found guilty of manslaughter, and are sentenced to transportation for life. They will probably be sent to the Tennessee provinces, where, under the new arrangements introduced by Major Broadfoot, they will be subjected to severe labour, befitting the nature of their crime.

— Papers were yesterday received from the Mauritius, to the 6th of the last month, which mention the total loss of the *Regulus*, a vessel of 690 tons, bound from London to Bombay. During a heavy squall the vessel sprung a leak which caused her to take and at length compelled them on board to her boats. The weather continued very rough, and little hopes of ultimate safety were entertained, when they were happily described by the French frigate, *la Clémence*. They were picked up in a state of complete exhaustion and grievous brought on to the Isle of France, when the Governor went in person, accompanied by his staff, on board the French vessel of war, to return his thanks to the Captain for his generous kindness.

— The same vessels announce the wreck of the *Thomas Redican*, Capt. Newby, bound to the Mauritius with a general cargo. She struck on

the reefs off Poudre d'Orton, on the morning of the 27th, the Captain supposing himself to be a degree to the eastward of the island through an error in his chronometer.

Another wreck is announced—the third—in these Isles of France papers. The *Queen Victoria*, which left Bombay on the morning of the 14th of March, was wrecked on the S. W. reefs off Rodrigues on the 7th of April last. Mr. Peole, the 1st officer, Mr. Robert Plunkett, a passenger, and three seamen were lost in endeavouring to save themselves. The rest of the crew were brought in safely by H. M. French brig *Cadix*.

The Raj of Ulver, in imitation of the example of the King of Delhi, has established a Lithographic Press in his Capital for the publication of a weekly newspaper. Such is the march of intellect!

As though commotions were not to cease in India, we now learn that considerable excitement prevails among the Soones and Seeks in the city of Delhi in reference to the collision between the two sects on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia. Great festivals have been given by the Shah in honour of the victory their brethren have gained, and the King of Lucknow has made similar demonstrations of his joy.

There has been some trifling delay in opening the Bank at Madras, but it is pleasing to learn that it is not, as in a similar case at Bombay, attributed to the jealousy of a Bengal clique. On this occasion however it is equally placed on the wrong shoulders. It is said to arise from Lord Tweeddale's mismanagement. It arises from the absence of the Governor General from Calcutta.

Col. Roberts left Solva on the 6th June to attack Sher Mahomed at Sukkur. His force at that place is respectable, and his post is strong. Sir Charles Napier, it is understood, will ultimately move to that point from Hyderabad. Sukkur is on the left bank of the Indus.

The *Harkurs* states, that Baboo Prasanna-moog Tagore has applied to be admitted as Vakil in the Sudder Court. It is believed that the Baboo looks to the post of Government Vakil, the very unsuitable title given to the Advocate General in that Court.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

The *Harkurs* has commenced the republication of an able article on Fucemy, which appeared in the last *Edinburgh*. It has not the genius exhibited in Mr. Macaulay's article on the same subject in his reply to Mr. Gladstone, but it is written with great spirit, and with a thorough knowledge of the subject. Those who have been asking what is Fucemy, which half the clergy-men of the establishment are said to have embraced in the last ten years, cannot do better than peruse that article.

A letter from China of the 7th May, the latest date yet received, appears in the Bombay papers of the 29th of June, with some particulars which have not yet appeared. The reader will remember that two vessels had been detained by the British authorities at Chusan for trading with the eastern ports contrary to orders. It is said that the big houses at Canton and Hong Kong had determined to send vessels laden with opium to those ports under American colors, and that Sir Henry Pottinger was thus constrained to release the two ships and take off the embargo. Some ships had gone up the Yang-tse-kiang, and were openly selling opium and British goods at Woosung. Trade is also brisk at Shanghai. Gold of this touch is readily given in exchange for opium, and strange to say, the exportation of it is not forbidden like that of silver.

The Rao Raja of Boondoo, a Rajpoot chief, who was on his way to Brindaban to worship at the shrine, has been induced to return home without doing so, in consequence of the heats and snow-melting which have broken out between the Hindoos and Mahomedans. The Gates have furnished the dispute. There shall be peace in Asia, and discord in India.

The Madras Mail sent off on the last safe day,

did not reach Bombay in time for the steamer, which has gone without them. This calamity did not occur to the Dish letters, and mighty was the indignation; and a meeting at the Town Hall was advertised, and burning speeches were rehearsed the night before to be spoken the next morning to an audience of 700, when it was held. Mr. Toke Prinsep, disappointed the town by publishing in the Gazette an official letter to the Bombay Government, with a severe *signing*. Unfortunately the Gazette arrived before the written letter, and great was the wrath of the Bombay authorities.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

The Hon. Mr. Madhoo has been obliged to undergo the amputation of one of his thumbs, in consequence of an injury received a short time back from a deer.

Lord Ellenborough was expected to reach the Presidency this week; but a correspondent of the *Star* states, that his Lordship was not to leave Allahabad before the 25th of last month, and did not expect to be in Calcutta before the 15th instant. The following is the proposed route: Chunar the 20th, Benares the 20th June, Ghazipur the 1st July, Bazar the 2d, Dinapore the 3d and 4th, Monghyr the 5th, Bhagpore the 6th, Rajmahl the 7th, Berhampore the 9th, and Benares the 15th July.

The *Star* on Saturday last published a short *Katka* announcing that Col. Roberts had come up on Shah Mahomed, a brother of Sher Mahomed, by a forced march of fourteen miles, during the night, and completely surprised and routed him. The enemy made but little resistance and fled in every direction. Eighty were left dead on the field, and Shah Mahomed himself, his wife and his standards were captured. The troops under Col. Roberts were to march forward immediately to form a junction with Sir Charles Napier, by whose admirable arrangements Sher Mahomed will be completely hemmed in on all sides and prevented crossing the Indus by the shortest route. The large body of men collected to the north of Sukkur, and who were supposed to be friendly, have turned out to be our enemies under Meer Mahomed Ali, who has been plundering a number of villages. Brigadier Paul, commanding at Sukkur, had been directed not to go to such a distance from his post that he should be unable to return to it by night; but he has deemed it necessary to march out with a good force against this new enemy.

The number of letters and covers sent by the last overland Mail which left Bombay on the 20th of June was 44,544, namely Letters 34,560 and covers 9,984.

One John Howell has been taken in Scinde fighting against his country, and his case, which is somewhat singular, is to be referred we learn to Government. He is said to be a man about 32 or 33 years of age, a native of India, near Lucknow, who has been in Scinde eleven years. He sought to escape with the savings of many years to join the British army on the eve of the battle of Meemo, but was stopped by the Belooches and obliged to point the guns during the battle. He did so in such a manner as to inflict no injury on his fellow subjects. As soon as he could, he gave himself up to Sir Charles.

The *Harkurs* states on the authority of a friend from the little maharaja, that a quarrel has broken out in the pine forest of Kusoowee, which continued to rage the whole of the 18th and 19th June.

A very aggravated case of Crim Con has just been tried at Bombay. A Lieutenant in a Queen's Regiment has destroyed the domestic happiness of a brother officer, and the Court have awarded damages to the extent of Two Thousand Rupees, though there was nothing brought forward in mitigation of damages. If the Press were to comment on the great disproportion between the crime and the punishment, as it is wonted, we suppose it would be set down as a fresh proof of its insensibility.

An action has been brought at Westminster

by a passenger on the ship *Marys of Hastings* against the Captain, for breach of contract, in not carrying an experienced Surgeon according to the terms of his advertisement. There was no surgeon on board, but a passenger who had been placed under the Captain's charge in consequence of derangement, acted as Surgeon. The Supreme Court is now employed in taking evidence under a Mandamus.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

From the Resolutions adopted by the Cabul Relief Fund Committee, at Kurnal, the 5th of June, we gather that the entire fund, including the subscriptions at Bombay, amounts to about three lakhs and a half of Rupees. The scheme now proposed embraces, 1st, a permanent provision for the widows of European officers and their children. It is supposed there will be ten annuists of this class. 2dly, The widows of European non-commissioned officers, soldiers, subordinate medical officers, and all others of a similar class, and their children. The Committee suppose that the number of annuists of this class will amount to 200. 3dly, The widows of every description and rank, the number of whom at present is about 150, and may hereafter amount to 200.

The confusion at Gwalior becomes greater and greater. At midnight on the 19th the war-pier ordered two Regiments of Infantry, and eighteen guns to enter the Jinsay and seize all the Christian officers in camp. No opposition was offered, as the Native troops had already been brought over to his party. The Christian officers, forty in number, were captured, tied up to the guns, and unmercifully beaten. Col. Bagpote, on the hearing of this, immediately ordered his camp to be fortified. He has three Regiments and eighteen guns with him; but it remains to be seen whether his man will be true to him, amidst the general defection. The Resident has left Gwalior, and gone to the campment at Sepehr. Had he called up the contingent force, or written to the British Government for aid, the insurrection would have been stopped in the bud. The *Star* asserts that Lord Ellenborough has determined to let matters take their own course, and has ordered the Resident not to return till he is formally recalled. If we could explain to the native princes the deep political reasons which recommended non intervention, the mischief would be mitigated; but they can and will attribute our inaction to fear alone; and the mischief of this inaction will not therefore be confined to the territories in which it originated.

The *Commodore*, Capt. Lobben, which we thought was by this time well on towards the Cape, is at *Pennay* / She left the Sandheads about the middle of April, but experienced very equally weather, and provisions and water soon began to run short, so that the commander was obliged to leave up the Pennang, from whence a letter has been received from a passenger dated the 5th of June. Mr. Trevor and his eight children had embarked in this vessel.

Mr. Montcriu, the barrister, who has been appointed one of the Magistrates of Calcutta, was this day sworn in as one of the Justices of the Peace. The *Harkurs* says, that he will take the Native division, and Mr. Blaquiere, the Chowdhury division, which will be a whimsical division of labour as that which prevails among the Court of Directors in Leadenhall street. Mr. Blaquiere is the best Bengalee scholar in India, Mr. Montcriu, being a stranger, cannot be supposed to know a word of the language.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

The *Bombay Times* of the 24th June states, that a communication had been received from Government by the Chamber of Commerce, respecting a very daring robbery which has been committed on a large quantity of treasure which was on its way from Bombay to Mandoon, under charge of five speos. The party was attacked on its arrival at Chandore, on the 20th of April last,

by a gang of robbers, who made off with 40,000 Rupees, after having wounded six persons, one of whom has since died. So daring an attack shows that the robbers must have been connected with a gang. If there was any plan for the suppression of robbery in that part of the country, similar to that which was organised in the North West Provinces, by Col. Sleeman, the gang would not remain long undetected.

— The Ceylon papers state on the authority of private letters from England, that the Pope had appointed the late Dean of Maynooth, named Russel, Bishop of Ceylon, and that he was about to embark for the island with ten or twelve Romish priests.

— The Carriage belonging to the Governor of Madras, which went to the bottom, between the ship and the shore had not been recovered, though divers have been employed in endeavouring to find it.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

		(Ys. Hs. As.)
A. M. Nesbit, Esq.	to Feb. 1844,	10 0
Capt. Geile,	to April 1843,	10 0
The Officers of the Mass of the		
14th Regt. N. I.	ditto,	20 0
E. W. Pitt, Esq. ....	...	20 0
The Sinsla Library, ...	to Dec. 1843,	12 0
G. Respy, Esq.	to Dec. 1843,	10 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS

SCIENCE,

[illegible]

his, that they may be in readiness to receive their prey.—*Dallas Gazette*, 24th June.

There is a report prevalent at Sukkur that the force of 8000 men with guns and ammunition is either at Sukmalote, or between that place and Sukkur; they profess to be friends, but are, it is said, commanded by another brother of Sherah Mahomed's. They ought certainly to be dispersed, whether enemies or professed friends, but we have no Colonel. The probabilities are that they will take this force further out of Sukkur. Contaminations will enable him to return the same evening, giving him a range of 8 miles at the furthest. It is to be hoped the Belooches will not become aggrieved. The probabilities are that they will return them to their own great advantage. The pikets at Sukkur seized a 6-pounder gun going through Contaminations two nights previous to the date of our last letters; the men who were with it were all belonged to Ameer Meerad, and were allowed to return.

[illegible]

To Correspondents.

The Family Domain of the Raja of Benares, next week.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent a "*Mofussi Missionary*," boldly charges me with a misstatement of facts, and as this is a matter not of argument but of veracity, I trust you will do me the justice to allow me to reply to so serious an accusation.

I shall be as brief as possible, and confuse myself to matters of facts, not but that there is abundance of room and provocation too, to enter the lists with any answer; but I fear, 1. Your correspondent will enter to a history of the controversy, regarding the spelling of the Defendant's name, and then call upon your readers to compare his statement with mine, from which one would naturally infer that I had made a similar statement. Now the fact is, that I neither did nor designed to enter into a history of this matter at all, and when I had read to the end of his narrative I was really at a loss to discover what were the mis-statements to which he alluded.

2. Happily however, he is afterwards more explicit, and so far as I can discover charges me distinctly with one misstatement. I said, that in regard to one version of the Scriptures, the translators and Committee were quite agreed, and in fact that the proposal came from the translators themselves. Your correspondent distinctly denies this, and says, "They (the translators) are not on the side of the Committee in the way which he represents." This is something tangible, and I repeat in opposition to it, that they are on the side of the Committee in the way in

which I represented. Now than for the proof, let me have the evidence of my own conscience as to what I was present and must therefore know more about the matter than my accuser; I give you my own proper name. 2. I appeal to the members of the Committee for the truth of my statement. I spent some minutes of the last Committee, while to avoid the possibility of a mistake, I have just examined. In the meeting of January 17, 1843, it is stated that, it was voted unanimously resolved to adopt the spelling proposed. Both translators were present and voted on the occasion. 4. I appeal to the Missionary himself who is one of the translators, to whom your query can apply as he is now in the Mofussil. When asked by Mr. Webb whether he would corroborate his charge? He says, "the mission to the Society tells another tale." I suppose he refers to the minute published in the *Caledonia Christian Observer* in February last if so, I have no hesitation in declaring that, that minute does nothing of the kind. The minute in fact says nothing of the kind, nor does the report adopted. It is really, by implication at least, adopted. It is, in reality, a gross misstatement, and the correctness of my statement, as much as it is the minute of a Committee, of which the translators were members and present at the time. The facts connected with the adoption of the spelling in question, in Committee are briefly these. The spelling in the first instance was proposed by one of the missionaries, and objected to by the other.

After this the matter was discussed until the translators before the Committee, in a friendly and Christian spirit. The Missionary was convinced, fully acquiesced in the views of his colleague, and recommended the adoption of the new spelling, and *not till then*, did the Committee come to any resolution on the subject. The Missionary was afterwards induced by arguments of his colleague, and did not vote under the pressure by constraint, as you suggest, but voluntarily submitted.

3. I am fully surprised to see your correspondent trying to make out a case against me, by placing my assertion in a false position. My words were these,—"In regard however to the Urda version which has given rise to this controversy," &c. the dispute is not now between the Committee and translator, but between the Committee and the *readers and distributors* of the Bible on the other. Now, Sir, it is fair, it is becoming in one who hesitates not to accuse me of misrepresentation, to take my words out of their proper connection and to apply them to a subject to which I never applied them. I never *intended* nor did I apply the terms translators, distributors, &c. to any other than the question in question, and I never intended to convey any such idea as I have literally and so completely done. Whereas it is the mistake now, I will not call it, as my accuser does, a misstatement of facts!*

It is a strange fact, and shows how little dependence is to be placed in the *courtesies* (not to use a harsher phrase) of your correspondent. That the very paragraph to which he objects, as a misstatement of the views of one of the translators, and the part he took in this business, was suggested to me *originally by that translator himself*. Let the Mofussil Missionary reflect on this, it may furnish him with a wholesome lesson in future.

4. I know not whether your correspondent charges me with any other misstatement, if he does, let him be explicit, I shall honestly meet his charges, and if in error in the least, I shall cheerfully confess it. I hate all quibbling. Perhaps he means to call in question the correctness of my views when I said that the question was a matter of principle on the one side and of expediency on the other. If so, I may give in reply: 1. That this question is fundamentally a religious question.

* How far the revolution of the Society may or is intended to affect future versions, is a matter of opinion, regarding which your correspondent and I may differ without either being guilty of a misstatement of facts.

3 B

It is understood that the post held by the late Professor Gamelin, is to be filled by Professor Hupfeld, of Marburg, one of his most distinguished pupils. This appointment is generally regarded as the fulfilment of a prophetic vision, as the view of Hupfeld is very different from those of the late professor of Marburg. A severe attack on the lungs, which has terminated some months since, has been the only circumstance likely to be any impediment to the completion of the intended appointment.—*Pat.*

ANTHRAQUIN IN ANTIGUA AND ST. KITTS.—MEXICAN MINERS are yearly returning to the Colonies here, particularly the following amongst other extracts of letters, received from Antigua and St. Kitts, by the last West India mail. They are present at the same time their first visit to the Colonies, for the protection mercifully vouchsafed to the missionaries and their families, and for the preservation from utter ruin of the Sea Settlements, which have been more or less effected by the earthquake.

The islands which have been the scene of this wide-spread calamity, have for more than half a century, been among the most important and fruitful seats of missionary labour occupied by the Brethren's Church. At the present time, about 15,000 souls,—a small proportion of the negro and coloured population,—are under the influence of the mission societies; and about 3,000 children are enjoying, through their instrumentality, the blessing of Christian education.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM MR. B. HARRY.

"St. John's Antigua, Feb. 16, 1848.
"On the 6th of February, at about twenty-three minutes to eleven a. m. this island was awfully convulsed by an earthquake, which was felt in all the several parts of the island. Churches, chapels, schools, mills, sugarworks, and other buildings sustained of some, have by various exceptions, been thrown down or ruined. Our old wooden church, the only one remaining in town fit for use, and, I need hardly add, is crowded with hearers. Our lives have been mercifully spared. Such a fearful visitation I never expect to experience. All the voice of the Lord shall again shake terribly the earth. Pray for us, that our faith may be sustained, and our strength renewed, sufficient for the discharge of the important and harassing duties which devolve upon us. Yesterday, being the day appointed for general humiliation and thanksgiving, we preached six times, in three different places."

FROM MR. B. REICHER.

"St. John's, Feb. 16th, 1848.
"I was walking in the streets, when the earthquake occurred; the first symptoms of which I perceived, was a rattling noise accompanied by a gentle undulatory motion of the earth. This motion became more violent every second, till it became so violent, that it was impossible to stand upright. Before me was the cathedral, the walls of which I saw fearfully shaken, and at length partially give way, and fall together. On every side, the stone houses were falling in, and the clouds of dust enveloped the whole town. I suppose this convulsion of nature lasted nearly three minutes. As I looked around me, I saw numbers of people kneeling or lying on the earth, from whose lips, the cry 'Lord, have mercy upon us!' was continually repeating. On my return home, I found all my dear fellow-servants alive and unhurt, and the damage done to our mission-premises, less serious than I had expected. Our old wooden church, and three dwelling-houses of the same material, are but little injured; but the stone houses of Mr. Harvey, has so many rents in the walls, and is altogether so shaken, that it must be nearly rebuilt. The kitchen and other offices are in ruins."

FROM MR. G. W. WHITEHEAD.

"Lebanon, 18th, 1848.
"On the 7th inst. my wife and I paid a visit to Grenfell, and on the morning of the 9th, Mr. and Mrs. G. accompanied us to the island of St. Kitts, where a fort is built, whence there is a beautiful view of the whole of Antigua, and the island of Montserrat, about thirty miles distant. It was a lovely morning, and the prospect around us was no longer what we were used to see. We were all upon the ramparts watching the approach of the steamer from England, and I was in the act of studying a telescope on one of the great guns, when I felt it begin to vibrate. I knew at once what was coming, and seeing my wife by the hand, and calling to the others, I immediately rushed from the ramparts. We had not gone far before the motion of the earth became so violent, that we were no longer able to walk, and were obliged to take hold of each other to keep on our feet. It was a most awful shock, and our lives were in great danger. A little more and the houses were falling; just above us, on a rising ground, a heap of cannon balls were heaving and rattling in the most fearful manner, and on our right, the long signal-staff was heaving from side to side, and threatening every moment to fall upon us. I believe the shock lasted about three minutes. When it subsided, we looked over the island, and towards Montserrat, and in every direction, we saw clouds of dust ascending, a sign of the wide-spread ruin."

"We had not long retired to rest, when we felt another smart concussion, and immediately rushed out of doors. This shock brought down more of our church, than the first. We have had slight shocks on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th inst. Another has since died in the jungle, beside us."

"The island is in ruins; how the fine crop of sugar will be taken off, no one can tell! May the Lord make 'all things work together for good!' During the earthquake, the bells at Grenfell and Lebanon rang. Grenfell bell rang—Great bell rang—The bells of the open and threw out water. The barometer was higher than it had been for some time before."

"We now have our public services out of doors. These were attended, last Sunday morning, by more than a thousand persons. May the Lord bless the preaching of his word to many souls!"

"The church is to be rebuilt of wood. We must commence the work in faith. Whence the money is to come, the Lord alone knows."

FROM MR. B. REICHER.

"Basseterre, St. Kitts, Feb. 20th, 1848.
"With a thankful heart I hasten to inform you, that we have all been preserved from bodily harm during the late awful earthquake, and that our mission premises at this place have sustained less injury than might have been anticipated. Our new church and school-house have got several rents in the walls, which, however, can be easily made good. As to the damage done to the mission premises, both the church and the school-house have been severely shaken, but the walls, though cracked in many places, we hope are capable of repair. The guest-house, we hope will be repaired. Belief has nearly ceased."

"Ever since this severe visitation, our evening services have been attended by many, who have had never seen us at church before. On the 15th, the day appointed by the Governor as a fast and thanksgiving day, an immense crowd filled every part of the building, and even flowed over into the school-house. The service was marked by deep solemnity, and we trust an abiding impression has been made on the minds of those who attended it, and who were affectionately reminded of what they owed to him, who is the God of salvation, and to whom belong the issues of death. (Pain relief. 20th.)"—*Record.*

DISMEMBERED.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ.—The Sixth Annual Meeting of this charitable and most interesting Institution was held on Thursday at the Hanover-square Rooms. The most Rev. Mr. Charles M. Marquis of Chesham presided. The proceedings opened with prayer, and the singing of a hymn by a number of the pupils of the Blind Asylum, who were present. The Rev. Mr. Marquis, the Chairman then briefly addressed the Meeting, reviewing the inability to provide of one of the Right Rev. Bishops, who had been accustomed to take the chair at the Meetings of the Society. The Rev. Secretary Ramsey read the Report, which spoke in grateful terms of the success which had attended the efforts of the Society, and of the facility with which the blind acquired the art of reading by the use of Mr. Leno's stenographic characters, which were stated to be far superior to those of Mr. Freere. The school in London contained thirty pupils and twenty day boarders. The receipts during the past year, ending December 31, 1847, amounted to 1,163, 18s. 9d., and the expenditure during the same period to 1,104, 4s., leaving a balance of 611, 14s. 9d. in the hands of the Treasurer. The subscriptions during the year amounted to 271, 16s. 3d., and the donations to 306, 14s. The children then read several passages from the Scriptures with an facility and accuracy, as exhibited at once the astonishment and admiration of the very large assemblage of auditors. Two little girls, natives of China, read a part of the Epistle to the Romans with a great deal of fluency and a very pleasing intonation of voice. Upon the Motion of Dr. Hugh Pearson, the dean of Salisbury, seconded by the Rev. J. Goring, the Report was accepted. On Mr. Motley's Motion, the Chairman read a letter from the Rev. J. Goring, the Chairman; and another hymn, sung by the children, concluded the business of the Meeting.—*Record.*

LOQUACITY OF AN UNION.—A short time ago, Sir Edward Sugden, the present High Chancellor of England, was at the Hotel Terminus, examining some pictures about to be sold by auction. Mr. Stewart Clarke, the Honorary Secretary to the Irish Art Union, was at the Hotel Terminus, and spoke to him relative to the assumed illegality of the Art Union, when Sir Edward said his opinion that the laws which have been referred to did not in any way interfere with the sale of the pictures. Sir Edward expressed his gratification at hearing this. Sir Edward said, "If you like I will give you my opinion in writing." And taking a pen, wrote an order to the Royal Bank to pay the Art Union three guineas annually without further notice.—*Irish paper.*

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—At a Meeting of the local council held last week at Cork, it was resolved that this learned body should commence its next session in this city on Monday, the 6th of August. The attendance is likely to be very large, as the Meeting commences not only at the termination of the summer, but just previous to Her Majesty's contemplated visit in Ireland. The local subscription is going on fast, at the head of which stands the name of the Earl of Rose, the President. The Noble President has announced that his gigantic reflecting telescope will be completed and thrown open for the inspection of members.—*Record.*

QUARANTINE.—It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we announce to our readers, more particularly those interested in commerce, an immediate reduction in the quarantine. The quarantine from the Ionian Islands has been abolished in toto, although arrivals from Athens or Smyra are not included in the exemption. As regards arrivals from Egypt, the quarantine imports on vessels and cargoes has not been reduced, but that inflicted on passengers has been reduced from twenty to sixteen days. No reduction has been made as regards Turkey, either in passengers, vessels, or goods, but we have little doubt the will be shortly included in the list of exempted places. From Greece, India, and the East Indies, the quarantine, for on their arrival at Malta, provided they are furnished with a certificate from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to the effect that no disease reigns in the country, their quarantine is reduced to six days, or are they under the necessity of discharging cargo.—*Ibid.*

PROBABLE REPARATIONS AT TIENTSI.—The Viceroy, Sir, (Cecil) Lord Dufferin, has been at Hanyuan Town, from China, in sixty-four days, on the 30th November. It was said, but we can hardly credit it, that Captain Nicolas would call at Ouhien, before proceeding to Valparaiso, and that he would some time ago perpetrated on Queen Pomei and her subjects by the captain of a French frigate, by placing the British standard on that island, thus placing the good Queen and her ally under British protection.—*Manchester Telegraph.*

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes the proceeds of the revenue during the first quarter of 1848, which show that they amounted to 183,191,000, being an increase of 19,728,000, as compared with those of 1847; and of 6,640,000, over 1845. The liberal Government has been anxious on the idea that the report of the Duc de Broglie on the best mode of obtaining the emancipation of the French negro slaves, though but in ten years' time, will be allowed to lie dormant in the archives of the Chamber. The *Press* mentions the death of M. Maguin, the parish priest of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, in his 94th year. "It was this dayman," says *Le Presse*, "who found means to escape from the Bastille, the prison occupied by Marie Antoinette in the Convention, and to administer to the illustrious prisoner the consolations of religion."

NEW-ALPHINE DIPLOMA.—Thou has been raised by a Royal Ordinance, on the 13th inst., to the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.—*Pat.*

CARRIAGE FURNITURE.—Arrives from Posen of the 1st inst. state, that the Provincial Diet had commenced the discussion of the Penal Code Amendment Bill, and pronounced by a majority of 25 to 23 the abolition of capital punishment.—*Ibid.*

THE COSMET.—M. Arago made another communication respecting the comet, to the Academy of Sciences, in the session of Monday last. He stated that the nucleus had been twice seen from Paris, but that a third observation was necessary, in order to determine the orbit. In this state of things the two observations of Paris were combined with that of Geneva, and it was concluded that the perihelion of the comet from the sun had been understood by the observer at Geneva. The comet passed on the 27th of February last at its nearest point to the sun; its rate of travelling was 104 leagues per second.—*Record.*

It appears, from the calculations made at Paris, that when the railroad from the French capital to Calais, and from thence to France, Holland, and Prussia, the whole passage from Paris to London can be made in sixteen hours.—*Ibid.*

A letter from St. Petersburg states, that M. Allier, Professor of the University of that city, has just discovered a new method of printing, and has been awarded the title of Knight of the Legion of Honour. He immediately imparted his discovery to a commission at Paris, especially occupied in collecting the letters of distinct orthography.

In the continental territories of the King of the Two Sicilies, there is (says Mr. Macgregor, in his *Travels and Terrors No. 7*) only one teacher to about 1,000 inhabitants, while there is a priest or monk for every 120. In Alsace, France, Holland, and Prussia, he adds, the schoolmasters greatly exceed the number of clergymen. The net revenue of the island of Sicily is 1,000,000 francs, or 16,000,000 of our money. Naples, never to return. Its population decreased

upwards of 100,000 between 1839 and 1837.—*Record.*

DESCRIPTION OF JERUSALEM BY SIR DAVID WILKIE, IN A LETTER TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—It is a luxury or belief that the art of our time and of our British people may reap some benefit that has induced me to undertake this journey. It is to see, to inquire, and to judge, not whether I can, but whether those who are younger, or with far higher attainments and powers, may not in future be required, in the advancement and spread of our knowledge, to refer to the localities of Scripture events, when the great work is to be essayed of representing Scripture history. Great as the assistance might be the imagination, the art of painting has derived from the illustration of Christianity, and great as the talent and genius have been this high walk of art has called into being, yet it is remarkable that none of the great painters whom the world has hitherto looked for the visible appearance of Scripture scenes and feelings have ever visited the Holy Land.

"What we therefore so much admire in the great masters, must be taken from their own idea, or from secondary information. In this, though Paul Veronese, Titian, Giorgione, and Sebastian del Piombo, all Venetians, have by commerce, and immediate intercourse with the Levant, succeeded in giving in their work a nearer verisimilitude to an eastern people, yet who is there who is more deeply interested in Scripture, Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci, great as they are, might not have derived a help that they owed and studied in the same land which Moses and the prophets, the Evangelists, and the Apostles, have so powerfully and graphically described, and which they would have described in vain to the conviction of their readers, but as witnesses and participators in the events which form the subjects of their sacred writings?"

"In my journey thither, desirous of taking a review of some of the grand scenes in Germany of Rubens and Rembrandt, I was deeply interested at Munich by the great and meritorious efforts now making by the native painters of that city. There I believe you have seen, and I doubt not with high admiration of the genius of the artist, and maintenance of the sovereign who has so called them forth. To you, therefore, I speak with deference, and under correction; but as they profess to revive a style of art that has formerly existed, whether it be early or late, I have doubts still as to their purpose, if such a style would either suit the disposition of the English painter, or awaken the same feelings in his mind, to whom it might be like bringing forward the Titans and the Fathers of the Church, instead of the Patriarchs and the New Testament.

"The time is now come when our supply in this walk of art must be drawn from our own land. The facility of travelling, as well as recent public events, favour our pursuit in this sacred quarter; and I am highly grateful at being permitted to see with my own eyes what Jerusalem in our day can still present to us.

"Here, after centuries of ruin and suffering, Jerusalem exists in her greatness. She is elevated on the high table land of Judea, 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Except the Mount of Olives scarcely any hill now rises above her. Her walls, which encompass her on every side, are higher and more superb than any city walls I have ever seen. The square towers of her gates reach those of Windsor Castle; while their lengthened elevation, with the spires and cupolas they enclose, would have aroused the Poets and Chaucer in preference to all other cities. Her streets are stone-built, massive, surrounded by arches, through which the solemn vista claims the passenger's art, though by it still unknown and unperceived; and the people, who live in a state of comparative poverty and humble and destitute, who never change realm, by their appearance, period of antiquity in everything removed from the present time.

"But besides the habits of man and the stately fashion of his dwelling, which here bear the mark of no modern date, there are other features that carry the impress of sacred history which scarcely any time can change. This I strongly felt, a few days ago, when ascending from the vale of Jordan by the way of Jericho. I was particularly struck, as we got near to Jericho, with the great ruins of a village that lay on the path often frequented by our Saviour, and which opens upon the most beautiful view there is of Jerusalem, where the very point is shown the following scene (St. Luke, ch. xiv. v. 28).—

"And when he was come near he beheld the city, and wept over it saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes."

"Changed as this holy city must be since these words were uttered—her sovereignty gone, her people

deprived, and of her temple not one stone left upon another; yet, shown of her beauty, this sacred place of her grandeur presents one of the most striking spectacles I have ever beheld.

"To the expenditure of Scripture, and to the painter of sacred history, this whole treasury must supply what can be learnt no where else; and professors of art must make a stir to meet the ideas that travellers carry on their minds. Indeed, since arriving here, I find a new species of criticism applied to our standard works of art; and my humble pursuits and inquiries appear to introduce somewhat novel subjects of discussion, which have been a question arising from the present habits of the people here, whether the ancient Jews and apostles lived most like Saracens or Romans; whether they sat on the ground or upon chairs; whether upon mats or upon beds; and whether the females were then as much secluded from public view as they are now in these countries? I find the learned, both of monks and rabbis, inclined to the former opinion; but as the synagogue upon Mount Zion is filled with seats, like a church, we may hope that the mode of sitting of the apostles at the table of our Lord may, by any new information, be found to be different from what Leonardo da Vinci has painted it.

"Indeed, nothing here requires any revolution in the opinions of the finest works of art; with all their discrepancies of detail they are yet constantly recalled by what is here before us. The back ground of the Melodians of Raphael is a Syrian building; the wall of the Temple of St. Paul is a Syrian people; and the indescribable tone of Rembrandt is brought to mind at every turn, whether in the street, the synagogue, or the holy Republics."—*From his Memoirs, just published by Messrs. Colburn.*

NEW ZEALAND.—(From the *New Zealand Journal*).—The news contained in the file of the *Native Examiner* to the 9th of November, and in the despatches of the New Zealand Company's agents at Wellington and Nelson, is among the most gratifying that we have yet had to announce. It is withal, that a very amiable understanding existed between the bishop and the agents of the company, and that on the part of the local Government there existed a desire to set at rest those disputed questions which have for some time past arrested the course of New Zealand colonization. Colonel Wakefield, who arrived with Mr. Coates, on the 10th inst. at Auckland, and the acting Governor had given assurance that he would lend his influence in aiding any arrangement by which the claims of the aborigines for title, or further compensation, might be terminated; and that the territory should be then formally proclaimed as Crown domain, and the titles of the company finally concluded. These arrangements will be expected by several persons to be the property of the Governor to the Port Nicholson settlement. In Nelson, the Bishop had shown great zeal and alacrity in the cause of pastoral occupation. He had already taken steps for erecting a church, and Church of England cemetery, Sunday and infant-schools, a native hospital and chapel, as hospital for the reception of sick natives, and a boarding-school for native children; and, in conjunction with the Chief Justice, his trustees in the management of the native reserves, was anxious to establish a general system of medical care and industrial education. Extensive importations of cattle had been made by the Eagle from Sydney, the price averaging 10s. per head; and 100 sheep imported by the *Golden*, also from Sydney, had at once received 25s. a head. Associations had been formed for working the coal-mines in Coal Bay, and four purchases of the coal had been sent home. The emigrant ships Thomas Harrison, *Olympus*, and *New Zealand*, had arrived, and landed the immigrants, with only three deaths. The Chief Justice had held a sort of legal levee in Nelson on the 24th of October, and had made a trip over Waimate, with Colonel Wakefield, and called thereafter for New Plymouth, whence he was to make an overland excursion to Auckland in company with the Bishop. A county court was to be held monthly at Nelson. The despatches which we have to relate will be read with interest by all the friends of New Zealand. Altogether, what vitiates the appointment of an efficient and zealous Governor, the friendly coalition of the acting Governor, the Bishop, and the agents of the company, the hearty exertions of the settlers, and the striking tokens of general progress afforded in the letters from private settlers, New Zealand bids fair to take a new and a more useful and realizable path than those vague hopes which have been temporarily obscured from various causes now almost certain to be removed.—*End.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.
10th June, 1849.
Mr. J. Whelan, John Macdonald and Deputy Collector of New Zealand, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on

private affairs, making over charge of his office to Mr. Herbert Abernethy.

Mr. A. S. Annand made over charge of the Magistracy of Sydenham to Mr. C. Reilly on the 5th instant.

Mr. E. M. Gordon has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Office of Commissioner of Revenue of the 10th class, in succession to Mr. P. G. Cooke on the 14th inst.

12th June, 1849.
Mr. D. Pringle to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge at Tirohanga, making over charge of his present office to Mr. R. V. Lewis, who will officiate as Collector of Tirohanga, until relieved by Mr. R. V. Lewis.

Mr. R. V. Lewis to officiate as Collector of Tirohanga, until relieved by Mr. R. V. Lewis.

Mr. H. C. Metcalf to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge at Hanganui.

20th June, 1849.
Mr. G. U. Tule to officiate as Magistrate of Moneah, until further orders.

Mr. K. Jenkins to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bebar.

20th June, 1849.
Rev. H. R. Sturges, appointed Junior Prebendary Chaplain under date the 17th instant, is permitted to officiate at the Station of Dances till the 18th September, 1849.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton, of the Civil Service, reported his departure for Europe on the Ship "Thames," which vessel was left by the Fleet on the 17th instant.

Mr. J. Allen made over charge of the duties of the Collectors to Mr. J. G. Campbell on the 18th instant.

The leave granted to Mr. J. L. Bradburn on the 15th February, and to Mr. J. L. Bradburn on the 16th March, and to Mr. J. R. Bradburn on the 17th ultimo, to remain attached to the Collector of the 10th class, for the purpose of studying in a third language, Hindostani, is cancelled from this date at their own request.

17th June, 1849. FREE PRESS, 10th DAY.

By the Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Albany, 10th June, 1849.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Glendon, of the Bandmaster Legion, has obtained a month's leave of absence, from the 1st proximo.

J. THOMASON, Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Governor-General.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Albany, 17th June, 1849.

The Governor-General has the pleasure of making the following appointments and postings in the Department of Public Works:

James Singh to be a Sub-Assistant Engineer, on a Salary of Rupees (23) Thirty-two per Mensem, (50 Rupees) Pay and 10 Rupees House Allowance, from the 1st instant, to be employed on the works of the Road, under Lieutenant James Speer, of Engineers.

George Henderson, J.A.S. to be an Assistant to Captain Robert Nugent, Executive Engineer of the Kurnool Division.

Leontineus Trollope to be an Assistant Engineer in the Bangalore and Belgaum Divisions, to be posted to Bangalore and relieve Mr. Thomas Steele, Assistant Executive Engineer of the Bangalore Division, on the 1st instant.

On being relieved, Mr. Steele will report forthwith to Kurnool, and place himself under the orders of Lieutenant Speer, of Engineers.

Albany, 21st June, 1849.

The Governor-General has placed the following appointments:

Capt. F. Haverford, of the 14th Regt. N. I., and a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General of Division vice Cooper deceased.

Br. Capt. Wm. Lyndall, of the 11th Regt. N. I., and Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the 1st instant, vice Haverford deceased.

EDWARD SANDERS.

Secy. to Govt. of India, 10th June, 1849.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PLATINUM REGIMENT.

Port William, 22nd June, 1849.

No. 136 of the 10th June, 1849. The following gentlemen are appointed to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on the 1st instant, and are to be posted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to them in General Order No. 118, of the 1st instant.

Infantry.
Mr. Joseph McCarthy, ... 2nd June, 1849.
Robert Holden, ... 2nd June, 1849.

Major William Edward Leslie, Lieutenant of the 33rd Regiment N. I., having been declared incompetent and unfit for the service, is ordered to be placed at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The following gentlemen are made in the subordinate ranks of the Department of Public Works, from the 25th March last:

Assistant Over-seeer Sergeant F. Brist to be an Over-seeer, vice Rammohun Chatterjee deceased.

No. 135 of 1849. The Honourable the President of Council is pleased to direct the following Promotions:—1. Assignment of Rank in the Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Sub-Collector and Acting Conductor Terrence Reid to be Conductor.

Sub-Collector Richard Dwyer to be Acting Conductor.

Acting Sub-Collector James Hamilton to be Sub-Collector.

Resident Major Edward Leslie to be Acting Sub-Collector, 10th Regt. N. I., to be Acting Sub-Collector.

From the 31st May 1849, in succession to the late Major James Hamilton promoted to Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 445. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, JULY 13TH, 1848.

[Price 3 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 30 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government having fixed on the 20th of August, for the departure of the Steam Mail Steamer of September, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for that opportunity, will be Saturday, the 13th instant.

Wm. MOORE,

Deputy Post Master.

General Post Office, July 10th, 1848.

THE PAY OF DAROGAS.—We have extracted from the *Bengal Government Gazette*, the official communications relative to the increase of the pay of Darogas, to which we alluded some time ago. It will be seen that the pay of twenty-five Darogas is to be raised to 100 Rs. a month; of fifty to 75 Rs. and of a hundred to 50 Rs. monthly. For this improvement of the system, the country is indebted, we believe, to the exertions of Mr. Bird. If his brief tenure of office, scarcely extending over fifteen months, which will shortly close, had been distinguished by no other beneficial measure, this first preliminary attempt to remedy the defects of our Police system would be sufficient to render it memorable.

It is impossible however to peruse Mr. Halliday's letter without a painful feeling of humiliation. It is humiliating to find that the Deputy Governor, in pleading for this partial reform with the Supreme Government, is constrained to disavow opposition, by such repeated assurances that it will cost but little. The entire charge incurred by this effort to give the blessings of an improved Police to forty millions of people, is but 75,000 Rupees a year. Yet to secure the assent of Government to this small expenditure, he feels constrained to gild the pill by the assurance that there would be no necessity or indeed likelihood that the full proportion allowed, should receive the higher allowances. As though the chief consideration upon which the concurrence of the Council was likely to turn, was the smallness of the expense rather than the greatness of the benefit, this panoramic idea is repeated; and it is added "the increase would not actually, or at least not for a long time, come up to that maximum, that is to say, to 75,000 Rupees a year—one-half per cent. of the profits of the Opium monopoly." There can be no doubt that Mr. Bird has acted wisely in employing the strongest argument which could be devised to ensure success; but is there not something radically unsound in the principles of a Government, which requires to be consoled by such an argument, when the question at stake involves the peace and comfort of so large a community? The Supreme Council appears to have been sensible of the invidious position in which it would be placed in the eyes of the country, by this repeated reference to the smallness of the proposed expenditure, compared as it would be with the magnitude of the public revenues, and the necessity of the reform. In its reply, therefore, we have the grateful assurance that the measure will be hereafter extended, if the present experiment should prove successful. We hope the Court of Directors will not only give the measure the sanction of their approbation, but administer a gentle rebuke to the local Government for its timidity in a matter of such vital importance, and ex-

plain that this extreme caution on a question of expenditure, so imperatively required for the benefit of the country, is calculated to produce an unjust and injurious impression on the public mind of the views of the ruling Authorities at home; that they are ashamed to make public the correspondence between the Supreme and subordinate Government, lest it should be remarked that while the Indian administration felt no hesitation at expending seven or eight Millions in a war beyond the Indus, the appropriation of the thousandth part of such a sum to the improvement of the Police, was made with much difficulty. We trust the Court will once for all assure the Council that in every thing which can conduce to the welfare of the people, they are not only authorized but enjoined to display a noble spirit of generosity, and that the sanction of the Court will be proportioned not to their signification, but to their liberality.

The question of the Court of Directors to a more enlarged expenditure of the public funds for the improvement of the local administration, cannot indeed longer be withheld. Mr. Bird has the merit not only of having taken the initiative in this matter of police reform, but the still greater merit of having rendered it impossible for Government to stop at the limit which bounded his exertions. He has placed it on record that the Darogas are universally corrupt, that their Bazaar officers regard them universally with mistrust, and that the people they are appointed to protect, instead of feeling any sense of security from their presence have a very object of apprehension before them. He has traced these defects in our police, by which its object is almost entirely defeated, in a great measure to the indolence of their allowances. He designates the present system as impolitic and demoralizing, and affirms that it is vain to expect any improvement while it lasts. He has thus in a measure constrained his successors to continue the good work which he has commenced; for the point of reform at which he has been reluctantly obliged to pause, still leaves two-thirds of the Darogahs under the influence of this demoralizing system, to prey upon the vitals of the country, and carry dismay among those whom they are appointed to defend. It is impossible that the system thus laid bare and denounced by the highest and most competent authority in Bengal, can be permitted any longer to disgrace our administration. It is evident that the Court of Directors must—we might almost say will—immediately order the remaining 333 Darogahs to be placed upon 50 Rs. a month, and thus relieve themselves from the odium of being answerable for the continuation of this state of things. The Directors are not insensible to their own dignity and reputation. They well know that they are acting now in the eyes of Europe. They will reason wisely and discreetly in this matter. They will argue that it is far better to spend One lakh of Rupees in rooting out "an impolitic and demoralizing system," than to devote all their vast surplus wealth exclusively to the repayment of their loans. They will see at a single glance that five and twenty lakhs of Rupees laid out during the next five and twenty years in an endeavour to secure a vigorous and honest police, and to give internal peace and security to the

people, will be more advantageous to the interests of the country than the redemption of their debt to that extent; and they will consummate the work Mr. Bird has begun.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MR. BLUNDELL.—We are sorry to find that the information which we had received sometime back regarding the superintendence of Mr. Blundell, is correct. The last Madras paper announces that Col. Butterworth has been appointed to receive his office.

We yield to none in admiration of the mode in which Lord Ellenborough has distributed the large patronage at his disposal. Though in some instances he may appear to have committed errors,—as in the instance in which our complicated interests at the Court of Labors were entrusted to one who had no other recommendation, than that he had improved an opportunity of exhibiting his gallantry at the head of his Regiment in Afghanistan,—yet the total disregard of all private interest, and the anxiety to reward merit, exhibited in the appointments made under his Lordship's administration, have secured the respect of society. But here our commendation must stop. The mode in which vacancies have been created, appears, in more than one instance, to be as objectionable as the mode in which they have been filled up is praiseworthy. Of this expostion, we can scarcely be distinguished from the example of the case of Mr. Mandell, affords a pregnant example.

He had applied for the usual furlough to England at the close of 1841, but it was refused by Government, on the ground that his presence was required at Moultin, while Thannweddy lay in its neighbourhood with an army. It is generally understood—it is never denied, that when furlough has been refused by Government, the application falls to the ground, and can be revived only by the applicant himself; in other words, Government having refused to grant furlough when it was convenient to its servant to accept it, cannot enforce the acceptance of it at a subsequent period, for its own convenience. This prescriptive rule was altogether disregarded in the case of Mr. Blundell. Lord Ellenborough wanted the post of Commissioner for Major Broadfoot, and Mr. Blundell was ordered to take his furlough. He replied that it would not be convenient to him, and his answer was immediately granted. Just at this time, Mr. Bonham happened to resign the administration of the Straits, and Government endeavoured in some measure to relieve the glaring injustice of which Mr. Blundell had been the victim, by appointing him to the vacancy. We took his departure for his Government; and last week's *Calcutta Gazette* announces that he received charge of it from Mr. Gurting on the 3d of June. Before he had been a month in office, we learn from the Madras papers that Col. Butterworth has been appointed to supersede him. Of Col. Butterworth's fitness for such an employ, those who have the advantage of his acquaintance, speak highly. But that is neither here nor there. We speak of the old, not of the new. His double superannuation, without any alleged offence or delinquency, without trial, and without conviction,

tion, is an act of injustice which reflects little credit on the Government of India. His removal in the first instance, though indefensible, is intelligible. The Governor General wanted his post to bestow as a reward for services at Jelalabad, and he was suitably and unceremoniously bundled out. There was in this case a definite object which could not be mistaken. But in the second instance of imprisonment, even this excuse is wanting. His place is not required to reward Col. Butterworth's services; and his dismissal can arise only from objections to him, which are personal. There may, for aught we know, be public grounds of dissatisfaction. It is said, but we do not vouch for the fact, that certain measures which he adopted while Governor of Moultain to resist the encroachments of the Burmese, were deemed injudicious, as being calculated to involve us in a war with Tharavady. He made fast a rope to a rock in the Salween river, to prevent the timber cut by British subjects being carried over to the Burmese shore. The Burmese cut the rope at night; he renewed it, and sent some gun boats to protect it. Supposing this to be the main cause of that public displeasure which pursues him, the error, if it be one, is after all but an error of judgement; and the punishment exceeds the transgression. Besides, it must not be forgotten that the vigorous resistance of encroachments is officially meritorious or the reverse, not from its intrinsic character, but from the prevalent temper of Government at the time. To teach the Burmese to respect the rights of others, Sir Alexander Campbell burnt down Martaban—and was applauded. To teach them the same lesson and to afford protection for British interests, Mr. Huddell sends up two gun boats—and he is turned out of office. But this delinquency must have been fully known to Government when the administration of the Straits was committed to Mr. Huddell. Upon what principle then was that high office entrusted to him after he had forfeited the confidence of his superiors? If the Governor General was aware that his demerits at Moultain were so glaring, that no punishment short of suspension from the service could meet the case, why was he elevated to a post he was not to enjoy, and put to all the inconvenience of removing to a place, where he was not to remain? He may have committed an error of judgment,—though our Government ought to have directed itself of its Burnophobia, after we had humbled to the dust the Lord paramount of Eastern Asia—but, such treatment of an old and meritorious servant of the state, is unworthy of the Government.

THE LATE CASE, SMYTH VERSUS BUTTY.

We announced last week on the singular inconsistencies which marked the action brought against the Editor of the *Bombay Times* by Mr. Smyth, the barrister, who, after having engaged in a newspaper controversy with an anonymous writer of the name of *Ryut*, and promised to meet him point to point, and invited the continuance of the discussion, and applauded the boldness of his spirit, at the end of eighteen months, brought an action against the *Bombay Times* for certain passages in *Ryut's* of last letter. But the remarks made by the Judges at the trial appear, if possible, still more singular.

The Chief Justice said he could not conceal, as "his disgust on finding newspapers thus rendered a vehicle for private slander. If libels such as these were published, it would lower the character of the Press, and an Editor's box in such

cases might have passed over it. "Libels taken in here, and no question asked." A more unfortunate opportunity could scarcely have been selected for this denunciation of the Press. The Editor of the *Bombay Times*, it was evident to the world, was as innocent as the Grand Lama, of any wish to make his paper the vehicle of slander. Mr. Smyth had gone up to Hyderabad, to collect the charges which disaffected Natives had to bring against the British Authorities. He had to have realised 70,000 Rs. by embodying their grievances, real or supposed, in petitions. At the same time, a series of articles appeared in the *Englishman*, which were generally attributed to the pen or the agency of Mr. Smyth, and in which the English officers at Hyderabad, were held up to public reprobation. Rumour may in this instance have been wrong; but it is necessary to bear in mind that the paternity of these articles was ascribed to Mr. Smyth to understand why *Ryut* should have come forward in defence of these maligned officers, and unfolded the proceedings at Hyderabad. In his letter he stated, that a native had informed him that Mr. Smyth had encouraged the resort of the disaffected by giving out that he was a relative of Lord Auckland; and that if Mr. Smyth had increased his fortune by such impositions Captain Malcolm should be returned to Madras. It was the scurrility which appeared in the *Englishman* that called *Ryut* into the field. His letter was part and parcel of a controversy then raging in the newspapers. With neither party had the Editor of the *Bombay Times* any concern. It was not because he was ready to take in libels without asking a question, that he published this letter. Indeed, the person attacked, applauded the letter and thought it innocent for eighteen months. Is it for publishing such a letter, that the Press is to be stigmatised as ready to make itself the instrument of private slander?

The letter was evidently published with no libellous intent. It appeared to fall within the line of that free discussion which makes the Press so great a blessing to society. The plainest himself thought so, till, as we are informed by the Madras papers, some eighteen months after, being anxious to discover the name of *Ryut* he thought the most ready way was to bring an action of libel against the publisher of his letter. The duty of an Editor in the admission or rejection of correspondence is as difficult, as it is dangerous. It is impossible for any man to say where free discussion ends, and libel begins. A libel is just what the Court pronounces to be a libel. With the sliding and slippery scale of the Libel law, no public writer is safe. In

the majority of instances in which he is brought before the bar of a Court, his escape or condemnation appears to be equally the result of accident. An editor not only indites his own opinions, but he publishes those of others, with a halcyon and all his discretion, for him to steer clear of hidden dangers which beset his path. These circumstances an equitable judge might have taken into consideration in commenting on what, even in its most heinous aspect, was only an act of indiscretion. But to take advantage of an occasion to run down the Press,—

How Mr. Smyth's character as a barrister was so grievously affected by this charge, we are at a loss to conceive. As a barrister he certainly had no business at Hyderabad. It is not within the limits of the Supreme Court of Madras that he should be deputed thither on any official duty.

He went there for his own special advantage, and undertook engagements which were not in the sphere of his professional duty. Upon what principle then can he claim the protection of the Court for his professional character? His professional reputation was no otherwise damaged than it would have been by any other act which affected his character as a gentleman. If he had belonged to the medical profession, and had thus embarked in exorbitant, altogether foreign to it, could he have maintained that his professional character was attacked by such a charge of imputation? Sir Erskine Perry came to the aid of this argument of the Chief Justice, but with indifferent success. He stated that conduct which in other men would be free from all imputation would deeply degrade the high and independent character of the bar. For instance, a Clergyman or Medical man might without imputation enter familiarly into society with Attorney's wives and daughters, but this would be deemed unprofessional and unworthy on the part of a barrister. But the simile does not fit. The charge in this case is that of having obtained money on false pretences; of having raised 70,000 Rupees by pretending to be a relative of Lord Auckland. Does the learned judge intend to say that this would be as innocent in an unprofessional man as taking tea with an Attorney's wife, or dancing with an Attorney's daughter?

Sir Erskine Perry is also reported to have said that "attacks on character should be founded on truth." But it is not held as a legal maxim that the greater the truth the greater the libel. If the Editor of the *Bombay Times* had been able to prove that Mr. Smyth had really encouraged the resort of petitioners to him by giving out that he was Lord Auckland's relative—as he boasted to us, that he had relatives who were Peers and friends who were members of Parliament,—would not the Court have been obliged to award heavier damages?

It was also stated from the Bench that "where newspapers were mercantile speculations the interest of the proprietors, not the public benefit, were the immediate objects in view. Attacks on individuals were sure to be greedily read, and to ensure circulation." If these remarks have

any bearing on the point at issue, they signify that a slander published in a newspaper which is a joint stock concern, deserves heavier punishment than one published in a paper which is the property of a single individual. Now the paper to which the letter under consideration was originally sent,—we mean the *Friend of India*,—belongs to a single individual. Had it appeared in this journal, and had Mr. Smyth dragged us into the Supreme Court, would the Judges have deemed it any extension of the offence that the proprietor was one and indivisible, and would they have mitigated damages accordingly? We should be loth to try the experiment.

All newspapers which are worth their salt, are mercantile speculations. The sole proprietor, equally with a proprietary body, brings his wares to market, and gets the best price he can for them. There is no intrinsic difference between a joint stock newspaper, and one where the pecuniary profit and responsibility belong to a single individual. The distinction is drawn where there is no difference.

Lastly, "in the Indian Press, individuals seem too willing to libel one another for their own private interests." This sentence is evidently carelessly reported; but if its design was to affirm that the Press in India is more addicted

to private slander than the Press in other countries, then we would fearlessly challenge a comparison between the Indian Press and that of every other country in which the English language prevails. We may safely maintain without any dread of refutation, that no Press is more free from the guilt of propagating private slander, and of doing it for the purpose of gain, than that of this country. Public men and public measures may sometimes have been treated with little civility, and editors may have occasionally written under the impression that censure was the tax which men ought to pay to the public for being eminent, but if the Press in India is distinguished by any one feature more than by another, it is by an earnest anxiety to avoid being made the vehicle of private slander.

THE DOMAINS OF THE RAJA OF BENARES.
The oppressions under which the tenants of the Raja of Benares laboured, and which it was the object of Regulation 7, of 1828, to remove, are about to be renewed. The protection which the British Government afforded them has been suddenly removed, and they are delivered over to the tender mercies of a landlord, from whom they have nothing to hope, and every thing to fear.

When the Province of Benares was permanently settled in 1783, the Parganah forming the Raja's Family domains were, in deference to his privileges, excepted from the operation of the settlement, with the understanding that the administration of justice in revenue and judicial matters, which were confided to the Raja, should be carried on in strict accordance with the Regulations of Government. From the fact of no interior settlement having been made with the Malgoosars, the Raja was led to assume that he being sole Zemindar, no proprietary rights could exist under him, and that his holdholders were mere Farmers and Theodolites removable at his will and pleasure—forgetting that he was thus assuming a power which the very Government from which he derived his rights did not itself exert, and which therefore it could not transfer to him. Under this assumed right, a system of extortion and extortion was carried on, under which by the year 1828, the demands from the Pargnah were nearly doubled, and the greater part of the ancient families expelled from their possessions. In one Pargnah the rents were raised from Rs. 1,28,619 to Rs. 1,28,619, in another from Rs. 3,24,000 to Rs. 6,01,554.

In consequence of a simultaneous appeal to the Governor General from all the oppressed Zemindars, Mr. W. W. Hill was deputed as Commissioner in the year 1837 to investigate the complaints and it was through him that the injustice practiced towards the landholders of these tracts, by excepting them from the general settlement, was first made known. It also appeared from his report that torture to a certain extent had been applied in the realization of the Revenue.

At his recommendation, Reg. VII. of 1828 was promulgated, under which a Superintendent was appointed as an immediate controlling authority over the Raja, and who being himself invested with the powers of a Collector of Revenue, was directed to make an interior settlement with all parties who under the Denom. Regulation of 1783 could prove proprietary rights. This settlement was completed by Mr. W. H. Volpey in 1830, when the separate appointment of Superintendent was abolished and the duties made over to the Collector of Benares. It was how-

ever soon discovered that this officer, having absolutely more work than he could accomplish, was unable to pay the requisite attention to the Raja's domain, which almost equalled in extent the whole of his own Collectorate. The bad feeling between the Raja's officers and the proprietors, which his almost irresponsible powers of Collector gave them constant opportunities of showing continued with unabated animosity, so that after repeated complaints on the part of the proprietors, the separate appointment of Superintendent was again established in the early part of 1839.

Capt. Stewart, who held a military employment at Chunar, was appointed Superintendent of the Raja's estates, to act as an intermediate agent between the oppressing landlord and the oppressed tenantry. The various complicated questions which arose between the Raja and the Garkwars, were referred to him, and decided with such promptness and equity as to diffuse universal content through this extensive estate. During the three years preceding 1841, he had so far gained the confidence both of the Raja and the people by his abilities, assiduity and judgment, that the Board requested of Government that he might be altogether relieved from his Military duties, and thus be enabled to devote his whole time to the important civil duties committed to him. At the same time, the Board expressed their conviction that in order to secure to the people the blessings which had been procured for them at so great an expense of labour, time and money, it was absolutely necessary to continue the office of Superintendent. They stated that the Civil and Special Courts of the Company were so overladen with engagements as to be unable to give any adequate attention to the grievances of the people. Having established the necessity of a distinct Superintendent, they earnestly recommended that Capt. Stewart, whose ability and fitness for the employment were unquestionable, and who would be satisfied with a moderate remuneration, might be continued in the appointment. The address of the Board appears to have carried weight, for he was continued in his situation till April of the present year, when the Governor General thought fit to abolish the office altogether, because the expense, about 500 Rupees a month, which it entailed, was considered too much for the public treasury.

The poor Malgoosars are in dismay. Twice have they been rescued from the fangs of the Raja by the interference of the British Government, and by the appointment of a Protector. They are now to be made over again to their task master and his myrmidons, and insult is added to injury by telling them to apply to the overworked British Courts for the redress of their wrongs. They have now petitioned the Governor General to continue the Superintendent, offering to defray his whole salary themselves, and begging that it may be regularly deducted from their rents. In this proposal they have shown more wisdom than we generally observe in the natives, who are so remarkable for being pennywise and pound foolish. Supposing their payments to be Six lakhs of Rupees a year, the sum of 6000 Rs. they now offer to pay for a Protector will amount only to one per cent; and it will be strange indeed if the Raja, when they are left unconditionally at his mercy, should let them off under an additional exaction of Five per cent.

Their request is in itself so reasonable and so powerfully backed by all those public servants who are acquainted with the character of

the Raja's administration, and who know the fatal consequence of removing the Protector, that we are inclined to hope Lord Ellenborough will agree to it; for we have no hesitation in saying that we are not among the number of those who think that the strongest argument against a proposition in his Lordship's eyes, is its conformity to reason.

The petition will be found in another page.

FINAL NOTICE OF THE JOURNALS OF LADY SALE, LIGHTHEARTS EYES AND MELVILLE.—THE CAPTIVITY. The two objects which Akbar Khan appears to have set before himself, were, the expulsion of the English from Afghanistan, and the restoration of his father and his family to liberty. The first of these he expected to accomplish by the annihilation of our army; the second, by securing the persons of a number of the officers and ladies as he could, to be detained as hostages. The narratives before us afford the strongest evidence that the destruction of the force was planned and designed by him before he left Cabul, and that the murderers Ghilzies were let loose upon our troops in the defiles, by his instrumentality. The various detentions on the road, though advised by him professedly for the safety of the troops, were undeniably designed only for their more effectual destruction. It is just possible that when the Ghilzies had been glutted for four or five days with blood and plunder, he might have been unable to put a stop to their atrocities; yet he seems always to have exercised a permanent influence over them—except when it was necessary to restrain their murderous attacks. They appear to have been sufficiently acquainted with his real wishes to pay little regard to his apparent anxiety to save the troops. They understood his Pushtoo addresses too well to care a rush for his Persian speeches, which were understood for the British officers, and not for them. Having at length in six days secured his object by the almost entire destruction of the force, and by making the officers whom he considered as most important, and the married ladies, his prisoners, his next object was to keep those prisoners alive, as hostages for the exchange of his father. Possessed of no substantive power at this time, he was too well aware of the value of the captives to allow of anything which should endanger their safety. He treated them with some degree of kindness and consideration, and though by nature the slave of his own passions, for the gratification of which he considered no sacrifice too dear, there were moments of kindness, in which he appeared as an angel of mercy, when compared with the generosity of his own countrymen.

In the afternoon of the 9th January when the married ladies were entrusted to his care, he requested an interview with Lady Macgregor, and expressed his sorrow at having been instrumental to her present misfortune, and his desire to contribute to her comfort while she remained his guest! None but an Afghan, accustomed to deeds of violence, would have thought of obtruding himself on the secret privacy of a widow, with whose husband's blood his hands were still stained. She was however obliged to march in his train, on the 11th, when the whole party started about eleven o'clock, and passed over the ground which our army had traversed the preceding day, combating their enemies every inch of the way. La. Melville who had received five wounds and had surrounded himself to a Chief the day before, had been transferred by him to Mahomed Akbar, and now rode

by his side over the scene of the previous day's slaughter. The Sirdar halted at each European body, and asked him whether it was that of a Sikh or a Gora. He recognised the bodies of Major Scott, Major Ewart, Dr. Bryce, Captain Leighton and White, and Lieut. Sherr. Lieut. Bryce says, "terrible was the spectacle presented to our eyes along the whole line of road; the snow was absolutely dyed with streaks and patches of blood for whole miles, and at every step we encountered the mangled bodies of British and Hindoostanee soldiers, and hapless camp-followers, lying side by side, victims of one treacherous undistinguishing fate, the red stream of life still trickling from many a gaping wound inflicted by the merciless Afghan knife. Here and there small groups of miserable, starving, and frost-bitten wretches, among whom were many women and children, were still permitted to cling to life, perhaps only because death would in their case have been a mercy. The bodies of Major Scott and Ewart, and of Dr. Bryce, were recognized. Numerous parties of traitorous Ghazees, the chief perpetrators of these horrors, passed us laden with booty, their naked swords still reeking with the blood of their victims. They uttered deep curses and sanguinary threats at our party, and seemed disappointed that so many of the hated Ferooghies should have been suffered to survive." Lady Sale says, "The sight was dreadful; the smell of the blood sickening; and the corpses, lay so thick, it was impossible to look from them, as it required some care to guide my horse so as not to tread on the bodies."

Between Tezen and Sch Baba the party encountered the same horrifying sights as on the preceding day. "We passed the last horse artillery gun, the carriage of which had been set on fire by the Ghazies, and was still burning. The corpse of poor Dr. Cardew lay stretched beside it, with several of the artillery men. A little further on we passed the body of Dr. Duff whose left hand had suffered previous amputation with a packknife by Dr. Harcourt." In passing the ruined enclosures at Juggulak within which the remnant of the force had taken refuge, the spectacle was still more terrific; of the whole interior space being one crowded mass of bloody corpses. "The carnage," says Lieut. Bryce, "must have been dreadful. The body of Capt. Skinner was recognized, and an Afghan was persecuted by Capt. Lawrence to inter it, with Akbar Khan's leave. This carnage it will be remembered took place, at the time when the General, after having been trepanned by Akbar Khan, was assured that every thing had been sensibly settled. If such was the scene at Juggulak, what must have been the spectacle exhibited at the barrier, two miles on, where the most terrific slaughter of the whole march was perpetrated? That some of horror however the captives were happily spared. Their jailor commanded them four and twenty miles in a northerly direction across the steep and difficult Udrak-hadrah pass, to the fort of Kuta, which they reached at night, but not being admitted, were obliged to repose in the open air. The next day, the 15th, they crossed the Cabul river with some difficulty, but experienced the most polite attention from Mahomed Akbar. Moving in a then easterly direction they passed through the fertile valley of Laghman, studded with forts, from which both men and women issued forth, and poured a torrent of the most virulent abuse on them. At three in the afternoon, they reached the town of Tughur, within it was said, thirty miles of Jellalabad. Here they were allowed to halt the next day, which being Sun-

day, prayers were read from a Bible and Prayer Book, which had been picked up on the field at Boodkhal.

Here it became Mahomed Akbar to send the ladies and children on to Jellalabad, which he had solemnly promised to do when he received them under his protection; but nothing could be farther from his intention. On the contrary, he conveyed them eight or nine miles further up the valley, to Buddesabad, one of the strong holds of Mahomed Shah Khan Ghilzie, the most inveterate enemy of the British, perhaps in the country. In this fact the captives remained insured from the 17th of January to the 11th of April. The treatment they experienced in this confinement was on the whole considerate. They were supplied with provisions, which, however, were cooked in a very unsavory mode. They obtained some changes of linen; they were occasionally allowed to correspond with their friends at Jellalabad; and in one instance Akbar Khan supplied them with 1000 Rs. Their accommodation was very scanty, and of comforts in the European sense of the term, they were entirely devoid. The monotony of their life was broken on the 16th of February by the arrival of Major Griffiths and Mr. Blewitt, and subsequently by that of Capt. Souter and Capt. Bygrave.

On the 19th of February they experienced that severe earthquake, which shook down the defences of Jellalabad and destroyed in one moment the labour of three months. It seems to have been felt with extraordinary severity in the valley of Buddesabad. The fort was violently shaken; the room inhabited by Lady Sale fell in. The ladies and children were saved only by rushing into the open air. General Elphinstone, being bed-ridden, was for some time in a precarious position, but was rescued by the integrity of his servant Moore, a private in the 44th, who rushed into his room and carried him forth in his arms. The quaking continued for several moments with unabated violence; and the shocks were afterwards repeated for a whole month so regularly, that the day on which there was no earthquake is specially mentioned in the journal. The only other circumstance worthy of notice before the departure of the captives from this fort was the inhuman expulsion of all the unfortunate Hindoostanee camp followers, whose feet had been crippled by the frost. The atrocious Ghilzie, at the command it was supposed of Mahomed Shah Khan, dragged them out of the fort, and left them to perish miserably in the fields without food or shelter, or the consolations of human sympathy.

At length came the 7th of April, when the illustrious garrison of Jellalabad raised the siege of the town, by their own gallantry, and completely annihilated the besieging army of Akbar Khan. The rumour of the victory reached Buddesabad on the 8th. The arrival of Mahomed Shah Khan in the evening confirmed the joyful intelligence. He had a long interview with Major Pottinger, who endeavoured to propose terms for the release of the prisoners. The Khan however would not listen to them for a moment, but said we must follow the Sirdar's fortune, who would start for the hills the next morning. The poor captives now prepared to leave their dreary prison, and bid adieu to its grim walls, of twenty-five feet in height; but they were not to pass unscathed. The hospitable Mahomed Shah Khan first selected all the best horses for himself, and then robbed Lady Macnaghten of shawls, to the value of 5000*Rs.* and of

jewels estimated at 10,000*Rs.* The prisoners finally left the fort on the morning of the 11th of April, and were conveyed about for five days in the train of Akbar Khan, in the most miserable conveyances, over terrific defiles, and heated sands, exposed to every inconvenience through the day, and lodged at night in the most wretched tents. Capt. Lawrence remonstrated with the Sirdar against dragging the ladies and children with him over such a country, when they were so ill able to bear up against fatigue and exposure, but the good Samaritan was inexorable. At length there was a halt for three days, to enable the Sirdar to regulate his movements, for his influence had been all but annihilated by his defeat. On the 19th, though it rained heavily, the captives were obliged to march sixteen miles to Tezen.

At Sch Baba they encountered a putrid smell from the decomposed bodies of their murdered companions. At Tezen they were lodged in another fort of Mahomed Shah's, which had been shaken to its foundation by the earthquake. The females of his family cooked a dinner for the captive ladies, and the whole party, large and small, in number thirty-four, were closely packed at night in a room 13 feet by 12, with a wood fire in the centre, and pine twigs for candles. The day after the arrival of the party at Tezen, Mrs. Waller was delivered of a daughter. This was the fourth addition to the number of captives since they had lost their liberty. Mrs. Borth, Mrs. Riley, and a soldier's wife of the name of Bourne, having been confined at Buddesabad. In no respect was the mercy of Divine Providence more manifest during the captivity than in the preservation of the females, while they were thus exposed to the utmost extremity of hardship, in the most delicate circumstances.

On the 21st of April, the Sirdar held a levee, —Major Pottinger being present,—at which he burst out into a violent passion, and declared that his own countrymen had basely deserted and betrayed him, though he had all along acted at the instigation of the Chiefs at Cabul, especially in the murder of the Envoy and the destruction of the army; yet these very men now refused to support him, and he solemnly swore that if ever he had the power, he would make a severe example of them. This speech serves to corroborate the statement, that the destruction of the army was not the spontaneous ebullition of Ghilzie ferocity, though they doubtless rejoiced in so unusual an opportunity of indulging their natural passion for blood and plunder. It was Akbar who kindled that fire in their bosoms, which he may afterwards have been anxious to extinguish when he found it raging too fiercely for his own purposes. The fact that he appeared at Cabul before the assembled Chiefs on the 21st of January, booted and spurred, and stated that he was going to slay the Feriengs Dogs; and that on the passage of the troops through the Khoord Cabul, on the 8th, he followed with some Chiefs in the rear, and called to the Ghilzie, in Persian to desert from, and in Pushto to continue, firing, explains the whole mystery of the massacre, and places his treachery beyond doubt.

The captives remained at Tezen on the 20th and 21st of April. Early in the morning of the 22d, an unusual bustle was visible. The keeper was aroused from his slumbers. A message had arrived from Cabul to say that Futeh Jung had come to rescue the captives with 400 horse. They were immediately removed in two parties. General Elphinstone, Major Pottinger, Capt. Mackenzie and Dr. Magnan, with Capt.

and Mrs. Waller and Capt. and Mrs. Eyre, with the ground. The Khoord Cabul pass, was sent to a fort two miles higher up the valley, found to be absolutely impassable from the stench of dead bodies. It will be remembered, that the rest of the ladies and gentlemen were dispatched up the Zunduk valley near the Aman Koh, about eight miles south of Tezen. This Akbar urged on the slaughter in Pashoto, while the sudden movement proved the death of General and of our soldiers and followers were slain. When the party was removed from Baddahad he was so weak as to be scarcely able to sit on horseback, yet he was constrained to ride on horseback, and the day after, the 23d, he was released from all bodily suffering and mental anguish. His body was placed in a framework, raised up together by an Afghan carpenter, and sent down to Jellalabad, under charge of a European soldier, disguised as a native. But the progress of the body was interrupted by the savage Ghilzies, who opened the case, stripped the body of the General, pulled it with stones, and would have burned it, but for the remonstrances of the Sirdar's men, who at length succeeded in conveying it to Jellalabad, where it was interred with due military honors.

On the same day, the 33d April, on which the General expired, intelligence arrived that the people of Cabul were deserting it in great numbers, from dread of our army, and that all efforts to induce the people to oppose General Pollock's advance, were fruitless. This information at once decided Mahomed Akbar to send Capt. Mackenzie to treat with General Pollock without delay, and though we had already paid dearly enough in our previous attempts to negotiate with him, overtures continued to be received and made for four months, from April to August, at the most precious season of the year, when had our armies marched at once to Cabul from Candahar and Jellalabad, they would have encountered no obstacles; their progress would have been a bloodless triumph, and the miseries of the captives might have been abridged by two months.

The captives remained in the Zunduk valley for a month. Their situation appears to have been as comfortable as could have been expected in so wild a region. They enjoyed considerable freedom, and not a little kindness from their keepers. Their minds were occasionally cheered by correspondence with their friends at Jellalabad, and their feelings soothed by the tokens of kindness they received in the despatch of various articles of food and dress from our camp. Meanwhile Mahomed Akbar, whose prospects seemed to have been for ever blighted by his memorable defeat on the 7th of April, had risen stronger from his fall, and had gradually acquired such authority at Cabul, by the native force of his genius, as to be able to send for the captives to be lodged in the vicinity of his own encampment, without the fear of a rescue. On the 23d of May, they left the Zunduk valley and traced their way to the foot of the Huft Kotul, or hill of seven ascents. Here they once more encountered the putrid bodies of their slaughtered companions in arms, which strewn the way to Khoord Cabul, and poisoned the atmosphere. A little beyond Kubbur-i-Jubbar they passed two caves on opposite sides of the road, filled with rotten carcases. From thence to Tungee Terecke the night became more and more awful. Their conductor asked Lieut. Eyre, whether this would not excite the fury of General Pollock's army, and he was told that he need not be surprised if every house in Cabul was levelled

with the ground. The Khoord Cabul pass, was found to be absolutely impassable from the stench of dead bodies. It will be remembered, that the rest of the ladies and gentlemen were dispatched up the Zunduk valley near the Aman Koh, about eight miles south of Tezen. This Akbar urged on the slaughter in Pashoto, while the sudden movement proved the death of General and of our soldiers and followers were slain. When the party was removed from Baddahad he was so weak as to be scarcely able to sit on horseback, yet he was constrained to ride on horseback, and the day after, the 23d, he was released from all bodily suffering and mental anguish. His body was placed in a framework, raised up together by an Afghan carpenter, and sent down to Jellalabad, under charge of a European soldier, disguised as a native. But the progress of the body was interrupted by the savage Ghilzies, who opened the case, stripped the body of the General, pulled it with stones, and would have burned it, but for the remonstrances of the Sirdar's men, who at length succeeded in conveying it to Jellalabad, where it was interred with due military honors.

The fort in which the prisoners were now confined was three miles distant from Cabul, and close to the Logur river. They entered it on the 24th of May and continued to occupy it for three months to the 25th of August, when they were transported to Bamecan, on the approach of our armies. They appear to have enjoyed more freedom and comfort there, than in either of their previous jails. The fort furnished sufficient accommodation to admit of the ladies and gentlemen enjoying the luxury of distinct apartments. The monotony of their existence was broken from time to time by reports from the city of the gradual progress of Akbar's accession to power, and from the camp of the advance of our army; which latter information was less substantial than the former.

The successive journeys of Capt. Mackenzie, Troop and Lawrence to Jellalabad, with the proposal of terms from Akbar Khan, kept the captives in a state of feverish anxiety, their joys rising and falling as the prospect of deliverance appeared to approach or to fly from them. It was during these three months, while Cabul was distracted with factions, and the Chiefs were quarrelling with each other, that the advance of our army might have been effected without resistance. Had General Nott advanced towards Cabul as soon as he had received the reinforcements brought by Brigadier England, and General Pollock moved up simultaneously, with the cattle then in the camp, and with which alone he was obliged eventually to take the field, an easy triumph would have attended our arms. This fact, which has hitherto rested on conjecture, is now abundantly confirmed by the journals before us, which disclose the actual state of things at the capital during this period of our inglorious inactivity. As matters turned up, our triumph was more decisive and perhaps more salutary, from its having been believed after the resources of the country had been collected by Akbar Khan to obstruct our advance; but it will ever be a matter of course, that the progress of our armies was protected till opposition had been organized under an able leader, and till the near approach of winter exposed our troops to the additional risks of the climate, the rigour of which had already annihilated one army.

On the 18th of July, Lady Macnaghten had parts of her jewels restored to her by Mahomed Shah Khan, in a sadly broken condition. He had endeavored to raise money upon them in the city, without success, and now made a mistake of returning them, but the shawls were two va-

luable to be given up. On the 24th of July Major Pottinger received intimation from Jellalabad, that his political functions had ceased, and that he was in no way to interfere with any future arrangements which might be entered into regarding the captives. Surely, his eminent services at Herat and Candahar, his noble conduct at the Council of War, when he alone stood up for the maintenance of our national dignity, combined with his sufferings, ought to have protected him from a procedure calculated so deeply to wound his feelings. On the 27th, Capt. Troup returned from Jellalabad with intelligence that Lord Ellenborough had ordered the negotiations to be broken off, and the army to march to Cabul. The announcement of this fact, threw the Sirdar into a paroxysm of rage and he declared that the first movement of the army to Cabul should be the signal for the removal of the captives to Turkistan, where he would distribute them as slaves among the Chiefs. He resolved however to make one last effort at negotiation.

Capt. Lawrence and Troup were deputed that night to Jellalabad. The captives however who knew that nothing could arrest the progress of our armies, now made up their minds for death or slavery, for although they had been told, that the Afghan Chiefs would not permit their removal, the power of Akbar appeared too firm for them to indulge the hope of a rescue. While the two officers were at Jellalabad, Capt. John Conally, was carried off after five days illness. Mahomed Akbar promised to send his body for burial to Jellalabad; but on Major Pottinger's sending, to enquire when it was to start, Akbar replied that till General Pollock made peace, neither living nor dead should be suffered to go. The body was therefore buried in the garden adjacent to the fort.

On the 9th of August, Captain Troup and Lawrence returned from General Pollock's camp, and the next morning informed the captives that their mission had led to no result. The General demanded that all the prisoners should be sent down immediately; and Akbar positively refused to do so without a written engagement. On the 12th, Major Pottinger with the five hostages were turned out "bag and baggage" from the Bala Hissar, by command of Akbar, who told his people to "take those dogs away." On the 23d, the party was unexpectedly gratified by the arrival of the Ghuzni prisoners, nine in number, whom Akbar had gotten into his own power during the absence of Shumooddeen. On comparing notes, it was found that the treatment experienced by the captives of Ghuzni had been far more severe and cruel, than that of the prisoners who had fallen into Akbar's hands. Two days after, on the 25th of August, the last rays of hope vanished from the minds of the unhappy prisoners. They were informed that they should probably march that night for Turkistan, where hopeless slavery awaited them. In vain did they indulge the faint prospect of a rescue during the day. They knew that no one had the energy to attempt it, and the gloomy day was passed in packing up a few necessaries. In the evening, Capt. Troup was sent to see them off. Capt. Bygrave was ordered to be in personal attendance on the Sirdar. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Trevor, who were too ill to undertake the journey without exposing themselves to certain death, were left behind with Dr. Campbell for their medical attendant. The rest, sick or well, were obliged, to start at half past ten that night for Bamecan, under the command of

Salah Mahomed, with an escort of between 3 and 400 men. As the ladies were now going into unknown regions, where it would be advisable to attract as little notice as possible, they adopted the national dress. Their road lay through scenes of beauty and sublimity which at another season would not have failed to elicit forth their admiration. They reached Bameean on the 3d. of September. The accommodation in the fort was such as they would not have selected for their dogs; still they enjoyed more freedom than they had ever done, and Lady Sale and Lieut. Eyre made excursions to the caves.

On the 11th of September came the crisis which they had so long anticipated with dread. A decisive order was received from Mahomed Akbar, for their immediate removal to Kooloon, where they would have been placed beyond the reach of our victorious armies. But Salah Mahomed their jailor, was not impervious to mercy. He had, formerly been in the Shah's service in Capt. Hopkins' regiment, and had deserted to Dost Mahomed in this same neighbourhood. The indefatigable Mohan Lal, had sent a messenger after him from Cabul, one Morten Khan, to promise him the most liberal rewards if he would permit the release of the prisoners. This had prepared his mind to receive with complacency the proposals which Major Pottinger had whispered in his ear. On the morning of the 11th, Captain Lawrence asked the use of Lady Sale's room for a conference, as being the most private. There Mohan Lal's envoy, Morten Khan and Salah Mahomed met Major Pottinger, and Capt. Lawrence, Johnson, Mackenzie and Webb, and in the course of an hour the business was settled. Salah Mahomed agreed to make over all his prisoners on condition of receiving 30,000 Rupees in ready cash, and 1000 Rs. a month for life. The officers (Capt. Webb excepted), put their names to the agreement; and all the other prisoners signed an agreement by which they pledged themselves to hold the four officers harmless, if Government refused to sanction the expenditure.

The next morning the 12th, Salah Mahomed hoisted the flag of defiance. As money was wanted, a cattle from Bokkara was intercepted; and 400 Rupees levied by way of tax. Major Pottinger next adopted the bold step of appointing a new Governor of the province in the name of the British Government; and presents and promises were distributed among the neighbouring chiefs. The most energetic measures were now adopted. The Meer Akbar, a confidential servant of Akbar Khan, who had been sent with the party, and who was entirely devoted to his master's interests, on seeing this turn of affairs, moved off with his 100 Ghilzie horse, and there was little doubt that he would soon bring his master down on the fort. It was resolved therefore to put it into a state of defence. A subscription of 500 Rupees was raised among the prisoners as a fund for provisioning the garrison. Salah Mahomed busied himself in laying in provisions. The water was turned into ditches, and every preparation was made to stand a siege. Major Pottinger exerted himself again as he had done at Herat. "It would be injustice," says Lady Sale, "to Major Pottinger not to mention the active part he took in affairs. From his perfect knowledge of the Persian language, and his acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people, he well knew how to manage them, and to take advantage of the slightest opening on their part in his favor. His coolness and decision were only equalled by the promptness with which he met the wishes of the

chiefs; giving them *bursts* on the neighbouring lands, empowering them to receive the government rents, &c.; all which documents, though he executed them with an air of great condescension and with the gravity of a judge, he well knew were mere pieces of waste paper; yet they had a magic charm for the time; which was all we required."

On the 15th intelligence arrived that General Nott had taken and destroyed Ghazul, that General Pollock was approaching Cabul, and that Akbar Khan was supposed to have fled to Kohistan. Salah Mahomed thought the time had now arrived when the party might commence their journey to Cabul with safety, and he determined to start the next morning. On the 16th, they commenced their march towards Cabul, not however without deep anxiety, for they knew that the Meer Akbar had joined his master. Akbar, and announced the entire frustration of his plans. For aught they knew, the Siridar himself might be in the neighbourhood, and endeavor to regain his captives. It was with doubts fluttering between hope and anxiety that they issued from their cheerless prison, and as sunrise commenced their flight. Every horseman they met on the road was supposed to be the *express courier* of their enemy. The day however passed without any attempt to intercept them, and they encamped at *Killa topoker*.

At two in the morning, they were roused by the arrival of a messenger from Sir Richmond Shakespear with a letter—the most exhilarating they had received for ten months—stating that he had advanced to *Sir-i-chaman* on his way to their relief, with Six hundred Kuzilbash men. The next morning, the 17th, they marched eleven miles to the foot of the Kaloe pass, and then crossed that stupendous mountain, which is within a thousand feet as high as Mont Blanc, and had rested a couple of hours, when a body of horse was descried descending in the valley down the distant pass of Hajecuk. An instant all were on the alert to catch a glimpse of their liberators; and they soon recognized the friendly banner of the Kuzilbashes, streaming in the air. A few minutes more of eager suspense elapsed, when Sir Richmond galloping up to the party, congratulated them on their liberation, and dispelled every doubt. "At length," says Lieut. Eyre, "we felt the blessed assurance of freedom; the heavy burden which had oppressed our hearts for nine tedious months was removed; and from that moment we were altered beings. Our pallid countenances were greeted on our side with no boisterous cheers of triumph, for all seemed alike conscious that the utterance of such sounds would but imply express the deep feelings of gratitude, that agitated our inmost hearts. Our joy was too great, too overwhelming, for the tongue to utter, as it is for my feeble pen to describe. That we should have escaped unhurt, with so many delicate women, young children, and tender infants, through such numerous perils, fatigues, and privations, and to have all, from the hands of such merciless enemies as Akbar Khan and his Giljey confederates, seemed at first too much for the senses to realize; nor could even the most thoughtless among us fail to recognize and acknowledge, in all that had befell us, the distinguishing grace and protecting providence of a forbearing and merciful God."

As Mahomed Akbar was still at large with many of his powerful chieftains, it seemed probable that he would make an effort to recover his lost prisoners. Sir Richmond therefore lost no time in forwarding a request to General Pollock that troops might be sent to their aid. On the 18th and 19th May they continued their march, and at night obtained information

that a hostile chief with a thousand followers had reached Kaloe to intercept their flight, a short time after their departure. At early dawn on the 20th September, they started for Argandee, distant twenty-five miles, where they had every hope of meeting a British force. They had not proceeded far when a horseman arrived with a note to say that General Sale was close at hand with his Brigade. A party of Sulan Jan's men were in the neighbourhood, and some Kokhees were driven off by the Jemzilees, so that as Lady Sale observes, "had they not received assistance their reapture was certain; but as it was, they dared not attack the force they saw. It is impossible to express our feelings on Sale's approach. To my daughter and myself, happiness so long delayed, as to be almost unperceived, was actually painful, and accompanied by a choking sensation, which could not obtain the relief of tears. When we arrived where the infantry were posted, they cheered all the captives as they passed them; and the men of the 18th presented forward to welcome us individually. Most of the men had a little word of hearty congratulation to each in his own style, on the restoration of his Colonel's wife and daughter; and then my highly-wrought feelings found the desired relief; and I could scarcely speak to thank the soldiers for their sympathy, whilst the long withheld tears now found their course. On arriving at the camp, Capt. Dackhouse fired a royal salute from his mountain train gun; and not only our old friends, but all the officers in the party, came to offer congratulations, and welcome our return from captivity."

We close this protracted review with Lieut. Eyre's remarks on this scene, than which nothing more striking, more romantic, more thrilling is to be found in all the works of fiction. "All doubt was now at an end; we were more under the safeguard of British troops; General Sale was there in person; and his happiness at regaining his long lost wife and daughter can be imagined; the gallant veteran's countenance was an index of his feelings, and apathetic indeed must have been the heart that failed to sympathize with his holy joy. The camp was still a few miles further on, and we formed a procession of glad spirits as we moved along towards the pass of *Sagfed-Kot*, whose heights we could discern crowned with British banners. These we found to be a part of the brave 13th Light Infantry, who, as the ladies successively ascended the hill, raised three hearty cheers to each of them;—sounds never to be forgotten, producing a thrill of ecstasy through the whole frame. The Mountain guns, under Capt. Dackhouse, wound up the scene with a royal salute. Ferment was our expressions of praise to Heaven at this happy, and of late unlooked for, termination of all our hardships and anxieties. Surely never had the hand of Providence been more clearly discernible, than in the wonderful preservation of so many ladies and children, through scenes of a nature to quail the stoutest heart and injure the strongest constitution; but more particularly in restraining the wrath of savage men, whose intense hatred of us was only equalled by their unscrupulous cruelty, and who longed to wreak their revenge upon us for the wrongs, whether real or fancied, that they had suffered at the hands of our nation."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

— Last night's Gazette publishes an official despatch from Sir Charles Napier, relative to the operations of Lieut. Anderson. His Excellency states that Sher Mahomed, finding he could not recruit his troops in Scinde, resolved to draw reinforcements from the mountains of Belodistan. Lieut. Anderson was therefore sent with a steamer and a hundred men to destroy the boats col-

board on the right bank for the Beloshoon to cross over into Scinde. This officer had performed his duty in a brilliant manner. Yet on turning to Lieut. Anderson's despatch, we find that he says nothing of having destroyed any boats, but alludes only to an engagement with the Beloshoon who had assembled to the number of 300. They were soon driven away; and the Steamer kept up a splendid fire of grape shot, killing and wounding it is supposed 140, or nearly half the number. One or two such attacks from the ubiquitous steamer, will soon teach the Beloshoon that it is safer to keep to their mountains in the quietude of the Scinde will be an easy work. Here again do we perceive the vast advantage which Government derives from the agency of Steam.

—The President of the United States, reposing special trust and confidence in the abilities and integrity of Mr. James B. Higginson has appointed him Consul of the United States in the Port of Calcutta. The French had already the seat of America in this matter of a Consul. It is singular that Calcutta should for so many years have been the only port of importance in which no foreign nation thought it necessary to appoint a Consul.

—Mr. Montrose, a member of the bar of Calcutta, who has just been appointed one of its Magistrates has, it is said, introduced a novel practice into the Court, which will probably give rise to some observations. It has been the custom hitherto for petitions to be presented in writing to the Magistrate. He has directed that they shall in future be made orally. If Mr. Montrose, were as strong in the Oriental languages as his colleague Mr. Macquiere, the innovation might have been tolerable, though from the peculiar habits of the people, likely to occasion some injustice. But it appears preposterous that all petitions should be addressed by word of mouth to one who does not understand the language.

—The Bengal Bank has just declared a dividend for the last six months at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

—The Madras papers announce that Col. Burtworth, the Deputy Quarter Master of the Army, has been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements.

—Mr. A. G. Paterson, the Deputy Secretary of the Union Bank, is about to proceed to Singapore on business connected with that institution. Mr. Calder Stewart acts for him in the mean time at the Bank.

—The *Star* states on good authority, that Dost Mahomed had obtained the complete ascendancy at Cabul, and that all those chiefs who were at first opposed to him have succumbed. This was to have been expected. There was no party strong enough to oppose him; and it was for the interests of the people to support the only individual who was capable of establishing a strong Government. Candahar is in a state of great distraction. All those who had manifested any good will towards the English, had been plundered, and were about to fly. It has, we fear, fallen ill with that large number of Hindostanee servants who accompanied our army, but having become domesticated, refused to quit their new connections in the country and remained behind.

—The insurrection of Ali Mahomed to the north of Sukkur does not appear likely to be serious. He declares it to be his wish in all things to submit to our Government. He has taken up arms only to oppose the usurpation of his territories by Ali Mord, the British ally, to whom it is said Sir Charles Napier has innocently made over large estates belonging even to those who were friendly to our rule. Ali Mahomed has never interrupted our dawks, which is the first thing he would have done had he been hostilely disposed.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

—We regret to find the death of the Honorable George Turner, late Acting Colonial Secre-

tary, announced in the Ceylon papers. If we mistake not, this is the gentleman who has been so successful in tracing out the ancient history of that island and of Buddhism, from Pall records.

—There is a report in Calcutta that Lord Ellenborough goes home in the *Edgemoor* frigate, but it is certain that no one knows any thing of his Lordship's movements; and it is probable that he himself does not know the next move he will take. The intelligence by the next mail will, it is said, decide the point of his continuance or return. It will probably decide nothing. If the Gate and other Preparations, did not drive his Lordship from India, certainly the conquest of Scinde will not. His Lordship reached Gaspore with his suite on the 1st instant.

—The papers announce the death of Major General Hopper, of the Artillery, at Dum Dum in consequence chiefly of an accident which occurred to him a month ago, and which at his very advanced age proved fatal. The General had been not less than sixty years in the service, having come out during the administration of Warren Hastings. He had attained the age of 70.

—We are most happy to announce that the carriage of the Governor of Madras, which was submerged in going from the ship to the shore, has been fished up. A survey was immediately held thereon,—we suppose for the comfort of the underwriters.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

—The *Star* states that the Governor General's party reached Singapore on Monday, the 3d instant.

—Singapore papers have been received to the 8th of June. They give us but little intelligence, because there is but little to give. They however mention a report that the Plenipotentiary had been invited to Peking as a more convenient position for the settlement of affairs.

—In two instances within the last week, deaths have been announced in the papers which have not occurred. It is scarcely possible to reproduce so detestable a hoax in too strong language; and we trust that if the miscreants should ever be detected, they will be visited with the utmost severity the law can inflict.

—The *Madras Athenaeum* says, it is the intention of Mr. Smyth to return to the *Bombay Times* the amount of damages awarded against him. The *Times* of course has spirit enough to refuse such an offer with the scorn it deserves. It is stated that Mr. Smyth's object in bringing the action at the end of eighteen months, was a hope that the threat of it would have induced the Editor to give up the author. The *Star* very properly observes, that to pay the costs as well as to relinquish the damages, would be the proper way of confounding the error into which the prosecutor had been led.

—The *Agre Ubbur* states, that Dost Mahomed Khan had demanded of Amerecoola all the plunder he had obtained during the war with the English, but that he had refused to give it up. Khan Sher Khan, the head of the Kuzilbashes, had arrived at Calcutta and had an interview with the English, who endeavored to conciliate him, but he had returned to the hills. Mahomed Akbar Khan was busy in rebuilding Jellalabad, and settling the country.

—The British Resident at Gwalior left that place on the 10th. The Deputy Viceroy, who accompanied him from the Durbar, was not permitted to cross the Ghimlil. The Resident dismissed him. It is now confidently affirmed, that the Resident was not expelled by the Umper; but that the Rane on the contrary used every effort to retain him. "Then why did he leave the Court?" The residence of our Envoy at the Native Courts should be regulated by the same rules which prevail in Europe. His departure should be the signal for a war, and he should not depart till his Government is prepared to enter on hostilities.

—The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Mr. G. Thompson was to remain at Delhi two months and that a thousand Rupees had been laid out in putting a

house in order for him. It is affirmed, though on what authority we know not, that the members of the Imperial family have been called to contribute to the embassy, and have reluctantly paid 7,000 Rupees.

—The *Herbura* states that the office of the Principal Clerk of the Bengal Presidency has become vacant by the death of the incumbent, and that it is the intention of Government, to reduce the salary from 500 Rupees a month to 300. We copy an article on the subject from the *Herbura*, who recommends that the whole system of Criminal law should be altered. Why, it was for this very object that the Law Commission was constituted; and the only attempt it made at legislation was the production of a Criminal Code, which shared the edict attached in this country to its chief contributor, and has never been noticed since it was printed and reviewed six years ago. We want an entirely new Code of Criminal Law; but if Government could not obtain one that it would adopt, even at an expense of ten lakhs of Rupees, how and we ever hope for one!

—The *Bombay Times* in noticing that rumours have been abroad for some time that Sir Henry Pottinger was labouring under disease which would shortly constrain him to leave his post, states that the very last letters from him make no mention whatever of any such complaint.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

—The four Steamers, with four other vessels in tow, having on board the Governor General and his suite, were at Mongrion on the 8th, and are expected this day at Barmahore, where every preparation has been made for his Lordship's reception.

—Another case of libel has just been tried at Bombay. Some time last year the *Eleonor*, Captain Holderness, ran ashore at Altoppe and was burnt. Capt. Johnson of the *Troy*, who was in the roadstead at the time, was publicly charged by Captain Holderness with having neglected to afford him any assistance. Capt. Johnson in his own defence published a letter in the *Herbura*, stating that he went on board the *Eleonor* when she was aground, but found that he was not wanted, and returned to his own vessel. In that letter he intimated that the *Eleonor* had been run ashore and set on fire designedly, to defraud the Insurance offices. The Court found the libel proved, and awarded damages to the extent of 1000 Rupees.

—The accounts from Gwalior extend to the 24th of June. We have copied an article from the *Agre Ubbur*, which depicts the miserable condition to which the Christians in the Gwalior army have been reduced. We cannot however believe that the Umper has been so insane as to advise the Pindarah chiefs to pillage the countries subordinate to the British Government, and to station troops on the Ghimlil to oppose the advance of any English army. One single act of unequivocal hostility to the British Government, and his usurpation is at an end.

—The *Madras Times* was to have commenced business on the 1st of the present month. We perceive that some of the Bombay papers have charged it on the misconduct of the Bengal Government that it did not open earlier. The unavoidable cause of delay, as we have stated, was the absence of the Governor General from the Legislative Council.

—The *Madras United Service Gazette* states that Col. Smith of the 2d Cavalry killed no fewer than eleven tigers on his way from Kanchipur to Semmurai.

—The *Agre Ubbur* publishes intelligence from Scinde, which leads to the impression that the case of Sher Mahomed is desperate, and that our troops will not be much longer kept out in tents at no incommensurate season, exposed at once to insupportable heat, and dreadfully inundation. It is said that on the report of Col. Roberts' force being in his rear, Sher Mahomed resolved to attack it, but several of his adherents falling off, he was obliged to "run for it." He had only 5 or 600 men with him, and it is supposed that the Mass of his right will

from the mouth of Capt. Jacob's sword and this may lead to his apprehension.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

—The City of Madras is agitated by two events; the commercial community by the election, through the public influence, is said of Mr. S. D. Birch, an attorney to the new Chamber of Bank of Madras, which has been set on going at last. The bar is indignant at the appointment of Mr. Seela, as Registrar, by the Chief Justice Sir Edward Gannab; and some very stringent resolutions have been adopted. The matter will lead to an open schism between the bench and the bar. The Attorney General made some observations about a criminal indictment. The Chief Justice told him to adopt what course he chose, and in reply to some other observations which had been made said that the bench could maintain its own dignity and respectability without the aid of the bar. This announcement caused some laughter among the gentlemen of the bar.

—The following is the latest account of the progress of the Governor General.

9th July.—The Governor General reached Madras last night on the morning of the 9th inst. at Behampore, and like a good Christian attended church. A salute of 19 guns notified his presence in the Cantonments, and this evening his Lordship conferred with the Commander-in-Chief, his Staff, and the Civilian. To-morrow he will retrace his steps on a visit to the Nawab Nizam, who has invited the whole gentlemen of the station of Behampore to meet him at dinner. Rumour says it is his Lordship's wish to establish once more an European Regiment here—and for that purpose he intends visiting the Barracks having directed the Executive Officer and the Station Staff to be in attendance. Better Barracks India does not boast, and in spite of prejudices, the station itself is delightful. His Lordship leaves us for Calcutta on Tuesday morning. You shall hear further from me about the city.—*Eng.*

His Lordship reached Barrackpore at four o'clock this evening. He was saluted first from the Danial battery in the morning, and on leaving the Barrackpore by the artillery brought up from Dume-Dum for the occasion.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following names for the Friend of India:—

Jas. Campbell, Esq.	...	to June, 1884,	30
L. Scigler, Esq.	...	to Dec. 1883,	10
J. Curran, Esq.	...	to July, 1884,	20
J. T. Brown, Esq.	...	to Dec. 1883,	10
Baboo Srinath Mokherjee	...	to June, 1884,	10
Chandrasekhar Bose,	...	to Oct. 1883,	10
Sooroo Basu,	...	to Dec. 1883,	10
Bahadur Kaleschunder Roy,	...	to July, 1884,	5

The following sums have been received at Madras, by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. from April to June, 1884:—

J. D. Burdett, Esq.	...	to April, 1884,	20
The Bangalore Horse Artillery	...	to Dec. 1883,	20
Meas.	...	to Dec. 1883,	20
Capt. C. F. Le Hardy,	...	to Dec. 1883,	20
The Meas of the 11th Regt.	...	to Jan. 1884,	20
N. L.	...	to March, 1884,	6
Capt. J. V. Hughes,	...	to July, 1884,	24
Capt. F. Dimes,	...	to Dec. 1883,	20
Genl. Col. G. Fryer,	...	to Dec. 1883,	20
T. J. W. Thomas, Esq.	...	to Dec. 1883,	20
The Meas of the 1st Regt. Madras	...	to Feb. 1884,	20
Light Cavalry,	...	to Dec. 1883,	20
Dr. C. Thomson,	...	to Dec. 1883,	20
Rev. C. Campbell,	...	ditto,	20
B. Baumaner Man,	...	to June, 1884,	20
Capt. T. P. Ward,	...	to April, 1884,	20
J. Goldingham, Esq.	...	to Dec. 1883,	20
H. B. Rathford, Esq.	...	ditto,	20

IN THE FRIEND OF INDIA, of the 29th April last, for R. Clarke, Esq., to Sept. 1883, and R. Clarke, Esq., to Dec. 1883, Rs. 20.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

PROPOSITION OF DAROGAS.

From Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretaries of Police, Local Government, and the Commissioners of Outland, Assam, Arakan, and the Tenasserim Provinces, &c. dated Fort William, 18th May, 1884.

1. I am directed to forward for your information the accompanying copies of correspondence:

noted in the Margin,* relating to a proposition emanating from the Government of Bengal and sanctioned by the Supreme Government for improving the character and efficiency of the Police in this Presidency by holding out incentives to emulation among them of the higher grades.

2. You will observe that no Thannah Darogah is to receive less than 25 Rupees salary per mensem, and it is therefore requisite that you should in the first place cause the preparation of a statement showing how many officers of that grade in the districts under you are in receipt of monthly allowances below Rupees 25. This statement should be forwarded to this office without delay, in order that the necessary information may be communicated to the office of audit and account to pass the increase in the bills of Establishment, commencing from the 1st proxima.

3. With regard to the three higher grades of Darogahs who are to receive salaries of Rs. 50, Rs. 75, and Rs. 100, respectively, you are requested, after making the most careful enquiries concerning those with whose character you are not personally acquainted, and with the strictest regard to merit and faithful service, to submit a list of those whom you recommend for promotion to the higher ranks, specifying the degree which in your opinion each one deserves to obtain.

4. It is not intended that the full complement of those who are to be promoted to the higher ranks should be made with perfect equality in the several districts, much being impossible in a scheme where qualifications in the form of advancement. But it will be advisable as far as it can be done without occasioning too many removals and consequent detriment to the public service, to distribute the officers, so that there may be at least one or two of the three first classes in each district. Accordingly where some of the local Police are by merit entitled to promotion, you are recommended to transfer more deserving officers thereto, avoiding, if possible, to send the latter to places less desirable than those they have hitherto served in.

5. Considering how important it will be to mark whether the advantages now held out will produce the benefits contemplated, the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal requests you will report concisely the case of every Darogah elected for promotion under this order, as well as of those who may hereafter be disqualified for misconduct, and the consideration and orders of Government.

6. This measure for the improvement of the Police of Bengal being experimental, His Honour the Deputy Governor requests that you will also report concisely the case of every Darogah elected for promotion under this order, as well as of those who may hereafter be disqualified for misconduct, and the consideration and orders of Government.

(Signed) A. TERNETT,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
No. 754.

From F. J. Halliday, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to T. R. Davidson, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort William, 17th May, 1884.

1. With reference to the communication from your office, No. 12, of 17th Feb. last, in reply to mine of the 8th Idem, No. 210, sanctioning the re-creation of a Division by the Government of the Punjab of the Magistrate's Court of Tipperah, for meritorious exertions towards the conviction of certain heinous offenders, I am directed by the Government of Bengal to request you to transmit for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the President in Council, the accompanying letter in original from the Superintendent of Police, No. 647, of 1st March last, recommending the bestowal of similar rewards on two Police Darogahs, who have for a considerable period distinguished themselves by their successful exertions in the duties of their situations.

2. It has not appeared to the Deputy Governor advisable to support Mr. Dampier's recommendation in its particular instance; but that Officer's remark on his inability to bestow any reward on deserving Officers of this class, and thus encourage them to persevere and stimulate others to follow their example, seems to His Honour view of it of great consideration.

3. It is needless to occupy the time of His Honour in Council with the numerous quotations which * Letter to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, dated 29th May, 1884, No. 754, dated 17th May, 1884.
* Letter to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, dated 29th May, 1884, No. 754, dated 17th May, 1884.

might be adduced to show the extent and force of opinion which have prevailed among the most experienced persons in the country regarding the importance of the Police, and the high rank or Thannah Darogah compared with the services rendered by him and the power with which he is invested. The Report of the late Police Committee is sufficient on this point. Not only however is his total pay inadequate for his remuneration, but his lot and prospect of any advancement or promotion to which he might look for the reward of peculiar exertions, is almost entirely wanting. The almost universal corruption among Officers of this class; the distrust which they are regarded by their European Superiors; and the apprehension of what they excite, instead of a sense of Security in the minds of the people they are appointed to protect.

4. It is, His Honour firmly believes, vain to expect improvement of Police while these are the most important functions are under the influence of so impolitic and demoralizing a system; and though a general improvement of their position in respect of salary long dues admitted to be necessary, must unavoidably avail a mere raising state of the general finances, it may nevertheless be possible without any serious addition to expenditure to improve the position of Police in all events to place before the functionaries a question some incentive however inconsiderable, to activity and industry. Some reward, though less than may be entirely sufficient, for praiseworthy and successful exertion.

5. For this purpose, it has occurred to the Deputy Governor, that the Supreme Government should not be unwilling to propose to the Government of Bengal a prospect of gradual increase of salary on the ground of merit and services alone rising from Rs. 4 a month, the ordinary salary now given, to 50; thence to 75; and thence in rarer cases to 100.

6. It might be supposed as a restriction upon the expense which this measure would entail, that the number of Darogahs promoted to each grade should never exceed a certain proportion of their whole number; and the promotions being made to expenditure, it would be necessary to make it not be necessary or indeed likely, that the full proportion allowed should receive the higher allowances. For instance, there are now altogether 208 Thannah Darogahs, of whom I draw 100 Rs. monthly; 2, Rs. 50; 1, Rs. 45; 2, Rs. 40; 3, Rs. 35; 3, Rs. 31-5-7; 1, Rs. 21-5-8; 1, Rs. 20; 20, Rs. 19; 30, Rs. 18; 10, Rs. 17; 7, Rs. 13. Their total allowances amount to Rs. 1,00,000, per annum, allowing twenty-five of these Darogahs to receive 100 Rs. per mensem, fifty to receive 75 Rs., and the remainder of three hundred and thirty-three to receive Rs. 25, a possible increase of expense would be incurred to the extent of about 75,000 Rupees annually, but the increase would not actually or at least not for a long time come up to that maximum and thus a commencement would be made at comparatively but little expense to supply those incentives to good conduct in the Police without which any improvement in the existing system has been found to be utterly unattainable.

7. The Deputy Governor directs me to express his anxious hope that this measure for the improvement of the Mofussil Police, so important to the welfare of the community may receive the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government of India.

8. You are requested to return the original enclosure which is no longer required.
(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.
No. 80.

From T. R. Davidson, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to F. J. Halliday, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated the 18th May, 1884.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 754, dated the 17th instant, conveying a proposition from the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to the effect of proposing to increase the salaries of a certain number of Darogahs according to their merits, and in reply to communicate the entire concurrence of the Secretary to Government of India in recommending their adoption and to authorize its immediate introduction in the manner contemplated by the Honourable the Deputy Governor.

2. I am also directed to observe that the Honourable the President in Council, while admitting the inadequacy of the existing rate of pay of Darogahs and the necessity for raising it, was not so far as possible to make any recommendation among this class of Police Officers, by rendering their remuneration equal to their dearest superiors in the Police, in respect of the rate of pay of promotion, is very desirous, that the principle of the arrangement should be carried

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 446. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, JULY 20th. 1845.

[Price 3 Cds. Rs. monthly, or 30 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government having fixed on the 20th of August, for the despatch of the *West Mail Steamer* of September, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be delivered for that opportunity, will be Saturday, the 12th inst.

Wm. MOORE,
Deputy Post Master.

General Post Office, July 10th, 1845.

THE JOHN MAIL arrived on Monday evening in forty-one days from London. It can scarcely be pronounced barren, when it announces events which so deeply affect our own native land, as the accession of four hundred and forty Ministers from the Church of Scotland; the first has rendered it an object of ministerial anxiety, decisive stand made against the progress of the London Mail does not tell us; it only states Puseyism; and the alarming progress of Repeal, that large bodies of men, to the number of 150,000 agitation in Ireland. In Scotland the event which and 500,000 had assembled to hear O'Connell's has been long anticipated with so much anxiety, harangues on Repeal. Sir C. O'Loghlin, and has at length occurred. The Ministers who have adhered to the Veto, exceeding four hundred in number, have seceded from the establishment. On the 18th of May, when the General Assembly had been constituted, a protest on their part was read by Dr. Welsh, after which they rose and walked out of the Assembly, which proceeded immediately to rescind their resolutions, and undo all they have been doing for seven years. The seceders proceeded to the Church of St. Andrew, and there constituted themselves the Free Protestant Church of Scotland. They have formed themselves into being them within the statute of treason, and as organized body, and raised subscriptions for the secession of other churches, and for their own resistance necessary. It is stated that all the funds support. The subscriptions amount according to the last account to 244,000£ and have been expended shortly to reach 2900,000. A very that ten steamers are to be sent to the Coast, and large portion of their congregations still continue that the army is to be increased to the extent to adhere to them, and though the vacancies of 10,000 men. Meanwhile all the Justices of which have thus been created will shortly be filled up, and the established Church may appear to have lost none of its integrity, it is evident that it will henceforth be able to reckon but a small minority of the people in its communion. In the present distracted state of England, it is difficult to say what may be the effect of this top or its religious state and prospects; but it is scarcely possible that a measure of such magnitude, grounded as it is on principle, however mistakes, and not on passion, should fail, sooner or later, to exercise a powerful influence on its neighbour.

Dr. Pusey has been suspended from his functions in the University for two years, in consequence of a sermon preached at Oxford, in which the Roman Catholic doctrines of transubstantiation, and of the sacrifice of the Mass for the remission of sins, were distinctly and unequivocally maintained. A "Board of Hierarchy" was immediately appointed to examine the sermon, and the result was the suspension of the Doctor, against which he has entered his protest. This decision very shews that there is still some spirit left in the University; and that its leading authorities are not so flattered with the favour of Transubstantiation, to the extent which some have affirmed. Why do not the Puseyites imitate the noble example set them by the Scottish seceders, and throw up their Protestant *livings*? Has Dr. Pusey less courage than Dr. Chalmers?

The condition of Ireland is appalling. Mr. O'Connell has for some time past devoted his time and energy to the promotion of Repeal agitation. He has succeeded so completely in inflaming the public mind, that the Ministry have felt it necessary to adopt the most vigorous measures to prevent the threatened dissemination of the empire. The declaration against Repeal made by King William in 1834, has been repeated by Queen Victoria, through her accredited ministers, and men of all parties, and of every shade of political opinion seem determined to stand by the Union. Of the precise form which the agitation has taken, and which ministers from the Church of Scotland; the first has rendered it an object of ministerial anxiety, decisive stand made against the progress of the London Mail does not tell us; it only states Puseyism; and the alarming progress of Repeal, that large bodies of men, to the number of 150,000 agitation in Ireland. In Scotland the event which and 500,000 had assembled to hear O'Connell's has been long anticipated with so much anxiety, harangues on Repeal. Sir C. O'Loghlin, and has at length occurred. The Ministers who have adhered to the Veto, exceeding four hundred in number, have seceded from the establishment. On the 18th of May, when the General Assembly had been constituted, a protest on their part was read by Dr. Welsh, after which they rose and walked out of the Assembly, which proceeded immediately to rescind their resolutions, and undo all they have been doing for seven years. The seceders proceeded to the Church of St. Andrew, and there constituted themselves the Free Protestant Church of Scotland. They have formed themselves into being them within the statute of treason, and as organized body, and raised subscriptions for the secession of other churches, and for their own resistance necessary. It is stated that all the funds support. The subscriptions amount according to the last account to 244,000£ and have been expended shortly to reach 2900,000. A very that ten steamers are to be sent to the Coast, and large portion of their congregations still continue that the army is to be increased to the extent to adhere to them, and though the vacancies of 10,000 men. Meanwhile all the Justices of which have thus been created will shortly be filled up, and the established Church may appear to have lost none of its integrity, it is evident that it will henceforth be able to reckon but a small minority of the people in its communion. In the present distracted state of England, it is difficult to say what may be the effect of this top or its religious state and prospects; but it is scarcely possible that a measure of such magnitude, grounded as it is on principle, however mistakes, and not on passion, should fail, sooner or later, to exercise a powerful influence on its neighbour.

The Repealers cannot of course long continue to the Church of St. Andrew, and there constituted themselves the Free Protestant Church of Scotland. They have formed themselves into being them within the statute of treason, and as organized body, and raised subscriptions for the secession of other churches, and for their own resistance necessary. It is stated that all the funds support. The subscriptions amount according to the last account to 244,000£ and have been expended shortly to reach 2900,000. A very that ten steamers are to be sent to the Coast, and large portion of their congregations still continue that the army is to be increased to the extent to adhere to them, and though the vacancies of 10,000 men. Meanwhile all the Justices of which have thus been created will shortly be filled up, and the established Church may appear to have lost none of its integrity, it is evident that it will henceforth be able to reckon but a small minority of the people in its communion. In the present distracted state of England, it is difficult to say what may be the effect of this top or its religious state and prospects; but it is scarcely possible that a measure of such magnitude, grounded as it is on principle, however mistakes, and not on passion, should fail, sooner or later, to exercise a powerful influence on its neighbour.

Whatever vigor of resolution, and energy of action can accomplish in putting down this seditious movement, will not be wanting. Still it is fearful to reflect on the horrors which must attend a civil war. Nothing assuredly could justify this resort to arms but the certainty that to grant this unreasonable demand and repeal the Union, would be equally fatal to the honour, the peace and happiness of both countries. Repeal the union! said George Canning; Revive the Hierarchy!

Indian affairs have not occupied much of the attention of the country, or of Parliament. We cannot always expect to have the Gasettes to ourselves. There was in fact no prominent event to fix public attention, beyond the occupation of Scinde, and the valour of the troops under Sir Charles Napier. It does not appear likely from the tenor of the papers before us that any particular notice will be taken of the conquest of Scinde. The Editors of the public journals will soon be reconciled to it, when they come to calculate the advantages of having obtained the province. After paying a few compliments to the victors of political moderation, and denouncing,

as they have done for the last seventy years, all ambitious aggrandizement in India, they will dismiss the subject with a hope that the blessings of our administration will more than cover the inequality of the acquisition. We think that if any friend of Lord Ellenborough has been supposing that the present mail would bring so severe a remonstrance from his friends in the Ministry, as to induce his Lordship to relinquish the Government, he will find himself mistaken.—The Mail announces that Mr. W. W. Bird's period of service in Council has been extended for another year; and that Mr. Frederick Millett has been nominated provisional Member of Council, both which arrangements will meet with general approbation. It also announces the death of the President of the Board of Control, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce; and the appointment of the Earl of Ripon, formerly known as Mr. Prosperity Robinson, to succeed him.

The Mail has not a word about the Educational clauses of the Factory Bill, farther than that the Methodist body object as much to the amended, as to the original Bill. We must wait for our regular files for particulars, but there can be little doubt that it has been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. The only other item of intelligence worthy of particular notice, is the fact that there had been a serious misunderstanding between the Corn Law Conservatives and the Ministry, touching the admission of American wheat, when grown in Canada, as a fixed duty of 4 shillings, which is in fact to admit American corn, by a round about journey into England, at a low duty. The Ministry were firm, and offered to go out—and of course to let in the Opposition—if they were not supported. This soon brought the country gentlemen to their senses, which they are not likely to lose again for some time, for Sir Robert Peel can always work effectually on their fears by alluding to the Whigs, just as the nurse controls a forward child by frightening him with a "bugaboo."

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—On Thursday morning, Lord Ellenborough left Barrackpore for Calcutta, where he resumed his seat in Council, re-appointed Mr. Bird whose functions had ceased on his Lordship's return, to the Government of Bengal, and on Friday evening came back to his country seat at Barrackpore.

For those who may happen to be unacquainted with the internal economy of our Government, we would mention that though the 69th Section of the last Charter Act allows the Governor General to appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as often as the exigencies of the public service require it, it has been usual for his Lordship when at the Presidency to exercise the office of Governor himself, and that a separate Governor has in no instance been appointed, except when the Governor General has quitted Calcutta for another Presidency. Lord Ellenborough has broken through this rule, and appointed the administration of Bengal from the office of Governor General, and appointed Mr. Bird to preside over it. We believe it will be generally felt that the present measure is one of

the wisest his Lordship has adopted, not merely in reference to the individual on whom his choice has fallen, but to the general interests of the community.

Bengal includes, according to the most authentic accounts, thirty seven millions and a half of people, a larger population than that of France. The revenues of the Presidency are greater than those of Spain and Portugal united. It will be at once perceived that the management of a country so populous and so wealthy, ought to be entrusted to a separate administration, and should not be united with another office, the duties of which are as great as a single individual can get through. But we need not travel to Europe to illustrate the propriety of the present measure. The most satisfactory proof of its wisdom will be found in India itself, by a reference to Madras and Bombay. Madras is said to contain a population of thirteen millions and a half; Bombay, of six millions and a half; in all, twenty millions. The Presidency of the Lower Provinces comprises a population of nearly double that number. The revenues of Bengal, in the four articles of land tax, opium, salt and customs, are fifty per cent more than the united revenues of the two minor—rather sister—Presidencies. Each of these Presidencies however enjoys a separate Governor and a separate Council, exonerated from all political responsibility, with little else to attend to beyond the internal administration of the country. If two Governors and two Councils are found necessary for the administration of those Presidencies, how much more necessary is it for the Presidency of Bengal to possess at least a distinct administration, instead of being mixed up with the general government of the empire, and placed under the immediate control of the Governor General. It is impossible for him to do justice to the general interests of the country, and to the particular interests of this province. It is physically impossible for one man to manage the vast relations of an Empire as extensive as that of Rome, and at the same time to find sufficient leisure for the various questions connected with the Civil and Criminal administration, the management of the Land revenue, the Stamps, the Customs, the Post Office, the Alakars, the internal and external Steam establishment and the Education, of the Province of Bengal.

It was one of the most unwise provisions of the last Charter, which invested the Governor General with larger powers than his predecessors had exercised, and gave him a general control over all the Presidencies, and at the same time encumbered him with the internal management of the largest of its provinces. It was unjust equally to the empire at large and to the Lower provinces in particular to impose such incompatible duties on the same individual. It was ridiculous to call on the Governor General of India, in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, to decide on an estimate for the repairs of a catfish, or the appointment of a Sudder Ameen, or the supply of a Thannah with the *Bengalee Government Gazette*, while his attention was required for the more important questions connected with the political relations of the Empire. The framers of that act however inserted a clause by which the Governor General was empowered to correct this anomaly, and to appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal, when the exigencies of the public service required it, and Lord Ellenborough has had the wisdom and courage to avail himself of

the permission. The *Hurshur* enquires, where is the exigency? Look around, east, west, north and south, survey the province of Bengal from Buxar to Bandoway and from Sadiya to Chota Nagpore, count its population, and estimate its revenue, and then say whether the diversified, and weighty interests of such a province do not demand a distinct administration. The exigency has always existed; it has often been acknowledged, and it is now made the groundwork of a new and salutary provision. Through this extensive and populous region it is necessary not only to check the growth of abuses, to ensure the punctual and honest discharge of duties; but to provide for a progressive improvement in every branch of the administration; and the social and moral elevation of its inhabitants. Is it possible for the Governor General with his imperial responsibilities to devote that attention to a single province which shall secure these results?

The present measure shows that experience is not lost on Lord Ellenborough. Had Mr. Bird been distracted with other cares while engaged in the Government of Bengal, he would have had little leisure to digest those measures of improvement which have rendered his administration so beneficial. But Lord Ellenborough took charge of the Empire, while he left Bengal to Mr. Bird, and the result has been such as to point out the wisdom of the arrangement and to recommend its being prolonged. Who will venture to say that it would have been wiser in Lord Ellenborough to have consigned Mr. Bird to the comparative inactivity of the Council Chamber, and encumbered himself with all the details of the public administration in this single province? So far therefore from considering the appointment of a separate Governor unnecessary, we are rather inclined to hope that the arrangement will be made perpetual, and that the province will never again be left without a distinct and independent Government.

THE UNION BANK.—The Half yearly meeting of the Union Bank was held on Saturday last, the 15th. Instant. It was a stormy and protracted meeting, and left the main points for which it had been made special, to be discussed on a subsequent day. A statement of the accounts was laid before the Shareholders, from which it appeared that its total assets amounted to Rs. 1,48,77,344; and its liabilities, including the Capital stock, to 1,42,85,542 Rs. leaving an apparent surplus or profit of 6,91,801 Rs., on which it was resolved to declare a dividend of Eight Per Cent.

In the course of the discussions Mr. Clark alluded to the singular circumstance, that while the Bank had been subject to an actual loss of only three or four lakhs of Rupees by recent failures, its stock should have fallen thirty per cent. But the mystery is easily explained. The Bank is mixed up with so many transactions of a doubtful and dangerous character, from which it can scarcely be extricated without loss, except by a miracle, that the public look at the future with a feeling of dread; and are anxious to avoid being involved in indefinite obligations. Neither has the management of the Bank been such as to secure public confidence; and the determination to maintain the system which has worked well for the few, and ill for the many, has served to perpetuate mistrust. The direction of its affairs has been monopolized by a few Agency Houses in Calcutta, who seem to have had a kind of "standing" seat in the Direction, one

member of the firm going out by rotation and another member taking his place. Every effort to break up this system, by which "An Amurrah an Amurrah succeeds," has been defeated. Under this close borough system, the funds of the Bank have been diverted from banking transactions, and devoted to the assistance of agricultural speculations; to that same species of speculation which drove the great Houses into the Insolvent Court, and reduced thousands to beggary. Of its capital of a hundred lakhs, sixty-three lakhs are thus scattered over the country, with little other security, except the favour of the seasons. Is it any wonder that the public should feel little confidence in such a concern? It is generally understood that the advances thus made, have been confined to six, seven or eight houses; and that the great bulk of the capital has been absorbed in advances to these firms. It is true that this system of advances has been effectually checked, partly from the strong expression of public feeling on the subject, which these discussions have elicited, and partly from the circumstance of the Bank's having no more money to lend; but "confidence is a plant of slow growth," and where it has been so seriously impaired, it will require a long period of good management to restore it.

Mr. Clarke has endeavored to limit the advances for the management of factories to a given sum; but any positive limitation may do more harm than good. Factories become valueless unless they are worked, and the suspension of all assistance may lead to a large sacrifice of capital. What appears to be wanted is the recognition of the sound principle that advances on agricultural enterprises are no part of the legitimate business of the Union Bank. This must be supported by the firmest determination to get out of the scrape as rapidly as possible, and never to get into it again. Mr. Turton's resolutions go far to destroy the pernicious system which has so deeply affected the character and prospects of the Bank; but they do not go quite deep enough. The system must be entirely extirpated; there must not be a single fibre of the root left for future vegetation. If any opening be allowed for such advances, there is reason to fear that, even under the most stringent restriction, it will be enlarged and improved. If any exception whatever be allowed, it will become the rule. As soon as the Bank has collected all the funds which are now in jeopardy in factories and mills, let its exertions be strictly confined to Banking transactions in Calcutta. If it has not sufficient employment for all its capital, let the idle portion of it be restored to the proprietors, to do what they will with it. It is true the Bank will thus shrink into narrower dimensions than it has hitherto occupied. It will no longer be the rival of the Chartered Bank; it will no longer be able to keep shoulder to shoulder with it in the matter of dividends; but it will become a much more useful establishment; and whatever it loses in dignity will be gained in safety. Those who are partial to agricultural enterprises, and think sugar and indigo and silk speculations safe and profitable, may then form a new association and establish an Agricultural Bank, and lend away their money to their heart's content.

Of the two propositions which are to be considered next Saturday, the one is that the Bank be empowered to buy its own shares, of course with the greatest discretion. Now the Bank consists of the proprietors; and if the proposal be carried, one portion of the proprietors will pur-

close up, at par, the shares of other proprietors. It is reported that few of the shareholders of the Bank are anxious to buy any more shares, and that many would be happy to be relieved from those they already possess. By the proposed rule, the Directors would be empowered to do that on behalf of the proprietors which the proprietors would by no means consider it advisable to do themselves. The proprietors would in fact be doing that federally, which they would consider it unwise to do individually.—The other proposal refers to the proxies of absent members, which if carried, would throw a larger and more exclusive power into the hands of certain individuals and firms. Considering that their influence is already too great, and of very doubtful utility, nothing would be so likely to annihilate public confidence, as this injudicious increase of it.—But the June Mail is this month in, and there must be a truce with all parish business.

We have been obliged to omit the statement of the Bank accounts to make room for English news. As it is an important record, we shall give it a place next week. The letter from *A. Calcutta Agent*, we cannot venture to publish. A keen lawyer would find little difficulty in extracting from it the materials for a prosecution.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The last arrival from China brings intelligence that the Sandwich Islands have been provisionally ceded by His Majesty Ka-meha-meha the III., to Queen Victoria, and that the British flag has been hoisted on that group of Islands. Lord George Paulet, arrived at Honolulu in Her Majesty's Ship *Corymbus*, on the 11th February last, and demanded a personal interview with the King. The King was absent at the time, but returned on the 17th, and declined the interview. Lord George Paulet then sent him a copy of his demands, with an intimation that if they were not complied with by 4 p. m. the next day, he should immediately take coercive steps to obtain redress for his countrymen; that is to say, blow the towns to pieces. The next morning the King of the Sandwich Islands replied to his Lordship that he had "commissioned Sir George Simpson and William Richards as our ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, with full powers to settle these difficulties and to assure her Majesty the Queen of our uninterrupted affection, and to confer with her Ministers as to the best means of cementing the harmony between us." But, said the king, in the mean time we will comply with your demands. The dispute appeared thus to have been amicably settled, and it was agreed that the Queen's representative should be received with due pomp, by an exchange of salutes. Here the correspondence we have received breaks off rather abruptly. On Saturday, the 25th of February, King Ka-meha-meha, "in consequence of the difficulties in which he found himself involved, and the impossibility of complying with the demands in the manner in which they were made," made a cession of the sovereignty of the Islands, the "life of his land," as he expressed it, to the British Crown; and Lord Paulet, in announcing this provisional cession ordered that the British flag should be hoisted on all the islands of the group, and that the Sandwichers should enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects.

It is difficult to suppose that Lord George Paulet could have made so peremptory a demand, without the fullest instruction from his

masters in England, as to the course he was to pursue, if it was refused. The peremptory character of his communication seems clearly to be connected with a design upon the independence of the Islands. Either, therefore, Her Majesty's Ministers were aware at the time of his departure that the French intended to occupy the Tahitian group, and determined to anticipate them in reference to the Sandwich Islands, or there was a secret understanding between the two Courts that the two groups should be respectively occupied by them. This transaction seems to furnish us with a clue to that feeling of complacency which Sir Robert Peel exhibited, when the French aggression at Tahiti was mooted in the House. He knew well that a British man of war was at that very time on its way to the Pacific on a similar errand, and that a much more important group of Islands was about to become the property of the British Crown, by means equally objectionable. Between the two transactions there is no other difference than the superior value of the prize which we have obtained. In both instances the demand appears to have been made with a view to the result which has happened. In the case of Tahiti, the cession was said to be voluntary; in that of the Sandwich Islands it is called *provisional*; but the dictates of national ambition will not be long in making it absolute. If we do not denounce this measure with the same vigor with which we denounced the French acquisition, it is only from the fear of repetition; and we beg the reader at once to do us the favour of transferring to this transaction all the reprobation which he will find in our article on Tahiti.

The English, who understand the management of colonial possessions, will probably govern their new islands with more consideration and wisdom than the French are likely to exhibit, and the islanders may probably be more happy under Victoria than they were under Ka-meha-meha the III. or his predecessors, but this will not wash out the original sin of the acquisition. As it regards the result on Missionary operations, it is difficult to speak with any degree of confidence. In this very episcopal age, one of the first measures of the British Government will probably be to send a Bishop to the Sandwich Islands. Now if the assertion of our Puseyite friend, *Doctersweil*, be correct, that Episcopal clergyman are bound by their ordination vows, utterly to root out and drive away dissent, we fear the Dissenting ministers who have laboured with such zeal and success for the conversion of the Pagan inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands will not fare much better under an Anglican Bishop, than the Missionaries in Tahiti are likely to do under a Catholic Prelate.

The intelligence will probably be received in England with no intense feeling of indignation. The acquisition of territory,—the unavoidable expansion of the Empire,—has always appeared rather a venial crime in the opinion of the English nation. In the case of India, where this principle of expansion has had the freest scope, it has been invariably rebuked with gentleness, and rewarded with munificence. A few patriots, who have ambition, may make some fuss about this matter in Parliament, and there may be some very eloquent speeches delivered on the occasion; but, on the whole, the great advantage of the position we are thus enabled to occupy, which will be made patent by the rage of the French and the envy of the Americans, will contribute to reconcile our magnanimous countrymen to the calamity. The occupation of these Islands by England will

moreover prove the salvation of Lord Ellenborough's Scinde Policy. Every argument which the Ministry employ to defend the acquisition of Honolulu, will tell with ten fold strength in favour of that policy, which, after far greater provocations, has secured to the British Crown a much more valuable possession at the estuary of the Indus.

Since these remarks were written, we have received the *London Mail*. The intelligence we have alluded to had then reached Europe; and the French press had been thrown into a paroxysm of fury. The "Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary" whom His Majesty Ka-meha-meha the III. had sent to Queen Victoria to settle these differences, were at the Court of King Louis Philip, which looks somewhat suspicious. Of one of the Envoys, Sir George Simpson, we hear nothing, but William Richards the other Minister, is said to be accompanied with one Timoteo Hallilo, and they are described as Envoys to the French Court. On hearing of the cession, they protested; "with infinite promptitude," in the Paris papers of Friday the 2d June, against this wanton aggression of England, and threatened her with the consequences. We may therefore expect the next mail to announce the confirmation of the cession.

MR. BLUNDELL.—The *Star* thinks we have misused the matter of Mr. Blundell's suppression, and that we might have spoken with more decision. The "expriences which can scarcely be distinguished from injuries," our contemporary considers to be absolute and undisputed injustice. We are anxious to set ourselves right with him, and would therefore explain that in the first instance of suppression, not the slightest delinquency was for a moment imputed to Mr. Blundell. The correspondence which passed on the occasion, distinctly shows that the Governor General took advantage of his having applied for furlough in the previous year, to put him on the shelf, and provide for Major Broadfoot. No man will begrudge the Engineer of Jellalabad, the reward of the Commissioner-ship. He has nobly earned his promotion, and we are confident that when sufficiently "warm in harness," he will go on smoothly and rapidly, and make the little settlement a great one. At the same time we cannot but lament that a new and pernicious precedent has been created in order to provide for his elevation, at the expense of Mr. Blundell. Major Broadfoot was justly rewarded. Mr. Blundell was unjustly turned out. But neither the nature nor the object of the transaction could be mistaken.

It is not so with the second suppression. Mr. Blundell's post was not required for Col. Butterworth; and he has not been deposed at Penang on the same ground on which he was deposed at Moulemein. That there exists a strong under-current of prejudice against him, is but too apparent. It is just possible that it may have a just foundation; but it is equally probable that the fault may lie with those who cherish the prejudice. His removal is manifestly a penal measure. His guilt must have been contracted at Moulemein, for he had not time to commit any political sins at Penang before he was removed from his Government. If those delinquencies, which could be expiated only by the extreme penalty of dismissal, were known at the time when he was appointed to a post of such high responsibility, Government cannot be excused from a dereliction of duty towards the people of the Straits in placing them under one so unfit to

govern them. If his transgressions were discovered after his departure, Government appears to have acted unjustly to him, by inflicting punishment before he could be heard in his defence. But in our present ignorance of the circumstances of this case we did not feel ourselves at liberty to speak with the same boldness as in the previous case. It is true that his friends have been unable to discover any other cause for the wrath of Government except the energetic measures he adopted to resist Burmese encroachments. But to suppose that a strong government like this, which has humbled the Dragon throne on the east, and punished obstinacy in Scinde by the forfeiture of a kingdom, should pursue a public servant after he had joined a new appointment, for having shown something of the same vigor in a subordinate post, appears incredible. We confess that the conduct as well as the motives of the Supreme Government on this occasion, are inscrutable. But we have so frequently erred in our estimate of the measures of Government, and have so often seen cause to withdraw the charge of caprice and injuries after it had been made, that we are anxious to guard against a hasty and erroneous judgment.

OBSEVATIONS ON THE JOURNALS RELATIVE TO THE DISASTERS IN AFGHANISTAN.—Our last review of the Journals of Lady Sale and Lieut. Eyre and Melville on the Cabul tragedy made so large a demand on our space, and on the reader's patience, that we were constrained to postpone our concluding observations to the present week.

These publications, while they afford so valuable materials for the history of that disastrous campaign, have by no means exhausted the subject. We have yet a number of circumstances to learn before we are enabled to form a correct opinion of those remarkable events. The journals of Lieut. Melville and Eyre were drawn up, as we learn, at Buddabad, from reminiscences of the campaign, then fresh in the memory. Lady Sale's original notes were brushed up and completed in the same retirement, with the aid of hints from the other prisoners. But there are other documents of equal, and possibly of superior, value, which we hope will not be refused to the public. There is reason to believe that Lady Sale was mistaken in supposing that every original record of these events perished in the fatal retreat, except her own. Lady Macnaghten's trunks, which contained a collection of important documents, accompanied her when she placed herself under Akbar Khan's protection. They were not taken from her, and they will afford her deceased husband's relatives at home ample materials for vindicating his character. Sir W. Macnaghten's own official despatch to Government, containing a narrative of these events, to which he made the last addition only a few hours before he fell a victim to the Sirdar's treachery, is safely lodged in the public archives. Two others of the prisoners are known to have kept journals of occurrences, and brought them in safely to India. From these various sources of information we are sure, sooner or later, to be put in possession of the truth; and the history of that period will eventually be as clearly known, as that of any other period.

For this desideratum, however, we must be content to wait. A complete and faithful review of the campaign would exhibit such a series of unparalleled errors, and be fatal to the reputation of so many, both living and dead, that we can scarcely expect to find the requisite ability united

in the same person with the necessary independence of position. It must be written by a soldier; but if he ventured to give us the whole truth, he must relinquish his profession. The army would become too hot for him. If Lady Sale's occasional references to the individuals whose conduct compromised the safety of the army, has brought her into much odium, it is easy to imagine what a storm of vengeance would pursue the writer who should dare to unfold the mysteries of inactivity which marked the campaign. All that we can expect therefore at present is the publication of memoirs and narratives, in which discretion shall be the prevailing feature. Then, after twenty or twenty-five years have elapsed, and these events have become the property of history, and nothing is to be apprehended from personal animosity, we may look for a bold and impartial history. This must embrace the origin of the insurrection, as exhibited in the records of Government; the course of mismanagement by which it was rendered so fatal; as well as the impression which it produced on the minds of the ruling authorities in India, and the activity or lukewarmness of the efforts made by them to meet the crisis. It must be written with the assistance of the official and private correspondence of the time, and of the public records which are now hermetically sealed; it must be composed in a faithful, impartial, and fearless spirit, and it must deal with the public characters whose conduct it may have occasion to expose, as if they had lived and acted in the days of Cicero and Cæsar.—Among other advantages it will afford another proof how little any contemporary estimate of men and measures is to be depended on.

The events which occurred at Cabul in the winter of 1841, will be found of sufficient interest to justify the labours of the ablest historian. They yield in interest to no events in the History of British India. They arose out of the first effort to check the progress of Russian ambition in the East, which all men had foreseen must, sooner or later, lead to a collision, either in Central Asia, or in Europe, or perhaps in both quarters of the globe. Every previous war in Asia had been intended to baffle local ambition, or to overcome local aggression. In this instance the object was for the first time to arrest the advance of a European power, by occupying Afghanistan, instead of by kindling a war in Europe. The magnitude of the object, which was to establish a paramount influence in Central Asia, in order to shut out our European rival, imparts an unusual importance to the history of the enterprise. The success which at first attended it, in the hold we acquired on Herat and in the liberation of the Russian slaves at the *Ultimate* *Tash* of Khiva, at the bidding of the Governor General, combined with the subsequent subversion of the system we had built up, the expulsion of our envoy from Herat, and the revolt of the ghanistan, give an interest to these transactions which is attached to no other events in our local History, since the battle of Plassey first made us a political power in India. If any thing there was wanting to add to the deep interest of these scenes, it will be found in the entire destruction of a noble army. There is no parallel of such a disaster, not merely in our Indian annals, but in those of Great Britain. Never since we became a nation, and took part in transactions beyond the limits of our own island, has so overwhelming a calamity befallen us;—and seldom has there been exhibited by our public functionaries, such a series of indiscretions, and such apathy, indecision and neglect in affording the means of rescue to a beleaguered army. It is on this latter subject, that the labours of the faithful historian will be most dangerous and invidious. In detailing the errors at Cabul which led to the destruction of the army he will be called to deal,—except in one instance—with the reputation of the dead. In treating of the impression created by this unexpected and appalling crisis, on the minds of those who were at the head of affairs in India, and of the hesitation with which succour was despatched, he will have to touch on matters which affect the credit of the living. It is on this ground that we despair of an impartial History in our own times.

The journals now given to the public appear to confirm the suspicion that the complete annihilation of the army is to be traced in some measure to the neglect of the public authorities in India. Knowing as we now do, the state of parties at Cabul, the disposition of the people, the position of our armies from day to day after the retreat had commenced, and the comparative ease with which the troops were enabled to hold out in their encampments for more than two months after their commissariat stores were destroyed, there is a strong probability that if vigorous measures had been pursued in India to push on reinforcements, more than half the army might have been saved in the retreat, even if the necessity of a retreat had not been altogether obviated. The courage of the Afghans, and the boldness of their chiefs arose, for the most part, from our own deficiencies. It was not till three days after the outbreak had commenced, nor till it was discovered that there was no spirit left in the antagonists, that the chiefs who had been favourable to our interests, abandoned our party and joined the enemy. It was the total absence of any appearance of succour from India which gave confidence to Akbar Khan and his associates. Had there been two well equipped regiments at Gushanik in the beginning of January, the precursors of a relieving army, the aspect of affairs at the Capital and the tops of the leaders, would have been entirely changed; and if retreat had become unavoidable, it would not have been attended with those tragical results we have now to deplore. The certainty of co-operation from a body of fresh troops, burning with ardour to vindicate the national character, would have sustained the spirits of our men who had given themselves up to despair, and on the other hand cooled down the ferocity of the Afghans. We believe there is scarcely an individual among the liberated officers who does not believe that the arrival at Jellahabad, at that crisis, of the four regiments which were sent on, would have proved the salvation of the army. Every thing was favourable for such a consummation. The troops had been already assembled on the banks of the Suleiga, to relieve the returning brigade, and they were ready to move; the Commander-in-Chief was himself in the Western Provinces, and might have been at Ferozpoor in a week to superintend the despatch of succours. The Khyber was not closed, as it was after our sun had set at Cabul. By such extraordinary exertions as the emergency demanded, those four Regiments might have reached Jellahabad by the 1st of January. There were difficulties in the way no doubt, but they were not insuperable; there was no impossibility in the case. But days were wasted when hours were invaluable. To secure this object it was only necessary that the same energy should have been displayed,

which was exhibited by the Head of the army in England during the last year, when an insurrection broke out in the manufacturing counties. As soon as the first intelligence of this disturbance reached the Horse Guards, there was no repose till an overwhelming force had been poured into the district. Troops made their appearance on the scene as if they had been brought by the power of magic. A large body was marshalled on the spot, ready for action, before it was supposed that any notice of the emergency could have reached the Ministry; and the insurrection was strangled in its cradle. If the same spirit had been manifested here, we should not now have to lament the direct calamity which ever befel our arms. On the other hand, if the same spirit of insubordination and comparative indifference which retarded the departure of the troops, and sent them at length without sufficient equipment, had been exhibited in England on that occasion, the insurrection would in all probability have gained strength till it was matured into a servile war, and had involved our manufacturing interests in ruin.

VIVA VOCE COMPLAINTS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Montzou, who has just been appointed to the Magistracy in Calcutta, received, it was said, to exclude all written petitions, and to constrain those who sought redress to prefer their complaints before him by word of mouth. This innovation appeared to us preposterous, and we ventured to express our disapprobation of it. We subsequently learned that the new rule was not to be compulsory, the editors having simply been informed that a written petition was not necessary, as a verbal complaint would be received, if they preferred it. This entirely alters the character of the measure, and obviates the objection which appeared to us against it. When the mode of complaint is thus left optional with the aggrieved party, the innovation appears worthy of commendation, in as much as it will afford an opportunity of ascertaining how far this plan is calculated to promote the ends of justice, and this will be manifested by the preference which it may receive from the natives. We think that the habits of the country, and the feelings of the people would be a bar to its general adoption, except in cases in which the Magistrate was so thoroughly acquainted with the language, as at once to win the confidence of the parties. Where a man is compelled to appear in person before a Magistrate and state his case, obstacles will inevitably be thrown, by interested officials, in the way of his approach, and he will consider it necessary to buy access to the Huzoor. The obstacles would be greater in the country than in towns, where the natives have acquired considerable boldness; but the difficulty would more or less be supposed to exist. When the complaint has to be translated to the Magistrate by an interpreter, the disaffected suitor will always attribute his defeat to the ignorance or venality of the interpreter, and the character of the Court will be in some measure involved in odium. If his plaint must be presented to the bench in a foreign language, it is more politic to allow him to choose his own translator, than to constrain him to depend on the official interpreter. Some men will feel themselves so *dumb-founded*, when brought in person before the Magistrate, as to be unable to do justice to their own case. These and other considerations led us to question the propriety of forcing the new practice on a people always indisposed to innovation; but as we

before stated, every objection is removed which it is left optional with suitors to appear either with a written petition or a verbal complaint.

We fear we fall into a grievous error last week in confounding Mr. J. B. Norton of the Madras bar, with Mr. George Norton, the Advocate General. It appears to be the former gentleman who is opposed to the appointment of the new Registrar, and the latter who is prepared to defend it.

We have been constrained to omit all communications, in order to make room for the contents of the June Mail. We trust our correspondents will excuse the non appearance of their letters and notices, on the ground of unavoidable necessity.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

— Yesterday evening's Government Gazette announces, that Major General Simpson, of Her Majesty's 59th Foot, has been placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Napier for employment in Scinde. Capt. Baker, of Engineers, at present Superintendent of the Delhi Canal, has also been sent to Scinde, to be employed in the survey and superintendence of the water courses, canals, and forests of the country. The fertility of a considerable portion of the newly acquired territory depends upon keeping up the canals; and there can be little doubt that the disafforesting of the forests, would not only contribute to the comfort of the people, but to the salubrity of the country.

— The constitution of the several Stads has been remodelled. They will in future constitute one general department, remaining as usual under the control of the Military Board. The department will consist of two divisions, that of the North Western, and that of the Central Provinces. The salaries will be thus arranged: 3 Superintendents at 1000 Rs. a month, 3 First Class Assistants at 400, 3 Second Class, at 300 and 3 Sub-Assistants, at 200 Rs. Lieut. Col. Gwatkin takes the superintendence of one division, and Capt. Moyle Sherris of the other.

— An assault was made some time since attended with loss of life, by men of the 30th Regiment N. I. on the gun lacours and drivers attached to No. 14 light field battery. A Court of Enquiry was held on the subject, the result of which having been laid before the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency stated in General Orders that such an outrage could not have been committed without the knowledge and connivance of the Native Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers, some of whom endeavoured to screen the guilty. As a punishment for this offence, it is ordered that no furloughs shall be granted to the corps this year, and that all promotion in it shall be suspended for a twelvemonth.

— The *Bombay Times* states, that H. M. S. the *Endymion*, which was under orders to proceed to England immediately after the arrival of the mail, has been detained; and it is reported that she returns to take home the Governor General. This is the second vessel which the papers have destined to convey His Lordship to England.

— The *Bombay* has reached the port of the same name from Plymouth, in *Eighty days*, which is considered one of the most remarkable passages on record.

— The *Explications* of this morning makes some reference to the Roman Catholic organ in England, the *Field*, which, under its present Editor has been remarkable for the violence of its hostility to Protestantism. "For our parts," says the Editor of the *Field*, "these poor Papisties who stand shivering at St. Peter's threshold, spending all their ingenuity and dexterity of their minds to the drawing of

mobile distinctions and to discovering how much of Catholicism they can (they think) safely believe, or how much they can safely avow, without trenching on their thirty-nine articles,—we say these poor people who live in daily sight and contemplation of the most glorious and necessary truths, and no less in the daily neglect of them, these are the people for whom we tremble, and for whose future state we fear and stand aghast." Who would have thought that such sentiments could flow from a man formerly a Quaker; from one who made so strenuous an effort some time past to introduce the warmth of evangelical feeling into that body? He has now turned Papist; and in, we are told, the *Editor of the Tablet*.

— There is a vessel from China of the 20th of May, which announces the arrival of some Mandarins at Hong Kong where they were received with much distinction, and witnessed the imposing ceremony of conferring the highest order of the Bath on Sir W. Parker.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

— It is stated that Lord Elginborough, after having viewed the barracks at Bikanpore, which are among the finest in India, but have been abandoned because of their unsalubrity, expressed a wish again to place a European corps there. The *Explications* is doing all in his power to dissuade his Lordship from such a course. It appears that the expense of these barracks was ascertained some time ago from the office of the Military Board, and the Accountant General, to have been nearly seventeen millions sterling; but on looking into the account we find that sixteen millions of this sum consists of compound interest on the outlay for 77 years; rather an odd mode of computing the cost of a building. At this rate Westminster Hall must have cost a sum which figures cannot comprise. It is stated moreover that the barracks cost 36 lakhs in the year 1787, which is impossible. The battle of Plassey was fought on the 21st of June of that year, and certainly the barracks were not finished in six months after.

— The Governor General proceeded to Calcutta yesterday, and landed in a private manner, accompanied only by his own staff. His Lordship refused to allow the troops to be drawn out either at Barrackpore or at Calcutta, from a consideration for their comfort.

— The *Bengal Spectator* has taken us to task for having ranked the Hare Testimonial among the city bibles. He informs us that 10,487 Rs. were subscribed, of which a little more than half has been allotted; and that every exertion is making to collect the balance. In this the Committee are likely to meet with indifferent success. The money already realised is safely lodged with the Union Bank in Government Securities. Enquiries have also been instituted in England whether a full sized marble or bronzed statue can be obtained for such a sum. We are happy to have elicited the information, and to communicate it with much pleasure to our readers.

— The *Harcourt* states, that since that very singular decision in the case of Boyd and Co. versus Fiddington, there have been upwards of 17 suits non-suited in the Court of the 24-Pargannahs. In our copy of the paper, there is apparently a figure to the right of the 17 invisible. It is more likely to be 170 than 17 suits. The defendants after being served with a summons, absconded into Calcutta. We would earnestly recommend to the Deputy Governor to abolish all the Civil Courts in the 24-Pargannahs, as a useless charge on the public treasury. According to the last dictum of the Sudder Court, if a defendant on being summoned, crosses the boundary and gets within the Ditch, which he must be an infinite as not to do)—the case falls to the ground. The Court will soon be as good as a loss for plaintiffs as now it is for defendants.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Raja Dityan Sing, the powerful Mayor of the palace in the Punjab, has regularly quarrelled with Shere Sing and has retreated to the mountain fastnesses of his own

domains in Jumboo, and that the Maha Raja has sent General Ventura to bring him to reason with fourteen Regiments of Infantry, two of cavalry and a brigade of guns. The Minister however has an equally powerful army of his own; and also the superior advantage of a difficult and almost inaccessible country. If discord once gains admittance into the Punjab, its independence is gone, whoever be Governor General.

— All apprehension regarding the Amer Sher Mahomed is at an end. Being summoned in on all sides by the calls of Sir Charles Napier, he fled the weakest of his opponents, and came down upon Capt. Jacob of the Scinde Regular Horse, with about 4000 men, and three guns. His whole army fled on receiving a few shots from our artillery. The Amer himself has escaped in the direction of the desert, with ten or twelve followers. The upholders of the Belooches appear to be completely broken; and unless we lose the country by our own folly, we are not likely to lose it by the energy or valor of the enemy.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

— The *London Times* gives us reason to hope that the *Jess Mail* may be soon discontinued. It was expected at Bombay on the 9th of 7th. The roads are now heavy, and the regular mail has of late frequently been twelve days on the route. We can scarcely therefore expect the Express to make the journey under ten days.

— Sir Charles Napier in his despatches to Government of the 19th June stated that a sudden change of the weather to extraordinary heat just after the troops marched from Hyderabad, had proved fatal to many of the Europeans, who were struck down by the heat and died within a few hours. He had then lost in the field, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, and 30 Rank and File. In the act of Hyderabad, there had at the same time been carried off by the same cause, 3 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, and 14 Rank and File. In all 50 individuals.

— A Decree has been obtained in the Delhi Court against the eldest son of the King, and an order was issued to seize all his property which was found beyond the Palace. The decree was not sooner known than he took steps to remove his property beyond his reach, and to place it in safety within the precincts of that sanctuary.

— The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that leave has been refused to Mr. George Thompson, by the British authorities at Delhi, to enter the palace and see the King!! This is an act of such superstitious folly that we suspect our Western contemporary must have been misinformed.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

— The *Bengal Spectator* again adverts to the circumstance that eight years have passed since a fund was raised for a testimonial in honor of the late Rameswar Roy, and a Committee appointed to carry the design into execution; and that nothing has since been heard of the matter. The Editor a twelvemonth ago called on the Committee to inform the public of the steps which they had adopted in furtherance of the design. But the Committee still continues in a state of "profound somnolency," and the public is yet kept in a state of "diminished darkness."

— All the accounts from the Western Provinces mention the fall of opium showers of rain, by which the enormous loss has been allayed, and the hopes of the husbandmen revived. In the lower Provinces, so dry a season has not been known for many years. Up to the present day, the 18th of July, there has scarcely been one heavy shower. We have had just rain enough to encourage the flowers, but not enough to irrigate the rice crops, which must suffer severely, unless there is a much more plentiful supply.

— The *Bombay* papers, on the authority of letters from Hyderabad, describe the mode in which General Napier humbled in the "test of the Adversary" Sher Mahomed, and obliged him to take to the desert with only a dozen followers. Col. Roberts was ordered to advance from the

South; Sir Charles himself moved up from the North, while Capt. Jacob with the Scinde Irregular Horse advanced against him from the East. The Amer, then encompassed, made an attack on the weakest of his opponents, and advanced against Capt. Jacob, the first few shots from whose guns, dispersed his force. There was a report at Hyderabad that he had been taken, but it wants confirmation. Upper Scinde is said to be in a state of tranquillity and the dawks between Hyderabad and Shooj have been re-established.

— The *Memoirs* which left Bombay with 290 copies for the Mauritius, has returned with six of them whom the Governor would not allow to remain, because they did not answer to the descriptions given of them in the certificate. These men had taken the certificate granted to others. The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* says, that 100 were returned to Madras on the same ground, the substitution of one only for another who had made himself scarce on the day of embarkation. The punishment was inflicted on this fraud is likely to produce an official cure.

— The Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum. Business does not appear to be altogether so profitable there as in Calcutta where the chartered Bank has just declared a dividend of double that amount.

— The *London Mail* of the 6th of June reached Calcutta yesterday evening. We have given *Calcutta extracts* from it below.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

	Rs.	As.
Lieut. T. H. Sale, .. . to Oct. 1847, 10	10	0
Messrs. Blunt and Co., .. to Dec. 1847, 10	10	0
Messrs. Blunt and Co., .. to Dec. 1847, 10	10	0
Barboe Gooroochurn Sen, .. to May, 1848, 20	20	0
T. J. Hogue, Esq., .. to May, 1848, 20	20	0
Col. W. Campbell, .. to May, 1848, 10	10	0
Capt. G. H. Halden, .. to June, 1848, 24	24	0
The Secretary of the Artillery		
Messrs. Knapton, .. ditto, 20	20	0
Robert Stambrook Pundit, .. to Dec. 1847, 20	20	0
B. N. Coombes, Esq., .. ditto, 10	10	0
J. Maury, Esq., .. to June, 1848, 20	20	0
J. Goulcher, Esq., .. to June, 1848, 20	20	0
Capt. M. W. Fraser, .. to June, 1848, 20	20	0
W. Mearns, Esq., .. to Dec. 1847, 20	20	0
From some one whose letter dated Calcutta, 19th July, has no signature, .. . 10	10	0

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans begs to acknowledge the following sums for the Benevolent Institution Calcutta:—

	Rs.	As.
J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq., .. . 10	10	0
C. H. Cameron, Esq., .. . 20	20	0
Major J. W. J. Oakey, .. . 10	10	0
Major W. M. N. Sturt, .. . 10	10	0
W. Dunlop, Esq., .. . 10	10	0
Col. Forester, (of a year's Sub.), .. 25	25	0
H. Giblin Esq., .. . 10	10	0
Capt. A. Wilson, .. . 10	10	0
J. Wallace, Esq., .. . 13	13	0
J. W. Bennett, Esq., .. . 5	5	0
Thomas Steers, Esq., .. . 5	5	0
J. H. L. Hoff, Esq., .. . 25	25	0
A. Friend; J. B. No. 497, .. . 10	10	0
J. Holmes, Esq., .. . 10	10	0

W. W. EVANS, Secretary.

18th July, 1848.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The affairs of India have during the past month been very noisily discussed, either by the public press or in parliament; a foreboding which is solely attributable to apprehensions raised by a report, said to have reached Bombay two hours before the departure of the April mail, to the effect that another action had been fought near Hyderabad, in which Sir C. Napier had fallen. As soon as this matter is set at rest by the receipt of official advice, there is every reason to believe that Lord Ellenborough's policy will be very freely discussed both in and out of parliament. At the same time we must observe, that though the annexation of Scinde to the British territories was at first denounced as a violation of the principles laid down in his lordship's previous proclamation, the abolition of slavery and the beneficial results likely to flow from

an unrestricted navigation of the Indus, have gone far to reconcile public opinion to an act, which, if at all, can only be justified upon such grounds as these.

The present mail will convey intelligence of the accession of Lord Viceroy to the office of those records of the office after but scanty means of judging. There was, however, one measure to which his declining energies were directed; and which we truly trust will not be postponed by his decease. Immediately upon receipt of Sir C. Napier's remembrance, perhaps before, his lordship appears to have concluded some officers of distinction; and he believed that there is no doubt that before his death he had come to the conclusion that it was essentially necessary that, at least, a captain should be added to every regiment in the service of the East India Company. How far Lord Ripon may adopt the views of his predecessor upon this or any other subject, it is impossible to say; but as the Courts of Directors are understood to be in favour of such an augmentation, it will no doubt be granted, if pressed for by the heads of the public service in India.

The financial statement of Mr. Goulburn, which was looked forward to with so much anxiety, shows, after all, a deficiency of at least two millions in the revenue, though the income tax has proved much more productive than was anticipated. But it is perhaps more unsatisfactory still, in so far as it gives no picture of the existing state of things, to which it is impossible to ascertain, to what, with any approximation to accuracy, what the resources of the country can produce. In this respect Sir M. Peel appears to have been lamentably mistaken; for, in 1842, taking a low figure, he estimated that the customs would produce £1,500,000, whereas it has yielded only £970,000;—that the Excise and the produce £1,700,000, yet it has returned only £2,000,000, and so on as respects various other particulars;—showing that the whole revenue under ordinary and extraordinary taxation, has only produced £4,500,000. If to this difference is added the Chinese ransom—£250,000, not calculated upon in 1842, and also £600,000, more duty, we shall have a difference of £1,570,000, upon the year, of course, all this has furnished the Opposition with grounds upon which to assail Ministers; but though Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord Leveson, and the Education classes of the Factories Bill have occasioned them some little trouble, the only serious difficulty they have had to encounter has sprung from the fact that the Government's opponents upon the subject of the Canada Corn Bill. At this at one time assumed a very threatening aspect, a hostility having been aroused, which was only neutralized by the declaration of Sir M. Peel, at a meeting convened at his own residence, that the Government were prepared, if necessary, to go out of office upon the question. The measure is one permitting the introduction of Canada wheat at any shilling, and American wheat ground in Canada at four shillings, per quarter; but the real objection would seem to be the principle of a fixed duty thus recognized. As the two Canadas do not raise wheat sufficient for themselves, there is really little to fear from that quarter; especially as Lord Stanley has shown, that the price in Montreal averages from forty-five to fifty shillings a quarter, to which if we add duty, carriage, freight, &c., to England, we shall have the price several shillings above the present average in this country.

The aspect of affairs in Ireland is one of very alarming importance, the entire country having been roused to state of insurrection upon the question of a Repeal. The Duke of Wellington and Sir M. Peel have, on the part of the Queen's Government, taken the most decided measures upon this question in 1843; and, as a means of maintaining the legislative union *vis à vis* an immense military force has been sent from this country. A National Convention of the Irish people to Cork, and orders have been issued that recruiting shall be recommenced, in order to add sixty men to each regiment of the line, except those serving in the militia.

The Secession from the Church of Scotland, as yet established, has taken place, and is now as complete as could by possibility have been effected, either by the party who is in its possession, or by those who are in its favor. The disruption has taken place, and, be it for good or ill, it is for now, matters have gone too far to admit of reversion; unless a compromise be effected as yet, the separation, in which the two parties are so deeply pledged, that the idea of retraction cannot be entertained. On the one hand the Veto Act has been repealed; the representation of the Synodical system, proposed by the General Assembly, has been rescinded as an un-

of the Society, which at the commencement of the year was valued at 13,000*l.*, is now reduced to 13,000*l.* In the receipts of the year are included 5,005*l.*, 5,005*l.*, of the late Rev. John Hart, and a like sum of 5,000*l.* (5,000*l.* Consols), a magnificent donation by one who wishes to be remembered known as an *Evangelist* (*less than the least*). It is also gratifying to the Committee to report that the receipts of the year include a contribution from the Corporation of the City of London of 500*l.*

"The appropriation of the donation of 6,000*l.* Consols is thus limited by the donor to what I would describe as to a special object; an object, nevertheless, which I have observed has already occupied the attention of several warm friends of the Society, but which has not yet been taken up, it appears, for want of the necessary means; namely, an attempt to make known the knowledge of a Saviour to that vast country, China, to which, apparently, no access is now open to us. This sum, therefore, is not applicable to the maintenance of the Society's existing Missions.

"In pursuance of the course explained in the last Annual Report, the Committee, immediately after the Anniversary Meeting, took measures to reduce the scale of the year's expenditure to 55,000*l.* The arrangements for that purpose embraced the relinquishment of the Society's operations at Malta, Trinidad, and Jamaica, and a reduction of expenditure in some other Missions. It required, however, a considerable interval to carry out these arrangements in the distant Missions. The principal establishment at Malta has been entirely disposed of. In Jamaica, the Mission is now reduced to two missionaries and one catechist; but it was not practicable to effect the reduction of the Mission without involving an expenditure on account of it of the past year of nearly 6,000*l.* In Trinidad, the difficulties have been still greater in effecting a reduction of the Society's establishment. This has arisen partly from the sea being visited at the early part of the year, and partly from the absence at a later period of the Governor, whose co-operation is needed in order to a satisfactory adjustment of the matter. The cost of this Mission, therefore, is little less than in the preceding year.

"In the total of 92,446*l.*, above-mentioned, is also included 1,005*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* for redemption's bills, forming part of the debt at the beginning of the year.

"In those Missions, the operations of which the Committee decided on continuing, they have the fullest reason to believe that the expenditure assigned to them will be strictly adhered to.

"In the year just closed, the various causes which have been specified have carried up the expenditure, as above noticed, to 92,446*l.*

"On analysing the aggregate receipts of the past year, with a view to fix the ratio of expenditure for the ensuing year, it was requisite to deduct the following items, either as not applicable to the general maintenance of the Society, or as not to be anticipated in the next year, or, as in the case of the contributions in the Missions, as applicable to the support of the Missions wherein they are raised, in addition to the sums allowed from home:—

Capital Fund	.. .. .	23,715
Disabled Missionaries' Fund	.. .. .	1,008
Nest's Legacy	.. .. .	5,005
Donation (Consols)	.. .. .	5,005
Negro Education Grant	.. .. .	1,850
City of London Grant	.. .. .	500
Contributions in the Missions	.. .. .	4,786

23,494

"The Committee, moreover, have not felt themselves warranted to calculate on the same amount of benevolence as received in the past year, when contributions were liberally made with the special view of liberating the Society from debt.

"On the best view which the Committee have been able to take of the financial situation of the Society, they have judged it right to adhere to the course pursued last year, and to limit the scale of expenditure for the year, on account of the existing Missions of the Society, to 55,000*l.* The discontinuance of the Malta establishment; the reduction of the Mission in Jamaica to its present limited extent; and the prospect of narrowing the expenditure of the Society in Trinidad, will, it is anticipated, leave at the disposal of the new Committee the means of some enlargement of operations in the existing Missions. The means thus available will, however, fall far short of what is made available to the Committee duly to improve the encouraging opportunities of extending the Society's operations, which are placed within their reach. Indeed, the Committee feel that the circumstances of the Society are such as to demand the persevering prayers and exertions of their friends to sustain the operations to which the Society is already pledged.

"It has been stated above that the donation of 6,000*l.* Consols is limited to China. With such a limitation laid for resuming the operations of the Society in that country, the Committee could no longer decline taking preparatory measures for that purpose.

They have, therefore, determined on engaging the services of two clergymen as missionaries to China, as soon as two individuals of suitable qualifications for this difficult undertaking shall be met with. At present, the General Fund of the Society is insufficient to provide for a Mission to China, even with the aid of the Committee. The Committee, have, therefore, opened a separate fund for the China Mission. They do so on the understanding, however, that it should operate to the diminution of the General Fund, at present inadequate fully to sustain the existing missions. They trust, therefore, that their friends in promoting contributions to the China Mission Fund will use the utmost precaution not to injure the General Fund. The Committee have yielded to the opening of a separate fund for China, from regarding the present undertaking as one of an experimental nature; with a view to ascertain what facilities for missionary operations in China may really be the result of the late peace with that country. Should the Mission be permanently established, the Committee would place it on the General Fund of the Society in the same manner as its other Missions.

"It is stated above, that the amount received on account of the capital fund during the year, was, 3,715*l.* This, in addition to the sum reported last year, makes a total of about 5,000*l.*—an amount wholly inadequate to effect the purposes for which this fund was opened. The proceedings of the past year have afforded an additional illustration of the necessity of a full description of considerable amount. In the course of the year, the Committee have been obliged to borrow to the extent of 19,000*l.*, to meet the inequality between the receipts and expenditure, which constantly occurs during a considerable part of the year. This involved a charge last year of interest of upwards of 700*l.* To this expenditure the Society must be constantly subjected, until a sum of money, constituting a capital fund, would be placed at the disposal of the Committee equal to meet the inequality between expenditure and income above adverted to; and so relieve them from the necessity of borrowing money to meet the current expenditure of the Committee, therefore, earnestly solicit contributions from their friends to this fund."—*Record*.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

On Thursday evening the tenth anniversary meeting of the London Auxiliary to the Foreign Missions, conducted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street. William Hamilton, Esq., took the chair, the Secretary read a report of the operations of the society and the state of the missions abroad during the past year. The establishments in every all in a prosperous condition, and the examinations of the children, educated through the instrumentality of the missionaries, gave great satisfaction to all who saw them. The ladies' newspapers had passed high eulogiums upon the manner in which the schools were conducted. Since the last annual meeting of the Association, additional schools had been opened and had been opened and were in progress, and many of the former count 700 scholars, and upwards daily. Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, Bengal, Madras, and the other places reported upon last year, continued, as regarded the missions of the Scottish Church, in a prosperous state. The income of the London Auxiliary during the past year amounted to 685*l.*, which had been paid to the General Assembly. The report having been adopted, the meeting broke up.—*Fat*.

ENDOWMENT OF ADDITIONAL MISSIONS.

On the Motion for the House resolving itself into Committee on the subject of endowment of additional missions in populous places.

Mr. R. Peel said, in reply to a question from Mr. Hume, that the proposition involved no grant of public money.

The House then went into Committee, and Sir R. Peel stated the progress which had been made to remedy the evils arising from the population pressure in various towns is a greater ratio than the means of providing them with religious instruction. This evil being admitted, the next question was as to the means of applying a remedy, and for these it was the present intention of the Government that ecclesiastical revenues should be applied to the purpose, but if they should hereafter prove to be insufficient, it would be for the Government to propose to the House. The Right Hon. Baronet adverted to the advantages which had resulted from the Ecclesiastical Commission appointed in 1834, and stated, that it was one of the results of the number of such ecclesiastical establishments a revenue of 25,000*l.* was now at their disposal, applicable to the augmentation of small livings.

This sum would in future years be largely reduced from the sum so proposed to be applied to borrow 800,000*l.* from the capital stock of 1,300,000*l.* standing in the names of the Governors of the Queen's Bounty, to be secured on the revenues accruing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He proposed that the loan borrowed should be applied to the purchase of spiritual instruction, to the extent of 30,000*l.* per annum, not the building of churches, but

for the endowment of ministers to aid of local subscriptions. If a minister were endowed in a destitute district, he had no doubt but that the erection of a church by subscription would soon follow as a result of his labours. He believed that the Government should immediately proceed to action, and as he asked for no public money, he hoped the House would unanimously agree to the proposed plan. The Right Hon. Baronet then moved for a resolution upon which to found a Motion for leave to bring in a Bill to carry out the scheme he proposed.

Mr. R. Peel could not give his approbation to the plan, although he believed that the Government by any observations which could have the effect of strengthening the hands of those from whom the Church had nothing to expect. He himself would not forward to the time when the House would be asked for a grant of public money in furtherance of the religious instruction of the people. It was to the endowment of the Church Establishment that the country looked for the means of improving its social condition, and it was to be remembered that the greatest evils of the late instruction prevailed in districts insufficiently provided with pastoral care. He therefore hoped the present plan would prove beneficial though by no means came up to his expectations. Lord Darnley approved of the proposed plan, which he thought would be productive of lasting benefit.

Captain Bernal, in reference to the Puseyite scheme, asked Sir R. Peel whether he believed that the Government of England, as by law established, as it was but right to know what doctrines were to be inculcated by the new ministers.

Mr. Colquhoun denied the present measure as a step in the right direction, which he hoped to see followed up by Parliament hereafter.

Lord J. Russell was not prepared, so far as he understood the plan, to give his unqualified approbation, although it certainly contained the elements of utility. It was not, however, any defect, according to his views, that the plan required no grant of public money.

Mr. Hume thought they should promote the education of the people without augmenting the Established Church.

Mr. Fickington approved of the plan.

Mr. Gibson thought the question of Church extension was forced upon the Government, and upon the whole that he believed that at no moderate a shape as could have been anticipated.

Mr. Plumptre said, he had no reason whatever to disapprove of the proposal now made by the Right Hon. Bart. covered with the endorsement of ministers in populous districts, and he begged to add that he had been very highly gratified by the tone and language employed by the Right Hon. Gentlemen in bringing this proposal before the House. It was most pleasing to him (Mr. Plumptre) to hear the Prime Minister of this great country speaking of the application of religion as the main remedy for the many social evils that are to be found among us. Everything was to be hoped for if this great remedy could, under God's blessing, be brought to bear upon the population of the land. The Hon. and Gallant Member for Wycombe had referred, in the discussion of subject before the House, to certain opinions introduced of late years by certain members of the Church, and he begged to say that he was not prepared to quarrel against. He quite agreed with the Hon. and Gallant Member; and as he (the Hon. and Gallant Member) had introduced such a subject, (Mr. Plumptre) would say that he believed that the holders of these opinions, the Tractarians, were inflicting an injury of no common amount on the Church of which they are members. They are often in the habit of offering a quarrel (hear, hear), and when, in language almost as unintelligible as in his opinion it was altogether unsentimental and unsavoury, they ventured to consign to "the unconcerned masses of God," the members of any other Church than their own, they were creating disgust, and driving from their churches very many by whom such a course of action would be most regretted. (Cheering.) The Hon. Member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) had alluded to the empty state of many churches in the City. (Mr. Plumptre) had heard of this of this state of affairs, and he believed that a general opinion that the extent of congregations very much depended on the character of the preaching employed before them. He remembered a saying of Howard Hill, that in a place where a curate might be fired with the least risk in London on a Sunday, would be along the side of a church in which the Gospel was not preached, and that (Mr. Plumptre) thought this was pretty nearly true in these days. People were not satisfied now with a mere dry, unadorned discourse; they desire to hear the Gospel faithfully and affectionately preached. (Hear, hear.) And when this was the case, as for instance in that great church, St. Bride's the minister which the Right Hon. Bart. (Sir R. Peel) had appointed when he was for a short time in power in 1834, and in other churches, there was a crowded congregation whenever the church was opened. (Hear, hear.) The body of ministers to whom he had before alluded, the Tractarians, did, nearly

he believed, towards emptying their churches, and he would not wish it to be otherwise. He treated they would not be countenanced. The Right Hon. Earl at the head of the Government had given proof of his sentiments with respect to the churches, and he had made to the bishopric of Chichester (here, here); and he (Mr. P.) hoped, from this little indication of his feeling that he had manifested during the present discussion, that the Right Hon. Earl would still discontinue opinions which he (Mr. Plumptre) believed sincerely were disconcerting to the Church of Christ generally, and greatly injurious to the establishment of religion in this country. (Here, here, here.)

Mr. Berwick complained of the practice of making shows of our churches, charging two pence for admission to them, instead of three pence open to all. He then proceeded to complain of the attacks that had that evening been made on the Titularists, as they were called, and to speak in the highest terms of the learning, piety, and benevolence of the gentlemen so described.

Lord Standon supported the plan as likely to prove beneficial to the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of the people.

Mr. Campbell, while he approved of the plan condemned the doctrine of Puritanism, and said he would not support any Motion calculated to promote the doctrine of a sect opposed to the principles of the Reformation.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. H. Curtis, Lord J. Manners, and Mr. Brotherton, took part.

Mr. Acland said, he thought that for that House to enter on questions of doctrine could lead to nothing but a discussion. He agreed with the suggestion thrown out, that the right place for such discussions was the Convocation. He should not regret that the Right Hon. Gentleman's plan because it had not been laid before Convocation, but he must protest against the constitutional right of the Church of England to express her opinion on her internal affairs being questioned. He thanked the Right Honourable Gentleman for the manner in which he had referred to it with carelessness made by private persons in the cause of religion, which would be gratefully received by those who had laboured in the cause, and taken as evidence that they had produced some effect.

Mr. H. Peel replied, and said that the difference of opinion expressed in the course of the debate upon the propriety of requiring a Parliamentary grant fully justified him in retaining the subject before the House. He believed the annual sum of 50,000 which he proposed would be found adequate, with the aid of voluntary subscriptions, to all the objects of the Church more effectively than if he had not required a large grant of public money.

The Resolution was then agreed to and the House resumed, after which leave was given to him to sit in the Hall.—*Record.*

MICHELLENDON.

RESPECT TO THE MEMENTO OF THE DUKES OF SUMMER.—The City, on Thursday, presented almost the appearance of the Babylon, scarcely a shop being open for business, agreeably to the wish of the chief magistrates, in order to show the respect of the citizens of London to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Somerset. Until one o'clock nearly the whole of the shops were kept closed, and during the morning the bells of the City churches were tolled at intervals of a minute. Some of the shops remained closed during the whole day, and business was entirely suspended, whilst scarcely one was not partially closed. In other parts of the metropolis the shops were closed.

We are informed that the personal property left by the late Duke of Somerset is considerable, his life having been insured to very large amounts in several offices. The interest of the bulk of his property, it is said, has been settled on the Duchesse of Devonshire; the principal to revert, on the death of her Grace, to the son and daughter of his Royal Highness by his former wife. It is also observed that his Royal Highness has been bequeathed to the various charitable institutions of which his Royal Highness was the munificent patron.

Brighton Gazette.
Sir Henry Hardinge has instructed his majesty's respecting the expediency of granting to soldiers a furlough of ten days service, to encourage a better class of persons to enter in the army.—*Record.*

A court for the declaration of the will of the late Henry Allen, publisher here, has been established at Stratford, and has received so well that the example is about to be followed in Leipzig.—*Ibid.*

A Spanish journal states, that in consequence of the abundance of the growth of oranges of the excellent quality in the south of Spain, and the difficulty of disposing of them for exportation at a good price, several of the growers convert them into wine, which is said to be of a delicious taste, and resembling much in favour the wine of Madeira.—*Ibid.*

THE WINE TRADE.—The breaking off of the negotiations with Portugal and Brazil, for establishing

more liberal commercial treaties, will at least remove the state of suspense in which merchants trading with those countries have been so long kept. The falling off in port wine sales during the year 1846, will show the immense effect it has had, being no less than 1,361,250 gallons, as compared with the average number on which duty was paid for the three preceding years, and which at S. 6d. per gallon, and five per cent. duty, shows a loss to the revenue in 1846, of 300,175*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*—*Record.*

We learn from a source on which we can place every reliance, that an intended change is shortly about to take place in the uniforms of the grades of officers in Her Majesty's navy.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

A Bill has been introduced in the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of a company, to whom shall be sold the principal State works. The object is, to appropriate the proceeds of such sale to a diminution of the State debt.—*Record.*

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE DOCK-YARDS.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered the officers of the dock-yards in which convicts are employed to furnish a report of the number of labourers it would be necessary to do the same amount of work as 100 convicts, and the difference of expense, taking into account the cost of the bulks, &c. This order is received by the friends of the honest labourer of the country, for they cannot but hope that it is only a preliminary step towards the entire abolition of convict labour from the anarchy.—*Ibid.*

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIPPING.—It is only a short time since our docks had an unusual number of vessels at whose masts had a broken was fixed, denoting that the sea was high; but within the last week the signs of depressed times has so rapidly decreased that there are now scarcely a dozen vessels advertised for sale; the others having been either contemptuously cheapened or sold. From this we may conjecture a speedy increase in the demand for export goods.—*Lampard Standard.*

DISCIPLINE OF THE NAVY.—The fact that the ships' companies of the three ships have manifested an opinion as to the estimation in which the hold officers have attracted the attention of the Admiralty. Within these few days, the crew of the *Herald* thought proper to obstruct Lieutenant Doreen on his return to his ship, after a slight sentence from a court-martial; and for this their Lordships have issued a decree of their disapprobation of the crew of the *Herald*, it being contrary to the naval instructions; and to those instructions they direct the attention of commanding-officers as regarding this point. It being in the opinion of the Admiralty, a strong proof of a lax discipline whenever the same were permitted to indulge in it. To the credit of Captain Elliot, the late Captain of the *Spartan* frigate, we are bound to record that he very shortly after returning on board, from the recent court-martial, turned the hands up, and expressed his sense of the breach of discipline they had been guilty of, though he felt grateful for the feeling they had evinced towards him. If men are permitted thus to express their approbation, who shall say how soon they will show their disapprobation, and then what becomes of the discipline of the service?—*Hampshire Paper.*

ENGINEER BEATLITY.—We hardly know, apart from serious crimes against the person of a more atrocious offence than the following, communicated in a private letter to a gentleman of this city, and from which we have been permitted to make an extract:—"Butts (Michele), April 30, 1843.

"I think I named you in a former note that I was exhibiting here, since which I have learnt that it belongs to Mr. Brett, of London, who, I believe, you have some knowledge of. But grieved am I to tell you, that some miserable low creature, between four and five o'clock, cut a piece about twelve inches by eight, out of the centre of it, in the temporary absence from the room of the King. The slave, with uplifted hands, with the promise king and warlike in armour in the part cut out, and fished away, and no trace of it was left of the parties who committed this execrable act, belonging to the town and immediately after he had left the room, the men, on going in, observed that the light was excluded, and on opening the window the darkness was made." The picture was valued at 1,000 guineas, and was being disposed of at auction, at 1*l.* 1*s.* each, the list of which was just completed.—*Bristol Gazette.*

THREATS OF THE IRISH.—Living observed, some eighteen months since, in your paper, about the nature of the threats which were made at the home asylum of this town, it may not be uninteresting to you and readers to know the result of that experiment, and how far the attempt has succeeded

the intentions of the philanthropist and zealous director.

First allow me a few preparatory remarks. England boasts itself, and justly, as the cradle of those civilizing ideas which have been the basis of the progress of the human race, and in France, where that spirit of innovation so much attracted, few names are more honoured than that of Dr. Ellis. And even if the English, too, the French are not in advance even of the English in their treatment.

The present director, Dr. Girard de Caillères, was named here in 1839, in view of the law of 1839, for centralizing the lunatic asylums, and for the Hospital, as all those in France at that epoch, under the dominion of religious, and without any incident of violence, were sent to the asylums, and in some, that is, cell, asceticism, and straight waistcoat. The number of the former was to the inmates as 46 for 150 patients, and 23 more were actually contracted for when the change took place. The patients were like wild beasts, and left all day without employment. Need I say the cure was few? This treatment was immediately changed; a social life was changed for seclusion, employment was gradually given to all, idiots excepted; every kind of amusement was furnished, music and reading introduced; and such has been the effect, that about a month since, when conducted over the asylum, we were permitted to assist at the order and regularly every day remarkable, and as the cheerfulness and uniform politeness of all the patients, and the order of the establishment, more than a well regulated almshouse. The cells were everywhere empty, the *doctors* full. The patients are all present at meals. They walk, they promenade together, and in the evening they are seated in the parlours, and almost all the work of the house is performed by the patients. We found the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, sempstresses, spinners, laundresses, all employed; and those who have no handicraft skill, work in the garden, cultivate the land, or are employed in digging a canal for bringing a supply of water to the establishment, street-cleaning for boys, boats, &c., and the least able at maim-making.

Monday, the 26th, was the anniversary of the establishment, and a great many in music were requested to perform by the inmates. Yes, and well executed too. The singers, about 50, were in the gallery, and the work was filled by about 120 patients. What a cheering sight! The contrast between the inmates and the pressure the patients appeared to be, all dressed in new clothes, entirely made by themselves, and proud of their power to unite together and give delight to others. Their respective occupations in the town: the *prêt*, the *maître*, judge, director, engineers, with their wives and families, who came to witness and applaud the complete success of this philanthropic experiment.

I could give you many curious illustrations of the effects produced by the music in particular cases, but general results are, perhaps, best suited to your readers, and here they are:—In two years (1841-2) 44 patients have been discharged as cured out of an average of 180 patients;—paupers nearly all, and only six to the establishment when it is impossible to have them longer at liberty in their communities.

Auxerre, 28th March, 1843.—*Alcibiades.*

RUSSIA AND SERBIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 30th ult. states, that Russia has confined her interference in Serbian affairs to the fact of requiring from the Ottoman Porte that a new election should take place in that province in a legal form. The Porte is consequently not to exclude any candidate who may be displeasing to them, and likewise to limit the dignity of the Sovereign to the life of the Prince elected. "It is therefore evident," adds the *Gazette*, "that Russia has no intention to interfere with the will relative to the question of principle, and that, consequently, the Emperor Nicholas has confined himself within legitimate bounds."—*Record.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

24th July, 1843.

Mr. D. Pringle to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Tir.

Mr. E. V. Lewis to be Collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. J. H. Young, Officer of Police, to be Collector of Tir.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 447. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, JULY 27th. 1843.

Price 3 Cts. 6s. monthly, or 30
Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government having fixed on the 30th of August, for the departure of the new Mail Steamer of September, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be introduced for that opportunity, will be Thursday, the 10th inst.

W. MOORE,
Deputy Post Master.

General Post Office, July 10th, 1843.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS AND THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The *Madras Record* of the 4th instant has a rumour that the Bishop of Madras had refused to ordain a gentleman connected with the Church Missionary Society on no other ground than that he was so connected; and adds, that the domineering spirit manifested by the present Diocesan more especially when contrasted with the humble piety of his predecessor Bishop Corrie, is not calculated to increase his own popularity. A correspondent of the *Herkara*, a *Churchman's*, addressed a letter to the Editor on Saturday last, in which he asserts that the *Record* has not stated the whole truth, and enters upon a vindication of his Lordship's proceedings. The subject is not without some general interest, as it serves to illustrate the tendency and development of Puseyism in India. The circumstances on which this refusal is grounded are these. A Missionary connected with the Church Society at the Madras Presidency, had exhibited very unequivocal evidence of belonging to the Puseyite School. The Madras Committee of the Society pronounced him to be disqualified from labouring in connection with the Church Missionary Society. The parent Society concurred with their local Committee, and the Revd. Mr. — was, as the *Churchman* says, "expelled from the performance of the duties to which he had been licensed by the Bishop, and from which his Lordship had never relieved him"—in other words, the Church Missionary Society refused to devote the funds entrusted to them to the propagation of Puseyism, and the connection between the Society and the Missionary was dissolved. The *Churchman* is no suspect somewhat of a Puseyite himself, for he denounces this measure as a flagrant instance of the Society's "entrenching on the spiritual independence of the Missionary, and trespassing upon the ecclesiastical powers of the Bishop himself." He styles it a "trampling on an office, the purity, dignity and independence of which the Bishop is bound by his consecration vows to maintain." And as the Society had "deliberately insulted the very order which they vished the Bishop to confer;—as the Society would neither confess their delinquency, nor guarantee its non-repetition in future," the Bishop refused "to trust the sanctity of the priesthood to their patronage;" that is, refused to ordain the candidate of the Church Missionary Society.

We need not stop to examine the nature of this reasoning, we look only at its practical effect on the operations of the Church Missionary Society. It is of course well known that the Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling subscribed to that Association in England is entrusted to its agency for propagating the doctrines of the Gospel, as received by Protestants; and that any subscriber who thought his money would be de-

voted to the propagation of Puseyism, would at once withdraw his support from it. The Puseyites give their money to the Gospel Propagation Society. Now according to the doctrine laid down by A. Churchman, the Church Missionary Society has no kind of control over its Ministers on the most important of all questions, the doctrines they teach the Heathen. The business of the Society, as it appears, is to find the money; it is the province of the Bishop to judge of the doctrine; and until the Bishop shall denounce any doctrine which the Missionary may think fit to propagate, the Society is bound to maintain him in the dissemination of them. If for instance, any Missionary were to preach to the heathen the doctrine of transubstantiation, and of the sacrifice of the mass, as inculcated by Dr. Pusey on a recent occasion in the University pulpit in Oxford, and the Bishop of Madras were to concur with the Puseyites in maintaining that these doctrines are in strict accordance with the ritual of the Church of England, the Church Society are without remedy. They must continue to support their missionary, and assist in the propagation of religious sentiments which they and their constituents hold in abhorrence. And it seems that the Bishop of Madras refuses to grant ordination to any candidates, until the Society shall not only express their contrition for having cut off the Rev. Mr. — from their connection, but promise never to repeat the transgression; that is, until they shall bring themselves under an obligation to leave all spiritual questions of doctrine to the sole decision of the Bishop. Now as it is impossible for the Church Missionary Society thus to tie up their own hands, and solemnly renounce the power of withholding support from any Missionary who may think fit to teach Puseyism, in as much as this would inevitably lead to the extinction of the Society; and as on the other hand, the Bishop, as it would appear from A. Churchman's letter, is "bound by his consecration vows," not to ordain any candidate for the Society unless they will part with the power of dismissal in such cases, and leave all questions of Doctrine to the Bishop, whoever he may chance to be, both parties are in a position which, brother Jonathan would call a "fix."

The ground upon which the Bishop's demand on the Society is founded, is hinted by A. Churchman to be that "the Church of England requires her candidates for ordination to produce titles from some respectable quarter, whereby they may be secured from the temptation of engaging in secular labours for their livelihood, before they can be admitted into the sacred ministry. If a Bishop confer such an order without seeing his candidates so secured by a satisfactory title, he is bound to maintain them himself, in order to prevent the desecration of their sacerdotal office by entrance into secular work." He adds, "the Bishop cannot be expected to make ministers for a Society which assumes the power of unmaking them without ever consulting him." As to the unmaking a clergyman here charged on the Society, it is evidently introduced in order to round the last sentence of the letter; but it is singularly misplaced. The *Churchman* ought to have known the principles of his

own Church better than to suppose that it is in the power of any body of men to destroy Holy orders which are in their own nature indelible. The Society has not unmade him. He is now on his way to India as a Chaplain on this establishment, on 500 Rs. a month; and, if the *Churchman* will forgive a little pleantry on a very gloomy subject, the Society may really be said to have been the making of the Missionary, and as far as he is entitled to his gratitude. The Correspondent of the *Herkara* appears also to be incorrect in stating that this title from some respectable quarter,—which corresponds with what is designated among the Dissenters as a "Call"—is intended to secure candidates from the temptation of engaging in secular labour before they can be admitted into the Church. The writer evidently means after they have been admitted. The Church cannot be supposed to care much about the avocations of a candidate, before he is brought within the pale of the apostolical succession. It is only to his subsequent conduct, after imposition of hands, that its anxieties are directed, lest "the sacerdotal office should be desecrated" by the Clerk's engaging, like the Apostle Paul, in any secular employment.

As to the general argument, the reasons given by A. Churchman for this regulation of a title, are unfortunately too original to be of any value, for they are not in the Canon to which he alludes, which is altogether silent as to motives, and simply says, "We do ordain that henceforth, no person shall be admitted into sacred orders, except he shall at the time exhibit to the Bishop of whom he desireth the imposition of hands, a presentation of himself to some ecclesiastical preferment then void in the diocese, or shall bring to the said Bishop a true and undoubted certificate that either he is provided of some church within the said diocese where he may attend the cure of souls, or of some minister's place vacant either in the Cathedral Church of that diocese, or in some other Collegiate Church therein also situate, where he may exercise his ministry.... And if any Bishop shall admit any person into the ministry that hath none of these titles, then he shall keep and maintain him with all things necessary till he do prefer him to some ecclesiastical living." And the penalty for a Bishop's refusing thus to support him is, suspension from the faculty of giving orders for a whole year. But this Canon simply prohibits the Bishop's ordaining without a certificate: it does not compel the individual who gave the title or certificate to continue the minister in the ecclesiastical preferment. It is true that in ancient times, the names of the persons who granted the titles were entered in the acts of ordination as "standing engaged;" as a testimony against the person entering, in case the clerk (ordained on such title) should at any time want convenient maintenance. In the register of Archbishop Winchelsey there is "an order to a Bishop to oblige a Clergyman who had given a title of a certain annual sum to pay it till the Clerk should be provided for." There is but one Archbishop Winchelsey in the list of Archbishops, and he flourished in the days of Edward the II. We believe the rule has long

since been obsolete, and that it is never acted on. All that the ecclesiastical law demands is, that the Bishop shall be satisfied of the candidate's having "a predilection to some ecclesiastical profession," before he ordains him. After ordination, the Cleric is left to his own resources; there is no stipend in the part of the individual who gave the little to maintain him for life, or even for a twelvemonth. A Rector or a Vicar appoints a man to a Curacy, in order to give him a title to holy orders, but till poor Curate is contented at the mercy of his patron; and may be dismissed any day without ceremony. Such at least is the impression of the practice in England, and we believe that in no instance is the grant of the certificate considered to create any obligation on the part of the grantor. All the authorities we have been able to consult concur in maintaining that an assistant curate to a Rector or Vicar is removable at pleasure. No Bishop would therefore be at liberty to refuse ordination upon a title or certificate, on the ground that the clergyman refused to bind himself not to displace the newly ordained clerk; and, by parity of reasoning, the Bishop of Madras is not constrained by "his consecration," to refuse ordination to a candidate of the Church Missionary Society on the ground that they refuse to come under an engagement to grant perpetual support to the Missionary, whatever doctrine he may teach, till the Bishop shall see fit to disapprove of them.

DOUBLE RATIONS TO CONVICTS.—We are happy to perceive that the Deputy Governor, on the recommendation of the Medical Board, has been pleased to order that the convicts shall in future be furnished with two cooked meals during the twenty-four hours. As measures of humanity, this rule will meet with general commendation. For men employed like the convicts in hard labour, of course, a single meal of cooked food in the day is utterly inadequate. It was an unnecessary aggravation of the punishment awarded them by the law, to subject them to a long and painful fast, and expose them to those bodily complaints which inadequacy of nourishment was sure to produce. It is much to be feared that the mortality which has been exhibited in the returns from some of the jails may be in some measure attributed to the rule which limited them to a single meal a day. The principle of the ration system is sound. It subjects men who have disturbed the peace of society to restrictions, which form a very appropriate part of their punishment, and deters them from those enjoyments which would injudiciously lighten it. But while the new system is rigidly maintained wherever it can be introduced without affecting the caste of the parties, it is equally necessary that the quantity of food supplied to the convicts should be such as fully to sustain life, and to keep them in a healthy state. The new rule, combined with the directions given by Mr. Bird that the quantity of food allowed by Government shall be faithfully given to them, will secure this object, and wipe out the suspicion of cruelty.

MR. BIRD'S RE-APPOINTMENT TO COUNCIL.—THE TAMAR ELEPHANT.—The prolongation of Mr. Bird's tenure of office in Council announced by the last Mail, and his appointment as Deputy Governor of Bengal, appear to have given general satisfaction. The *Englishman's* London Correspondent has however given some cause of a whimsical turn to the appointment, which, of course, were reflections. He appears to be somewhat pointed to blame for the decision of

the Council of Directors, as though they had never intended this prerogative in the case of individuals who had acquired their confidence; and under the idea that the additional year of service given to Mr. Bird has reference to the state of the Council, he adopts the conclusion that a kind of star is thereby cast on the other members of that Board, more especially on Mr. W. Casteen. The conclusion however is far from conclusive. It does not follow, because the Home Authorities may desire to detain a particular member in Council for an additional twelvemonth, that they thereby disapprove all his fellow councillors. Mr. William's period of service expires in June next year; and we cannot see how his interest, or his honour can in the most remote degree be affected by Mr. Bird's continuance, which neither hastens nor retards the lapse of his tour. The Correspondent of our contemporary has been very diligent in endeavoring to discover the secret springs of this measure; and he fancies he has found them in Mr. Cotton's relationship to Mr. Bird, Mr. Cotton being the Chairman of the year. But lest this conjecture should prove groundless, which it needed no conjure to predict it would, he has another resource in the fact of Lord Ellenborough's being still a wild elephant, who can be subdued and civilized only by tame elephants. So the Court having, by the aid of letters misive, succeeded in bringing the Governor General down to the Council Board, have determined to keep Mr. Bird to act the tame elephant.

It is however quite possible that the Correspondent may be entirely wrong in his conjectures; that the wild and the tame elephant may after all be on such terms of cordiality as to render the idea of any control on the one part, and submission on the other, ridiculous. Judging indeed from the appointment of Mr. Bird to the Government of Bengal by the Governor General on the day of his return, before the mail had announced the Court's determination, we are rather inclined to think that the prolongation of Mr. Bird's tenure of office, is in accordance with Lord Ellenborough's own wishes, rather than in opposition to them. So far as an Editor may judge from appearances, we should suppose that Lord Ellenborough had so much reason to be satisfied with Mr. Bird's management of the Lower Provinces, as to feel a strong desire to prolong the arrangement, in order that he might have leisure to attend to the general interests of the Empire. For the accomplishment of this plan it was necessary that Mr. Bird should be continued in Council after five years had expired, seeing he had resigned the service, and after the 15th of October was debarr'd by act of Parliament from holding the Government of Bengal, or any office whatever. It would appear therefore that the resolution to prolong the administration of Bengal in his hands was the cause of his continuance in Council. And it is only to suppose that his services had been as much appreciated by his Masters in Lendalhall Street as they have been by the Governor General, to account for the extra year of labour and honour, without any reference to his relationship to Mr. Cotton, or his being selected to act the part of the tame elephant.

Without attempting to offer any fulsome flattery on this occasion to Mr. Bird, or to obtrude any congratulations on the country, we may still be at liberty to say that the decision of the Court, combined with the arrangement effected by Lord Ellenborough is very satisfactory. Mr. Bird is the last Deputy Governor who has

identified himself with the improvement of the Bengal Provinces; and the present is the first instance in which the government of them has been separated from other and distracting responsibilities. We look forward, therefore with confidence during the next sixteen months to a series of beneficial measures grounded upon the intimate knowledge of the country and its wants which those who occupy the *burden* of Bengal, are known to possess, and calculated to simplify and improve the administration in every department.

EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING SINGAPORE AS COMPARED WITH ITS VALUE.—The *Singapore Free Press* of the 8th June last furnished us with a statement of the receipts and disbursements of that Settlement, and in that of the 22d of June we have the number of ships which arrived at and left the island, together with their tonnage for the year 1848-49. From these important documents we learn that although Singapore is a free Port, without a single export or import duty, its revenues during this period, amounted to 200,000 Rupees; and strange to say, the expenditure was only 49,029 Rupees, leaving a surplus of 15,000 Rupees. This is the first year in which the expenditure has not exceeded the income. The amount, as inserted in this account, includes every charge of every description, save indeed of which ought never to be imposed on the local revenues of the island. Thus it not only comprises the Civil charges of the island, 226,721 Rupees, as well as those in the Military branch, 153,087 Rupees, but one-third of the expense of the general Government, and of the *Dixie* Steamer and the gun boats, as well as 15,166 Rs. for the magnetic observations conducted by Lieutenant Elliott and his assistants; and nearly 50,000 Rupees for the expenses of the convicts with which it is peopled from the continent of India. The *Singapore Free Press* considers that the expenditure might be still further reduced, by dispensing with the office of Governor altogether, who is said to be of no more use to the settlement than the man in the moon. This is a very sublime simile, and we cannot take on ourselves to pronounce how far it may be correct; but to those who are not deeper in the secret than we are, there seems to be no adequate necessity for a separate Governor to look after the three subordinate Chiefs of three Settlements, whose united income does not exceed that of many Zillahs at this Presidency, and which, with the aid of Steam, are now brought as near to the seat of the Supreme Government as Bombay. That Journal also begrudges the Salary of the Registrar of the Court, all whose duties are performed at Singapore by the sworn Clerk. If this be correct, the value of this sinecure 18000 a year, ought certainly to be saved to the Settlements. The charge for convicts might also be reconsidered with reference to the justice of carrying it to the separate account of the provinces, which the practice of transportation benefits. Barrington, on being transported to New South Wales, wrote a prologue to a play which opened with this stanza:

"True patriots we, for he is understood,
We left our country for our country's good."
Now the 1185 convicts who are at Singapore, are sent thither primarily for the benefit of the three Presidencies which are gainers by their absence. If, therefore, their services are not required in that colony, or if those services could be obtained cheaper, by free than by convict labour, the charge ought to fall on the transporting, and

not on the penal settlements. The expenses of the Magnetic observations ought to be borne by Great Britain. It is quite enough that she enjoys the benefit of such an establishment for her manufactures, gratis. It is ungrateful to saddle the tender resources of the island with the cost of her own scientific experiments. If the items we have alluded to were equitably adjusted, there would remain a surplus of some 50 or 60,000 Rupees a year for local improvements, and sound policy demands that this sum, created by the enterprise of this rising and valuable settlement, should be correctly devoted to that object.

It is impossible to contemplate the state of property which the colony has now reached without a strong feeling of exultation. Here is a maritime entrepôt, in one of the most advantageous commercial positions in the world, to which during the past year 555 square rigged vessels resorted, and 2834 native vessels, from the various ports and islands in the Archipelago. The burden of these vessels was 368,000 tons, and the value of the goods they imported and exported amounted to 750 crores of Rupees. This settlement is maintained at an expense not exceeding 30,000, a year! and this sum is raised on the island itself. All the advantages which it confers, directly and collaterally, on British commerce in the Eastern seas, are gained without one farthing of expense to the mother country. We question whether the records of the Colonial office could shew us any Crown colony, of equal importance and value, which is managed with the same economy; or which makes no annual demand on the British Exchequer. Singapore stands almost alone in our colonial establishments, as a self-supporting colony.

Looking thus as we now do, at the principle of rigid economy which appears to pervade every branch of the expenditure at Singapore, and which has produced such large results at so small an outlay, we cannot avoid noticing the contrast it affords to the expensive establishment at Bencoolen, which we wisely relinquished to the Dutch, after it had swallowed a mass of money. We believe that if the profligate extravagance which marked the public expenditure of the ten years preceding the cession of that place; and the systematic—we had almost said the unprincipled—proceedings by which the public was fleeced, and private fortunes were accumulated, were laid bare, it would be regarded with an incredulous smile in this reformed and economical age. There are two jobs, which for the benefit of society, we have long desired to be fully exposed in all their naked deformity. The one is, that Imperial job; that job of all jobs, the Carnatic and Tanjore Commission, after it had dexterously obtained an Act of the legislative decreeing that, like the Long Parliament, it was not to be dissolved except with its own consent; and the other is the last of Colonial jobs in the East, the great Bencoolen job, in which every functionary from the highest to the lowest, seemed to be animated by one impulse, that of making the most of his position, at the expense of the state.

This allusion to Singapore reminds us that we have been culpably negligent in not bringing forward the claims of Mr. Moor's family on the generosity of the public. He was formerly Editor of the *Malacca Observer*, the *Singapore Chronicle* and the *Singapore Free Press*. In 1837 he published a valuable collection of Notices of the Indian Archipelago and adjacent countries. He was subsequently entrusted with the charge of the Singapore Free School, in the manage-

ment of which he appears to have earned the approbation and confidence of his supporters. He has now sunk into the grave, bequeathing a widow and eight unprovided children to the sympathy of the public. The gentlemen at Singapore who were acquainted with his worth, have opened a subscription for their relief; and express a hope that though he was little known to the community of this Presidency, the fact of his public labors both as an Editor and as an instructor of youth in a neighbouring settlement, combined with the very destitute condition in which he has left his family, will not fail to draw forth those generous feelings which have seldom been appealed to in vain.

Bacon's NOVEN ORGANUM.—The Rev. T. Smith, of the General Assembly's Institution, has just conferred a great boon on the youth of this country, by preparing and carrying through the press an English translation of Bacon's *Novum Organum*, for the Christian School Book Society. A translation of this treatise appeared in England in 1818, but its defects both in point of style and fidelity were glaring; and scarcely a copy of it was to be obtained in this country. The *Novum Organum* was therefore a sealed book to the native youth, whose minds have been expanded by instruction, and who may be supposed to have imbibed an anxiety to examine a work so celebrated in all countries during the last two centuries. Mr. Smith has placed it within their reach, in a simple and attractive style. We hope most cordially, that notwithstanding the secession from the Kirk, of those who have taken the warmest interest in the Assembly's Institution, and with whom the Miscellaneous are identified in feeling and in position, there will be no interruption of their valuable labors, and that Mr. Smith may long enjoy the opportunity of inculcating on the minds of youth, those important truths which he has now enabled them to study.

THE LATE GENERAL ELPHINSTONE.—The apparent discrepancy between Lieut. Eyre's representation of Capt. Sturt's advice relative to the attack on Mahomed Shurreef's fort on the evening of the 4th of November has induced him to come forward with full particulars of the events of that memorable night. We have extracted the most material portion of his letter which appeared in the *Herald* of the 13th Instant, and placed it among our selections. It is as important as any part of his interesting narrative, and in one point of view, infinitely more so. It lets us, so to speak, into the real secret of the destruction which befel our force; and enables us to trace it distinctly to the total want of confidence in his own judgement, which the General in chief exhibited on every occasion, and to that essential weakness, and indecision on his part, which neutralized the ability, zeal and courage of the subordinate officers. The transactions of that single night show at once that with such incapacity at the head of affairs, the army was doomed from the first to annihilation, and that nothing but a miracle could have saved it.

There were but three days' provisions when the insurrection broke out in the cantonments. All the Commissariat stores were in a fort at a little distance from them; which was closely besieged by the enemy, and defended only by one officer and a few men. He had repeatedly sent intelligence of his critical position and impotency for succor. Between the Commissariat and the Cantonments, lay Mahomed Shurreef's

fort, which it was necessary to capture before it could be relieved. It was painfully felt that the loss of the supplies it contained, must prove fatal to the hopes of the army, and leave it no other prospect, but that of a dreary winter without provisions. The salvation of the troops appeared to hang upon the success of the effort to be made that night to capture Shurreef's fort and relieve the Commissariat fort. With these feelings, the emergency of that crisis, and the value of moments, a meeting of officers took place at the General's House on the night of the 4th at which Sir W. Macnaghten was present. It will appear utterly incredible to the world, that the propriety of attempting the capture of the fort was made a matter of *débat* even for a moment; yet it is a lamentable fact that it was debated for hours, and that some of the officers present brought arguments against the measure. General Elphinstone, after the matter had been long discussed without any favourable result, told Lieut. Eyre into his private room and asked his advice. He urged the expediency of assaulting it without delay. The General then alluded to the severe loss sustained in the ally of the previous day under Capt. Swayne, and said that he feared a repetition of that same, and could not bear to contemplate such a sacrifice of life. Lieut. Eyre replied that no secondary consideration should be weighed in the balance against a measure which involved the honour and safety of the army. The General walked about the room in great agitation, urging the same objections. At length, he opened the door and called in Major Thain and Capt. Grant, and consulted them, flying off repeatedly to other subjects totally irrelevant. To fix his determination, it was proposed to consult Capt. Sturt, the only Engineer officer in the garrison. The General again seized the idea, as one that released him from the burden of responsibility. He ordered Lieut. Eyre to go to his quarters, but above all to tell him that the enemy was on the alert in the Fort. Sturt said that the Fort must undoubtedly be taken before morning, but so far gave in to the General's views as to fix the hour of departure at 3 A. M. This reply was reported to the General, and his repugnance was not overcome, and he began to narrate stories of misadventure which had befallen the troops in the Peninsula, in successful expeditions. At length he was brought, at midnight, to consent to the attack, but postponed the hour from 3 to 4. Four o'clock came without any preparations, and it was broad day light before the troops were got together; when, just as they were about to start, intelligence was brought that the Commissariat Fort was in the hands of the enemy!

After this detail of the transactions of this memorable night, when the salvation of the army depended on the improvement of moments, the subsequent destruction seems to be a matter of surprise. The same lack of energy, the same spirit of procrastination marked every subsequent movement. Even when the right thing had been determined on, after dreary and sickening discussion, it was not done at the right time. This unhappy temper of the General, the result of age and infirmity, soon became contagious, and diffused a universal despondency through the whole body of the army, which soon lost the characteristic distinction of British soldiers, and eventually allowed itself to be harassed, defeated, starved and massacred by a foe, while the least display of energy in the General, would have enabled the troops to pursue

due as they had done before, and have since
done in every instance.

It has become the fashion of the day to decry the "Politicians," as they are called by way of contempt, and to ascribe our expulsion from Afghanistan to their mismanagement. In every instance of national disaster and misfortune, the Government and the community stand a victim. On the present occasion of the direct calamity which has ever befallen our arms, the officers to whom the political administration of that country was entrusted, have been selected for the sacrifice, and they have been punished with the most virulent obloquy, till the very term "politician" has become a byword of reproach. As it regards the wisdom of appointing Political Agents to the various provinces of Afghanistan, after it had been adjudged, not a little may be said on both sides of the question. The division of responsibility and the clashing of power which it entailed, was injudicious and even inconsistent. The authority to direct

the tolls of Akbar Khan, is allowed by the common consent of all to have been beyond all price. Every movement of the troops which was crowned with success, owed its origin not so much to his command, as to his impetuosity. If he had not unchallenged been thwarted by men who hesitated and grumbled when they should have acted; if there had been at the head of that army, an officer who breathed the same daring and noble spirit with the Navey, the winter of 1841 would not have been the darkest period of our Indian History. We are confident that when the animosities and prejudices of the present generation have been interred in its grave, and the Historian sits down to do justice to the actors in those transactions, the services of the Pollocks will not be overlooked, and that the present judgement regarding them will be reversed.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

— The *Star* mentioned yesterday that information had been received by the last mail, of the appointment of Sir Lawrence Peel, as Legislative member of the Supreme Council. It is contradicted in this morning's issue. It was supposed at one time that the office would be abolished, but the advantage of having the disposal of such a piece of patronage, worth more than the post of any other office, was too great to be lost. The decision, will be only weighed by the Ministry before it is thrown away. Why should not the Advocate General, who is paid 3000*£* a year, act as legal adviser in the preparation of laws, which require a reference to English legislation? Hitherto the Advocate General have been men fully qualified by their legal experience and acumen to assist such assistance. If it is possible to say that the office is not wanted, it would be better to direct the Government to discontinue the office irretrievably to all up that office on the ground of merit and on no other.

— We have been favoured with a letter from Captain Biddulph at Darjeling, stating that the report of his having discovered the Tea plant in that locality is entirely groundless.

— The *Star* gives an account in this morning's number, of the capture and death of an enormous Alligator at Akra, on Saturday evening last. We have placed the whole article, though somewhat lengthy, among our selections.

— Sir Hugh Gough may, we suppose, be daily expected at Calcutta to assume the command of the army. Garrison orders were issued by the Governor General on the 17th instant directing the whole of the troops in garrison, as well as the town guards to hold themselves in readiness to turn out in full dress, as might be hereafter directed to receive His Excellency.

— *The Harbuz* states that Mr. George Thompson reached Delhi on the 9th of the month. Three miles from the city he was met by half a dozen of the nobles of the Court with a large party of attendants and was conducted to the residence allotted to him on the king's elephant, richly caparisoned, with a glittering Howdah and splendid trappings. Every possible attention was shown him. It appears that no obstacle was made to his entering the palace, and the report that the Commissioner had forbidden it, is, therefore, as we suspected, utterly groundless.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

— The accounts received through the *Delhi Gazette* of the innumerate proceedings of the too powerful Rajah Dhyana Sing, seem to indicate the approach of a conflict between the Sovereign and his Minister, which will probably end in the establishment of a paramount British influence in the Punjab. It is said that the Minister has appropriated ten crores of Rupees, or ten Millions Sterling, from the public treasury since the death of Ranjeet Sing. When called on to account for the expenditure of this sum; he said that it had been laid out in securing the allegiance of the

troop, but he appears to have given no other explanation. It is known that a large portion of this sum has been abstracted from time to time from the treasury, and sent to Jumbo. The Khitral, in his natural oration, said he was the Raja's slave; but his actual acts show he was not. He has taken himself with a large force, to his own mountain fortress in Jumbo, and is accompanied by many chiefs of distinction. General Ventura is said to have been sent to bring him to reason. The country appears to be on the eve of a civil war. If at this juncture, a strong and united Government existed at Cabul, an effort would assuredly be made to recover the lost provinces of Peshawar, and to extend the Afghan dominion again to the banks of the Indus.

— The Raja Kulekiesin Bahadour, again figures in the papers of this morning. He got up a translation of a Samskrit work, the Maha Natak, with the aid of others, and sent copies of it to all the Kings and princes of the earth to whom he could obtain access, and their flattering acknowledgments have from time to time been sent to the public journals for publication. On the present occasion, he announces the receipt of a letter from the King of Prussia. We suppose that as an amiable intercourse has been maintained between the King of Prussia and the British Government, a copy of the Maha Natak, will be sent forthwith to Peking, and that the papers will be called on to minister anew to the Raja's vanity, as no distant period by the publication of a letter signed with the vermilion pencil.

— *The Star*, in reference to the announcement of Sir Lawrence Peel's having been appointed a Legislative member of the Council of India, states this morning, that the post has been offered to him. The Chief Justiceship is worth 8000*l.* a year; with a retiring pension of, we believe, 1500*l.* a year, after ten years service. The situation in the Supreme Council gives 10,000*l.* a year, without any pension.

—The *Star* of this morning states that notwithstanding the vigilance of the British officers in Scinde, the Ameer Sherre Mahomed had contrived to cross the Indus and had betaken himself to the mountains of Delochistan, where he will endeavour to raise the tribes, and bring them down to the reconquest of the country.

— The same paper has a long and interesting article on the Assam Tea Company which the Editor says, "promises well, all things considered." It appears however that the extravagance of expenditure which has marked its career, from the beginning has not ceased; and an agent is to be deputed to Assam to examine the establishments. Is it true, that Mr. Masters, the only practical botanist connected with the Society, has been dismissed?

— The *Hurkare* states, that an army of observation, 15,000 strong, will be assembled in the ensuing cold weather on the Seikh frontier, under the command of Sir Robert Dick.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

— The Express reached Calcutta last Monday afternoon. Up to yesterday evening, the first instalment of the regular mail had not arrived. Seldem has the patience of Editors, and of the community been put to so severe a test, and we are sorry to say the strength of this virtue has not been improved by the experiment.

— A number of the Christian officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, who were employed in the service of Seloules, have addressed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Price, the Chaplain at Agajoye, their grievances before him, and stating that they were seized, tied up to the guns, abused, kicked, thrumped, and cruelly and unmercifully belaboured, besides being deprived of eight month's arrears of pay. It is not a case in which the British Government can interfere. Nothing can be done for them, but through the sympathy and generosity of private individuals.

— A general meeting of the Dundum Temperance Society was held on the evening of the 18th for the purpose of presenting Sergeant Major Wolfe, with a silver medal, having a suitable

inscription previous to his leaving the station, and proceeding to Agra. It is a testimonial of the respect and esteem of the members of the Society for his unswerving endeavours and disinterested zeal in promoting the cause of Temperance.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

— Saturday's *Calcutta Gazette* contains an extract from a letter of the Court of Directors relative to the splendid victory gained by the troops under Sir Charles Napier on the banks of the Pulahies, in February last. The Honourable Court have postponed the bestowal of marks of distinction on the Troops, having heard that there had been a subsequent battle in which they trust another victory had been achieved. In this they will not be disappointed. The most gratifying portion of this despatch is that in which the Court have applied an omission in Lord Ellenborough's notification, and made the most honourable mention of Major Outram's services, giving the stamp of their own authority to the epithet "the fearless and distinguished Major Outram," bestowed on him by Sir Charles Napier.

— The *Star* states on the authority of letters from England that Mr. Dyer Soudra had become deranged in intellect, and is placed in a lunatic asylum. The borough of Sudbury, with which his name is so disgracefully associated, retains its franchise. The papers brought by the last Mail state that the Bill for disfranchising it, which had passed the Commons, had been thrown out by the Lords, because general bribery and corruption could not be proved against it. It was saved because ten righteous men were found therein.

The *Dail Gazette* affirms that Shah Kamara was never murdered, that the Persian Monarch, whose composition of Haris is confirmed, has commenced the eulogy of him in his own name at that place. Central Asia is thus again in confusion as it was in 1838; and, to add to the confusion, we have now the prospect of disturbances in the Punjab. The Affghans, when we were quitting their country last year remarked to several of the officers that we should assuredly be back there before many years had elapsed. Will their prophecy turn out to be as correct as that of Don Mahomed, who long before there was any appearance of the insurrection, affirmed that the country could not be settled without him, and that he should be at Cabul in two years?

— A meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Ferguson and Co. was held on Saturday, Mr. Beek with in the Chair. There were 39 or 40 gentlemen present, and it was resolved to cancel the trust deed, and to transfer the estate to the insolvent Court. When the trust was originally established, it was remarked that the estate could not long be kept out of the Court. It is affirmed and believed that the intermediate operation of the trust has been beneficial to the interests of the creditors.

— The matter of the appointment of Mr. Serle, as Registrar of the Supreme Court at Malacca, has been again brought under the cognizance of the Court. There is evidently some under current of private interest, in this matter, which we as a distance are unable to discover, and which the Editors on the spot are too prudent to unfold. Whether the opposition arises from private disappointment or from public virtue, it is not for us to say, but it is rather a novel sight to see two Judges pulling one another's caps, or rather vice in open Court. We are told that the Chief Justice "was very severe in his language with reference to Sir John Norton, and the course which that Judge had pursued." We are also told that on the break-up of the Court, Sir John said he would have nothing to do with Mr. Serle's appointment, in any shape whatever, and looked as if he would carry the matter farther.

— We are happy to find from the *Harkura*, that Government has at length bestirred itself on the matter of the Dinagore district, which has been so long the scene of tyranny, oppression

and torture. The Shristadar of the Civil and Sessions Court, who entered the office a beggar, and has been enabled upon a small salary of about 50 Rupees a month, to obtain landed property to the value of 150,000 Rs., which yields him a clear income, of 10,000 Rs. a year, or 1800 Rupees a month, has been expelled from his office. It is true that the creature with which he has filled every office, still remains, and that he himself is allowed to continue in the district; but though it may be a sufficient reason for removing a man from the head of an office, that the amassed property which he could not have come by honestly, it would be unjust to banish him from the district without a legal conviction; and in this case, banishment would be an inadequate punishment.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

— A correspondent of the *Harkura* states, that "some short time back, the corpse of a respectable gentleman was seized by a bailiff of the Court of Requests for a certain sum of money due to a certain creditor, and the friends of the defunct were obliged to pay it before they got the remains removed for interment." Our contemporary states that the practice is illegal, though it was successfully applied to procure the payment of poor Sheridani's debts, when his friends allowed to view unopposed in a spunging house, and when his spirit had sunk under his misfortunes, paraded their carriages at his funeral.—We have under notice that the same disgraceful procedure was adopted in the case of William Pitt, and that the body was released by Parliament's paying his debts, but as the *Harkura* does not mention the circumstances, we conclude that our impression was erroneous. But how shall the *Harkura* identify the illegality of the act, obtain legal force, and prevent a creditor's resorting to this disgraceful practice for the payment of his debts, with this example of success before him?

— Mauritius papers to the 29th of June have been received; but they contain no other intelligence than that the Colony had been some time out of rice; yet such was its depressed condition that the few bags which remained, were with difficulty disposed of at a dollar the bag.

— We regret to learn from a London letter given in this morning's *Harkura*, that Mr. H. M. Parker, was far from well, quite unable to go, and that he had been advised to visit the German baths.

— At the last meeting of the Landholder's Society, Mr. O. Thompson was appointed Agent for the Society in England, and Mr. Thosbald accepted the office of honorary Secretary. An instance was brought to the knowledge of the Society of a Collector's having refused to receive Company's paper from a mortgagee for the postponement of the sale of an estate, when it was received immediately to memorialize Government on the subject.

— The *Englishman's Gazette* announces a Catholic Marriage between one Mr. Hoston and a Miss Corvelli, which is said to have been solemnized by "His Grace, the Most Reverend Dr. Carey, Lord Archbishop of Edoara, and Vicar Apostolic of Bengal."

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* complains

that the *Victoria Steamer* has not brought any Magazines, or light reading. Thus it appears that the good people at Bombay have for once experienced a disappointment to which we have been but too often subject. This detention of this packet at Suva is much to be regretted, more especially as it contained the last *Quarterly Review*, which has evidently changed its tone towards the *Protegees*, and denounces them almost as violently as it formerly encouraged them.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

— A grand entertainment was given by the officers at Barrackpore on Monday night to the Right Honourable the Governor General. His Lordship reached the House about ten p.m. when a salute was fired from guns which had been brought up from Dumdum for the occasion. The stumbers

of his Danish Majesty's luges were broken soon after midnight by another peal of cannon to announce his departure. The Governor General made a speech, in which he expressed his warm attachments to the interests of the army, and alluded to their services in the acquisition and maintenance of the Empire. It was eagerly listened to, and loudly applauded.

— It is very gratifying to learn from the *Star*, that we may soon expect a large supply of that necessary luxury, Ice. Two ships left Boston for Calcutta direct on the 22d May, having, between them, 1000 tons of Ice on board. A third, with 800 tons was to leave that place in June. Another may be expected in a fortnight, with 400 tons for us, and the same quantity for Malacca.

— The proprietor of the *Englishman* new at home has engaged the services of a new Editor, Mr. (Stephenston, who is to come out immediately. He has received a University education, and is quite at home in the Editorial staff, having for some time written the Editorial articles of the *Monthly Times*. We had just penned some observations on the tone and style of this journal; but we must not dwell through the time honoured rule of reviewing every editor on his first appearance with courtesy. We have therefore destroyed them. The *Harkura* has engaged Mr. Stoeckenius, the late Editor of the *Englishman*, as his London correspondent.

— The *Star* notices this morning the happy mode in which the Legislature of the Mauritius has contrived to evade an act of Parliament. Parliament, in the exercise of its wisdom, has imposed a heavy duty on the importation of salt provisions into the Isle of France. It is an article which the island cannot do without; so the Government has very ingeniously contrived to defeat the law by offering a bounty on the importation, to the same amount as the import duty.

— We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following name for the Friend of India:—

Messrs. McGregor, Browning,		
and Co.,	...	to June, 1844, 20 0
K. M. Longley, Esq.,	...	ditto, 20 0
Thos. Marshall, Esq.,	...	ditto, 20 0
Messrs. Forbes and Co.,	...	ditto, 20 0
J. Cowie, Esq.,	...	ditto, 20 0
Lieut. A. D. Turnbull,	...	ditto, 27 8
Lieut. G. Nesbitt,	...	to July, 1844, 24 0
A. Urann, Esq.,	...	to July, 1845, 28 0
H. Atherton, Esq.,	...	to June, 1844, 20 0
Lieut. H. Strachey,	...	ditto, 20 0
R. Hampton, Esq.,	...	to June, 1845, 30 0
K. C. Harmsworth, Esq.,	...	ditto, 36 0
R. H. S. Campbell, Esq.,	...	ditto, 36 0
G. Logan, Esq.,	...	to Decr. 1844, 40 0
R. D. Garrett, Esq.,	...	to April, 1844, 20 0
Daboo Loknath Doss,	...	to Decr. 1843, 10 0
Kashinath Mitter,	...	to Decr. 1845, 10 0
A. J. M. Milla, Esq.,	...	to June, 1844, 48 0
Miss H. E. Stark,	...	to June, 1844, 20 0
T. D. Dick, Esq.,	...	ditto, 20 0
J. Waller, Esq.,	...	to Decr. 1843, 20 0
Cyrt. F. Lloyd,	...	to June, 1844, 40 0
C. Beeson, Esq.,	...	to June, 1843, 20 0
H. S. Bonfielden, Esq.,	...	to May, 1844, 20 0
Capt. G. M. Hill,	...	to Nov. 1843, 10 0
Mr. Kneet,	...	to July, 1844, 20 0
E. Tandy, Esq.,	...	to June, 1843, 20 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE CAPTURE AND DEATH OF AN ALLIGATOR.

A very large alligator was hooked and safely landed at the Acra Farm on Saturday evening last. He was deposited in a strong brick building for the night, his exertions having put off to the following day that notice might be sent to the curious to attend. At day light he was waited upon by several gentlemen from the surrounding country who had their respect from the top of the walls that confined him, and appeared very much affected with delight at the prospect before him of a little sport. The alligator was lying on his side with its disengorged legs extended, and might have been conveniently measured in all his proportions but it was thought as well to put it to rest and the necessity of life in the amphibious monster had been maintained. The hook which was a single bar and straight shank, about 11 inches long, had caused

[illegible][illegible]

The meeting yesterday of the Proprietors of the Union Bank was very numerously attended both by European and Native Shareholders. The business for which the Meeting had been made special seemed to create the greatest interest.

In consequence of Mr. Gordon labouring under a severe cold and sore-throat, Mr. Clarke officiated for that gentleman in the reading of the following balance sheet of accounts, which, was finally put to the meeting and passed as being correct :

<i>Dr. The Trustees of the Union Bank in Account Current with the Proprietors of the Bank.</i>			
June 30, 1843. To Establishment and House			
Rent, from 1st January to this date,			82,812 4
To charges General & For Law Charges,			5,782 1
Painting Stamps, &c.,			2,141 12 0
To Advances for Stationery,—For amount			
written off for the last year,			
To Cash Balance,			
" Drawn Stock,		2,085 10 10	
" Printed Bank Notes,		3,000 0 0	
" Advances for Stationery,		3,000 0 0	
Readable,—Government Bills Discounted,			
Private Bills Discounted,		3,103 9 9	
Loss on Deposits of Bullion and Paper		17,082 42 10	
Securities,		11,88,794 11 0	
Loans and Credits on the Collateral			
Security of Indigo Pastures and Sugar			
Wares,		64,74,291 8 10	
Silk Filatures and Silk,		1,48,926 0 0	
Tradesmen,		4,77,892 8 5	
Public Buildings,		1,90,175 4 0	
Goods in Possession,		14,18,676 4 8	
Government 4 per cent.			
Paper,		18,67,098 5 8	
Government 5 per cent.			
ditto,		3,64,013 5 4	
		22,35,006 10 9	
Less Discount,		62,368 0 4	
		21,70,808 10 5	
Exchange Account,		54,489 7 9	
Insured on Open Accounts, &c.		2,25,000 10 4	
Singapore Agency,		6,06,112 12 9	
		14,701,172 13 8	
		14,667,944 8 8	
<i>Due.—Circulation,</i>			
Printing Deposits,		1,37,110 0 0	
Vined Deposits,		8,20,708 0 8	
Bills Payable,		16,12,142 0 1	
Post Bills,		17,78,792 8 0	
Unclaimed Dividends to January, 1843,		1,00,000 0 0	
		1,772 14 1	
		42,82,419 9 10	
		1,07,24,824 9 5	
Showing on a Paid up Capital of	1,00,00,000 0 0		
A surplus after deducting former Divi-			
dends,	7,24,824 9 5		
		107,24,824 9 5	
		Co.'s Ba. ..	1,07,28,780 14 8

Calcutta, 30th June, 1943.

The accounts on the table, it will be observed, exhibit an amount of profit corresponding very nearly to that of the former half year, namely—

Rs. 4,13,000	8
against,	" 4,10,900 10

in the preceding six months.

No one could tell an anecdote better, and, unfortunately for us, he always had one ready even at the most unseasonable time. Meanwhile several officers, departing of getting him to get inured of self, had gone away disgusted, and when at last it was decided to attack the fort, it became no easy matter to urge them to go. But, fortunately, they were in different parts of our extensive cantonment. I myself, accompanied by Captain Bellows, went to the magazine to prepare the powder bags, after which I visited the hospital, and, finding myself as best I could until the appointed hour drew nigh, when I began to marvel at the stillness that prevailed, there being no signs of preparation. In great uneasiness I called I went to the General's house, and seeing a light in Major Thain's room I entered. He was awake, but told me I better not disturb the General. He however, urged me to put the fall on the gate now promising himself to do the same. Meanwhile previous time was spent as a fearful rest, and what with running higher and dither all night long, I was thoroughly fagged, and but for the necessity for continued exertion could have fallen asleep on my legs. The troops turned out but slowly and in dribs, and, to my horror, it was broad daylight ere they were collected at the West-end gate in readiness to move on. The rest is almost known. The delay had been fatal to the garrison of the Commissariat fort, who were by and by the enemy and departing of relief, retreated to post at dawn of day, and marched into cantonments just as we were on the very point of moving to their assistance.—*Hurbar, July 15.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE DAROGAH.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I was glad to see your remarks in your issue of the 15th July 1843, on the subject of the pay of Darogahs. There can be no doubt that persons who held such responsible situation ought to be well paid. Indeed 100 Rs. a month, for the higher class, is less than a Subadar Major of Native Infantry receives when on command. (107 Rs.) and little more than when in Cantonment (92 Rs.) A Subadar of Native Infantry gets 67 Rs. a month, 58 Rs. marching, and 107 Rs. if he Subadar Major. The Subadar Subadar gets more; a Baper a day; other ranks less. A Subadar of Native Infantry gets 25 Mopass a month in Cantonment. That there are advantages for gallantry; the order of British India, &c. But the usual regimental incomes should be the guide, as promotion to Jemadar or Subadar, and Subadar Major is not according to seniority. "The Darogahs will not get the increase to 50, 70 and 100 Rs. by seniority." My object is to point out that there should be certain rewards, as in the Native Army, beyond the above departmental increase of pay. There are said to be 808 Darogahs, and their annual incomes are Rs. 1,50,820 yearly.

The 808 Darogahs are to be thus paid :

25 to 100 Rs. a month,	80,000 Rs.
50 " 70 "	40,000 "
100 " 50 "	60,000 "
350 " 25 "	90,000 "

New plan, 238,500

Old plan, 100,230

Increase, Rs. 74,000

Now we do not see in the 808 Thannals, the extent of population or size of District or Thannal, over which these Darogahs have control. Would it not be better to make the scale on such a principle?

I would recommend that the advance from 25 to 100, though ordinarily of gradual increase, yet, for very important services, should be from the minimum to the maximum at once. Thus, without reference to the rate of pay, individuals should, for very distinguished services, receive a *Medal* commemorative of the occasion with a suitable inscription in the English and Native languages. That presents of swords and pistols from Government on other occasions would be much prized. I believe these who are killed, have a pension or provision from Govt. made for their families.

If a man distinguished himself in either of the classes of 25, 50 and 75 Rs. pay, we will suppose a *Medal*, or *Sword*, &c. and his name should be

registered for future notice, promotion, &c. A copy of each name should be kept at the Headquarters of the Magistrate, or Deputy Magistrate of the District. The grades of 25 to 100 Rs. should be distinguished by their dress, and every title should be done to ensure them to feel confident of being noticed and rewarded for meritorious acts! The proposed increase of 74,000 Rs. makes the total Rs. 2,38,500 annually. If there were Subadars and Jemadars or 07 and 22-50-2-16 Rs. monthly, the annual cost would be 2,80,410 Rs. The very important duty of these Darogahs, points out that they should be well paid. If the sum of 300,000 Rs. were allowed, they would be paid more with reference to the labour of daily and night calls.

But may not the expense of living be greater in some districts in Bengal than in others, and should not that be taken into consideration? The Darogahs get less than the pay of a Subadar of the *Calcutta Native militia* compare the duties and risks of the two classes! It is not so much the number as the *calm and energy* of the Darogah, on which the peace, happiness, and protection to life and property depend. The Darogahs get no extra, but, as command allowances, or when on service, as Subadars and Jemadars in the Army do. Hence they should be better paid 500,000 Rs. (50 Rs. a month) would be Rs. 304,800 annually. The Subadars and Jemadars get the invalid pay, pensions, &c. There seems to be too great a number on 25 Rs. If there were 5 classes of 25, 50, 75 and 100 Rs. it would be a better plan. Though indeed, I should make the classes according to a scale of amount of jurisdiction, population, &c. which create so much more work, liable to be done. I think the plan must be hereafter modified, the good pay of the Darogahs will stimulate the exertions of those under them; and if it works well, the plan should be extended beyond Bengal. A Darogah ought to be mounted to be fully useful.

DAROGAH.

HOMER'S HOME.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

"We are sorry to find Capt. Mowbray stating the very age from Suva to Calcutta, the homeward bound voyage of the vessel. It is a very bad time. The word *home* is usually associated in the mind of an Englishman, with England. Wherever he is obliged to abide by any other place by that enduring name, it is done with a painful conviction that nothing but the security of circumstances could justify such a misuse of the word. It is a poor compliment to the European community in Calcutta to describe the way, by applying it, even in the case of a stranger, to any city in India."

DEAR SIR,—I fear, from the above quotation, that you are the "Friend of India" only in name, and that you belong to that numerous class, who conceive that they confer great favour (forsooth!) on the people of India, by coming to live among them for a while, and then return home (as you call it) with wealth, of which not one farthing will ever be expended for the benefit of the country from which it was obtained.

Notwithstanding what you have stated, I cannot help thinking that Captain Mowbray was perfectly right in styling the returna voyage from Suva to Calcutta the homeward bound voyage, nor do I believe that he intended to pay any compliments to the community of Calcutta, or to any other place, by doing so. "Our own Suva" he belongs, I presume, to the port of Calcutta, and the expression of homeward, and outward bound, is therefore quite correct.

Moreover I have always understood you to be a great advocate for promoting the visits of respectable Indian gentlemen to England, by means of Steam communication—and to have rung the changes upon "an illumination of the natives"—"the two countries brought more closely together"—"a great of knowledge and intelligence"—and all that. Surely to Indian gentlemen, the voyage from Suva to Calcutta would be their homeward bound voyage. Why then claim for Englishmen the exclusive right to use the word "*home*" as you have applied it?

But I will go farther than this and maintain

that so long as an Englishman resides in India, (and how many have done so, long and happily) it is, to all intents and purposes, his home—and that it is not a "*misuse*" of the term to call it so. Why disparage the country in which we live, and cast our daily bread, and which, after all, will bear a fair comparison with the miserable, cold, raw, damp, dark atmosphere of England from October to April inclusive, with its train of colds, coughs, consumptions, influenza, and what not? The people too as inhospitable as their climate, never *have plenty of money in your pockets!* Away then with all that maddening, mawkish, palping, pitiful babble which we so often hear as "*dear old England!*" The real friend of India is he who spends his whole life in it, and who does all the good he can in his own immediate neighbourhood.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

A REAL FRIEND,

Upper Provinces, 28th July, 1843.

SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged by your kindly inserting the following few lines in your valuable journal.

Perhaps all your readers are not aware that an English Seminary has been established by Government at Jessore, where it was long felt as a desideratum. This school was established in 1838 by the exertions of the European gentry of the station.

On Monday the 17th July, the third annual examination of the pupils of the above Institution took place at the School, in which the presence of the station assembled. The examination was ably conducted by Messrs. Dentall, Morris, Anderson and Hamber, who were highly satisfied with the progress of the school during the last period they have been in the school. The studies of the senior classes consisted of History of Greece, England and India, Poetry, Geography, Grammar, Government, &c. &c. The Junior Translations, in which the boys acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the Examiners, and reflected the greatest credit on their instructors.

In conclusion I beg to remark, that from the great demand of English education which exists in this part of Bengal, it is earnestly hoped, that the Institution will be able to meet the increasing and able management of Mr. Smith, the Head Master, and his zealous coadjutor Baboo Theodoros Chatterjoo.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

20th July, 1843.

A VIRTUO.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—On Thursday last, (1st June) at an early hour in the morning, Essex Hall was visited by a great concourse of persons, sufficient in number to have filled a building three times its dimensions, yet close as it is. An advertisement had appeared in various religious periodicals, headed "Christian Union," and announcing that "a Public Meeting to promote this most desirable and blessed object," would be held there and then. Although the Meeting was designated "public," admission was only procurable by tickets, the issue of which for the most part was limited to "members of Churches," a regulation necessarily applying to the terms as the terms are commonly used, to those denominations not at all connected with the Established Church, with respect to the members of which it was understood that there was also a restriction; tickets being given only to communicants at the Lord's table. Nevertheless, the great room was literally crammed, and there were present some few persons whose particular mode of religious belief was not within the sphere of the religious which it may be presumed, from a full participation in the proceedings. The great room was so crowded, 4,000 persons, not so closely packed was the auditory upon this occasion, that there was hardly a considerably more than that number. Even the reporters' box was invaded, a place barely sufficient for the proper position of the reporter, and the interference of the Chairman and Secretaries, the pressure of the intruders must have rendered the duty of the representatives of the press upon this occasion more difficult than usual. It is to be regretted that some persons, however, in spite of every remonstrance, pertinaciously retained their position in a place to which they had no right whatever, until the very last. Other Meetings to save the church and society from entire desolation, were held in the lower room, and in the Wesleyan Chapel, Great Queen-street, both of which were equally crowded. It must be said that the numbers returned to their homes; among those who retired, we many delicate females, unable to endure the pressure and with torn dresses and other damages almost un-

another. It must be a real, a hating love, and a visible love. The more earnest feeling of attachment to all we deem true Christ is, the more we are in the injunctions of Scripture, or the needs of the Church. How can the words of our Lord be fulfilled?—By this shall all men know that we are his disciples, if we love one another,—unless that love be visible! When our Lord entrusted that his disciples should be as one as he was one with the Father, it was that the world might believe that he really dwelt in us; but if their unity is concealed, what influence can it have upon the world? How would a concealed union bring the whole force of the body to act upon any feeble part of the Church? How could it strengthen, for instance, the hands of the persecuted Christian missionaries in Tahiti? How can we efficiently protest against a powerful trait I have in my hands, in which the author condemns Dissent from the Established Church as a sin, and all who in any way countenance Dissenters as incurring equal guilt? Such sentiments would fill the whole land with anxiety, and prevent any hope of union among the universal body of Christians; they are utterly at variance with Christian charity, and would debase the Church. Here is the another trait, by a professed minister of Christ, in which he authenticates the principle of Protestantism in all its forms, and undermines all Protestants. In the absence of visible union, the Church is divided, and resisted and refused? I have communicated in other Protestant temples than those of the Church of England, and hope to do so again, notwithstanding this sentiment; I have recognized as a brother. Here then, is another motive to manifest the union of Christians. The Hon. and Rev. Gentlemen proceeded to show that Christian union could not consist in conditional communion, and therefore the idea of making any form of Church government dominant over the rest must be given up; at present, inevitably some one might possibly prevail, but the past history of the Church did not seem to favour the expectation. An agreement is essentially incompatible with separate opinions on minor matters, and the few expressions of them upon minor occasions. The elements of Christian union were the grand ideas of the Christian faith, as stated by the apostle in Ephes. i. 1-6. These being held by all, no disagreement in subjects brought to the grounds of dissension or division. A single subject would settle many points of difference, and in all cases we should give each other credit for sincerity in pursuing our own course to the end, and in all cases we should sweep common upon each other. Let not any Dissenter, for instance, hearing heard of the anathemas uttered against him by the clergyman who wrote the tract just mentioned, say, "See what the Church of England is!" That would be unjust, for there were many in the Church who would condemn that tract. On the other hand, if a Dissenter, who had been expelled from a public Meeting to read upon the Common Prayer-book, and pronounced it to be fit only to wipe his feet upon, it would be unjust in a Churchman to exclaim, "Then, you are that Dissenter in the Church!" The Hon. and Rev. speaker concluded on several addresses of which we are able to give little more than an outline, by moving the third Resolution, which recognized the Bible as the basis of all Protestant Christian Churches.

The Rev. J. Sherman explained that the Dissenting minister alluded to by Mr. Ford, had denied the conduct attributed to him; what he did was, to elevate the Bible with one hand, and to denounce the Prayer-book in the floor, denoting, that so far from the latter being fit to be placed upon the altar, it ought to be in the dust in comparison with it. The Motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. La Cruz, of Switzerland, and supported by Mr. T. Farmer (Treasurer of the Wesleyan Missionary Society), and unanimously adopted. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Beane. The Rev. J. A. Jones, of Birmingham, proposed the fourth Resolution. Mr. James Taylor seconded the Motion, which was adopted unanimously. At the suggestion of Dr. Letchfield, the Committee were requested to continue their meeting on the next number, and to confer together on the next step to be taken to establish Christian union. The Rev. H. McCallum, and the Rev. B. Abbot seconded the Motion. It was carried unanimously, as was also a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and after another hymn and prayer, the Meeting adjourned.

We have been unavoidably obliged to omit some of the addresses, thinking it better to give a few speeches at length and many briefly. The above report gives a fair representation of the proceedings of the Meeting. The following are the Resolutions proposed and carried:—

1. "That this Meeting is fully persuaded that real and essential unity of the children of God, and of God, and that being united to Christ, they are, in principle and affection, united to each other by the Spirit of Christ."

2. "That this Meeting is therefore convinced of the duty of rendering visible the unity of all who hold the Bible, Jesus Christ the Lord, notwithstanding the diversity of their opinions and practices with regard to minor points of faith and doctrine; and that, in order to the attainment of this end, controversy, missionary operations, and public sentiment at the present time, renders it peculiarly desirable to attempt the furtherance of such an union."

3. "That this Meeting doth itself assemble here on the ground of truths common to all Evangelical Churches of the Protestant Reformation from Popery, and based on its first principles, the sufficiency and authority of the Holy Scriptures as the sole rule of Christian faith and practice, and the right of every man to judge for himself of the meaning and interpretation of that rule—and recognises as the bond of Union, the great doctrine universally received by all Evangelical Christians, viz.—the doctrine of the Holy Trinity; of the infinite love of the Father; of the perfect atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ; of justification by faith alone; of the necessity of regeneration to a Christian life and character; and other truths in harmony, and in essential connection with these. And the Meeting believes that agreement in these fundamental truths among Evangelical Christians, to be the foundation in substance and spirit, as to lay a firm foundation for common and united action."

4. "That this Meeting utterly repudiates the assertion that a true Church, a true ministry, or a true Christian can be constituted, in the absence of spirit, and of the qualifications by the Holy Spirit, and of the power, even though of Divine appointment. At the same time, it declares the least compromise of what is essentially regarded as true doctrine on any point of doctrine, discipline, or worship, by any individual bearing part in its proceedings."

5. "That this Meeting deems it an imperative duty, for the defence of the truth, for the strength of the Church, for the spread of the Gospel, to seek Christian Union—not in ritual uniformity; not in exact agreement of creed; not in a universal reformation of Churches; but in the blessing of love to the truth in things great, and in the harmonizing power of forbearance in things subordinate. For this union would the present Meeting bear witness before the world, and before the ever-living God. For the promotion of this blessed union, and of the ground of their Service's will and prayer, that thus our holy religion may be known to all men of the world, and the world be converted to our holy religion."—*Resolved.*

Dr. Pusey's Surrender.—The condemnation of Dr. Pusey, in due form and under the protection of a statute "for such uses made and provided," is an event of no slight importance. It removes this notorious relic of the Treason of 1791 from the service he has hitherto occupied, and places him in a very unquestionable way, among the teachers of error. We say, in the most unquestionable way,—for nothing can be more frivolous and ungrounded, than the exceptions taken by Dr. Pusey's friends, and by Dr. Pusey himself.

The objections started by the Times, and other journals in the Treasonist's service, are such as to show—that the proceeding was an "obscure one"—and that the Board or Committee was unfairly constituted.

A sermon which is now fully ascertained to contain heretical statements is preached in the University pulpit, and a public complaint is made by the proper officer. It is then published in the University-Chancellor to direct an inquiry into the charge? If so what kind of conduct would then writers propose to the preaching of heresy in an University pulpit? Or would they have any check at all? Are they content, on the sudden into air-trials?

But the statute was "obscure"—in other words, no such degradation of the name of the University as to that of Dr. Pusey's, has been known in Oxford for a century past. And this is gravely assigned as an objection to the present proceeding?

The University-Chancellor's ship's service is the last; namely, that the Committee was unfairly composed. Happily, however, there is no allusion ground for this imputation. The whole proceeding was a public and a private one, and it is evident, it has manifested itself in a favourable leaning towards the accused, in just that respect which it is taken, did not this fact now render the sentence more corrected and impressive. Let our readers mark the circumstances.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, is a High Churchman, and has been considered in latter years as the most High Churchman in the country. It was only on the receipt of a positive complaint, that he took up the matter, and he is said to have acted unwillingly, and as in the discharge of a duty, and as a disingenuous duty, throughout the whole transaction.

The selection of the Committee of examination, of the Board of Hierarchy, was as follows:—One only of

the members, Dr. Frouse, could be considered as a declared opponent of the Treasonist party, and he formed one of the Board, not by choice, but necessarily, *ex officio*, as Margaret Professor. On the other side, however, there was named Dr. Jell, who is one of the greatest of the great, and who is therefore, according to the recognition of the judicial proceedings, ought not to have been of the number. Our readers will remember that it is this gentleman who has professed himself to find a middle between Protestantism and Treasonism. A third member was Dr. Olney, who was formerly Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and who was afterwards by his Grace to the Bishop of Exeter. The other three members were Dr. Jankyn, the Master of Balliol; Dr. Hawkins, Professor of Oriel; and Dr. Synnott, Warden of Wadham; all the latter personal friends of Dr. Pusey, and all three most respectable men, no doubt, but at the same time unquestionably High Churchmen.

Nor did these six judges arrive at a verdict of guilt, by a mere vote carried by a majority. Each, individually, gave in his judgment of the impugned sermon. With these six deliberate opinions before him the Vice-Chancellor proceeded to pass sentence; and that sentence passed a language which cannot be neglected.

We come, then, lastly, to Dr. Pusey's own complaint. This is obviously for the popular ear; for, to those circumstances which are mentioned in the Doctor's pleas will appear utterly trivial.

He complains that his judges did not enter into controversy, or paper war with him! that they did not select particular passages of his sermon for proof or disproof; and that they did not hear him in his own defence. It is quite sure that he was not "misapprehended," and that he could have satisfactorily defended, or explained, every sentiment in his sermon, had he but been allowed the opportunity.

This sort of complaint will have some little effect upon weak minds. But what is it really worth? A theologian of mature age, and well practiced in controversy, delivering a written and well considered course, in an University pulpit. A charge is brought against him, of maintaining, in that sermon, false doctrine. The manuscript is called for, and laid before six members of the University, that they may examine the charge. Is it not abundantly clear, that if these six men, two of them personal friends, and another one of great respect with the accused, find no difficulty in their own minds, and find no fault in the character of the sermon,—the permission to the author, to defend himself, in writing, or viva voce, would not affect the result? Dr. Pusey avers that these six men, all writing or writing, are well-informed and theologically discerning, have unanimously "misunderstood" him, who kind of a idea does he convey of his own skill in the English language? What could I mean of all these six, by any means discover the real meaning of Dr. Pusey's discourse! Are his sermons usually so obscure, that not even learned divines can decipher their real meaning? If so, then assuredly it is quite time that he was prohibited from any longer perplexing the University by public discourses which by his own account of the matter, it would appear that nobody can understand.—*Resolved.*

LAW, ARCHES COURT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26. OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY BARON AGASSIZ HEARD.—This was a proceeding by letters of request, at the instance of Mr. Ralph Sanders, of Exeter, against the Rev. Henry Enkliffe Head, Rector of Fenton, Devon, for having offered against the laws, statutes, constitutions, and canon ecclesiastical of the realm; for having published and caused to be published in the Western Times newspaper, of Exeter, for August 31, 1841, a letter entitled—"A Review of the Duplicity of the Present System of Episcopal Ministry in a Letter addressed to the Parishioners of Fenton, occasioned by the Bishop of Exeter's Circular on Confirmation," in which letter he (Mr. Head) distinctly affirms that the Church is the Cathedral, the order of Episcopacy, and the order of Confirmation, in the Book of Common Prayer, contain erroneous and strange doctrines, and which he also distinctly affirms that the said Book of Common Prayer, contrary or repugnant to the law, statutes, constitutions, and canons ecclesiastical of the realm, and against the laws of the Church; and that in the said letter were contained the following passages:—"There spoke the spirit of the present system of Episcopal ministrations. All the bishops, and all the clergy, are in the presence of the Bishop of Exeter; but, inasmuch as they cannot act and co-ordinate the service of the Cathedral and Episcopacy and Confirmation Services in their present state, and constitute to ever that they act in a system by which the Episcopal order is exalted under false pretences, and at the expense of the doctrine of the Bible, the reformation is in the hands of the laity, and as it also as pledged by my ordination vows, as a minister of the Church of England, to banish and drive away

Applications may be made to Mr. John Cashman, at the General Post Office, or to any of the Booksellers of Calcutta.

Street.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 448. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1848.

Price 3 Cts. 6s. monthly, or 30
Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government having fixed on the 30th of August, for the departure of the steam Mail Steamer of September, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be forwarded for that opportunity, will be Thursday, the 12th proximo.

W. MOORE.

Deputy Post Master.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE 24-PERGUNNAH.

Considerable interest has been excited by a recent decision of the Sudder Court in a case in which Mr. Piddington, the former occupant of the factory of Goussapore, situated within the Civil Jurisdiction of the 24-Pergunnahs, was sued for 84,000 Rs. by the assignees of Boyd and Co. We were given to understand that the suit had reference to land or other real property situated in that district; hence the determination of the Sudder Court that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction in the case, appeared to be at variance with a previous Construction which had been established by the concurrent decision of the Allahabad and Calcutta Courts of Sudder Adawlut. On turning however to the Reports of Cases decided during the last year, we find that the Sudder Court did not consider the suit to have reference to land July, 1781. The 23d Article of those regulations for the first time imposed those restrictions on the jurisdiction of the 24-Pergunnahs which Government has now been requested to alter; and in almost the same words which appear in the Regulation of 1793. The object of Sir Elijah was to prevent a collision between the Company's Court in the suburbs, and the King's Court in the city; and the limitations were manifestly intended not to apply to any other Court in the interior, the jurisdiction of each of which was distinctly described in that document. Secondly, Regulation 8, 1810, declares that no person being a resident in Calcutta shall be at liberty to defend an original suit in any Zillah Court unless he shall furnish security for eventual costs by a surety or sureties residing or possessing property out of Calcutta. It is manifest from this enactment that personal actions had been constantly instituted in the other Zillah Courts against persons resident in Calcutta. If the Legislators had considered that the provisions of 1793, barring the jurisdiction of the 24-Pergunnahs in such cases, was binding on all other Courts, they would not have made provision for the management of suits, which, upon that interpretation, it would have been illegal for them to entertain. The Regulation of 1810 gave no additional powers to the Mofussil Courts, which they did not before possess; it merely made provision, as the Preamble states, for demanding that previous security from residents in Calcutta, of which experience had shown the necessity. Thirdly, Act 23 of 1840, which supersedes the Regulation of 1810, goes upon the same principle, viz. that personal actions against individuals, resident in Calcutta, may be entertained in the district of this Presidency; and it prescribes forms for summoning a defendant resident in Calcutta, who had been sued for debt in the Court of Hooghly, and who was directed to attend in person to the 24-Pergunnahs; and not to extend to suit and answer the complaint. If Goussapore had been situated on the right bank of the

We are aware that the *Harkara* has taken a different view of its applicability; but we think our impression is fully borne out by the following reasons:—

First, The original regulations for the administration of justice in Bengal passed by the Governor General in Council (Mr. Hastings) on the 11th April 1780 directed that all mercantile disputes, all matters of personal property, all disputes about bounds and limits of landed property within the town of Calcutta should be subject to the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Dewaness Adawlut; that is, to a Company's Court. In the course of that year Mr. Hastings laid upon the memorable expedient of stopping the encroachments of the Supreme Court by making the Chief Justice a pensioner of the Company, and appointing him to preside over the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, on a salary of 90,000 Rupees a year. This appointment took place on the 24th October 1780; and Sir Elijah, soon after entering on his office, laid the foundation of our present Code by preparing Regulations for the administration of Justice comprised in Ninety-five articles, which were passed by the Governor General on the 5th of July, 1781. The 23d Article of those regulations for the first time imposed those restrictions on the jurisdiction of the 24-Pergunnahs which Government has now been requested to alter; and in almost the same words which appear in the Regulation of 1793. The object of Sir Elijah was to prevent a collision between the Company's Court in the suburbs, and the King's Court in the city; and the limitations were manifestly intended not to apply to any other Court in the interior, the jurisdiction of each of which was distinctly described in that document. Secondly, Regulation 8, 1810, declares that no person being a resident in Calcutta shall be at liberty to defend an original suit in any Zillah Court unless he shall furnish security for eventual costs by a surety or sureties residing or possessing property out of Calcutta. It is manifest from this enactment that personal actions had been constantly instituted in the other Zillah Courts against persons resident in Calcutta. If the Legislators had considered that the provisions of 1793, barring the jurisdiction of the 24-Pergunnahs in such cases, was binding on all other Courts, they would not have made provision for the management of suits, which, upon that interpretation, it would have been illegal for them to entertain. The Regulation of 1810 gave no additional powers to the Mofussil Courts, which they did not before possess; it merely made provision, as the Preamble states, for demanding that previous security from residents in Calcutta, of which experience had shown the necessity. Thirdly, Act 23 of 1840, which supersedes the Regulation of 1810, goes upon the same principle, viz. that personal actions against individuals, resident in Calcutta, may be entertained in the district of this Presidency; and it prescribes forms for summoning a defendant resident in Calcutta, who had been sued for debt in the Court of Hooghly, and who was directed to attend in person to the 24-Pergunnahs; and not to extend to suit and answer the complaint. If Goussapore had been situated on the right bank of the

Hooghly, instead of the left, and a suit had been instituted against Mr. Piddington in the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court of that district, the Sudder Court would not have quashed it.

It is a singular fact, and it tends to show how much our legislation has been the patch work of successive legislators, and how much it stands in need of a revision, that the law laid down exclusively for the 24-Pergunnahs, was extended in 1803 to all the Ceded Provinces; and it was ordained that the Courts in the Western Provinces should not entertain any suit whatever against any individual resident in the town of Calcutta, unless such suit related to real property situated without the limits of Calcutta. It appears therefore, that in the 24-Pergunnahs, and in the Western Provinces, no personal action will lie against any person who resides in Calcutta, nor can it be prosecuted if after its institution he has the wisdom to abscond and take refuge in that city. In every other district of the Lower Provinces such an action may be brought against any resident in Calcutta, and the most ample provision has been made for serving writs on the defendant, through the machinery of the Supreme Court. It must be self evident that this permission to sue a debtor in Calcutta is more urgently required in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs which surrounds the town, than in a *silah*, four hundred miles off; yet it is refused to the Court in which it is most needed; and in which the non-possession of it leads to the greatest injustice. As soon as a suit is commenced against a debtor, living in the suburbs, and the summons has been served upon him, he crosses the line of demarcation, gets within the *Mahmud* ditch, and sets his creditors at defiance. They have no remedy but to bring an action against him, in the city Courts, and he then re-crosses the boundary, and again evades their pursuit.

By this admirable contrivance of the law, a debtor is enabled to play at hide and seek with the Courts, and to baffle the individuals he has defrauded. The anomaly created by this Regulation of 1793 does not cease here. If a debtor lives in the suburbs of Calcutta which he crosses the river and are within the jurisdiction of the Hooghly Court, he may be pursued into the city; if he lives in the eastern suburbs, he may not. Thus there is one law for the western and another for the eastern suburbs of the city. If this anomaly is to be perpetuated, there will be little wisdom, in maintaining any Courts on the Eastern side of Calcutta, where every legal process may be so easily evaded. The time has now arrived for removing this anomaly, and assimilating the powers of the Court of 24-Pergunnahs with those of the Hooghly Court, and of every other Court in Bengal. The reason in which this enactment originated having ceased, the law itself should be abrogated. There is no longer any dispute between the Supreme Court and the Sudder Council; there is no fear lest the Governor General and Council should be served with summonses from the Supreme Court in a place of trespass. There is no necessity for purchasing an immunity from vexation by creating an unconstitutional office—by creating the Cl...

Justice's mouth with 8000*£*. Parliament has created a local Legislative Council with equal authority over the Queen's and over the Company's Courts; and an enactment which grew out of their collision, and which inflicts injustice and misery on a large body of people, ought therefore to be expanded forthwith from the Statute Book.

THE NEW REGISTRATION ACT.—Government has been somewhat unfortunate in its attempts to establish an efficient system of Registration for this Presidency. About three years ago, a very complicated Act was drafted by the legal member of the Legislative Council, which was said to be very complete, but which was found to be very unintelligible, except to the initiated. The draft was published at two successive periods in the *Government Gazette*, but was left by Lord Auckland for the consideration of his successor, Lord Ellenborough, shortly after his arrival, went to the North West Provinces, where he was too busy with wars and foreign politics to command the time necessary for understanding the machinery of the proposed Act. It was therefore laid on the shelf, and in its stead was published a brief Act, in which the most palpable error of the previous law, an error which had rendered it altogether inoperative, was corrected. That Act was directed to come into operation on the 1st of May in the current year. A draft of an Act has just been published repealing it, with the exception of the provision we have alluded to above.

The original law of 1793 declared that if a person had any knowledge, or had been informed of, the existence of a prior unregistered deed at the time when he registered his own deed regarding the same property, his registration became of no value. This clause created an opening for endless fraud and litigation, and entirely destroyed the security afforded by registration. Evidence of this prior knowledge sufficient to invalidate any subsequent registered deed, could always be obtained in the market, and at no great expense; and hence registration was altogether omitted. The same rule existed in the Equity Law of England, and the Real Property Commissioners in their Report state that it had ruined registration. The 1st Act of this year repealed this clause, and declared that no previous knowledge or notice had by parties of the existence of prior unregistered deeds, should affect the validity of their registered titles. This salutary provision of the new law has been retained in the Draft Act now promulgated, though the Landholder's Society, when rescued from their long slumbers by George Thompson, addressed Government against it, and praised the old law, by which they said the Civil Courts possessed the power of protecting the innocent party, that is, the party which refused to obey the law and neglected to register its deeds, trusting to the eminent facilities which exist in India for obtaining proof of any thing—for a consideration.

Act I. of this year also provided that all registered conveyances or other instruments affecting titles to land, or any interest therein, should take precedence of every other deed or instrument of the same nature which was not registered. This in fact was compulsory legislation, and nothing was wanting to complete the process of compulsion, but to declare that the validity of a deed should date from the day of its registration, not from that of its execution. It was soon found however that, under existing circum-

stances, the new law embraced too large a circle; a deed affecting any interest in land included leases as well as large deeds of gift. The natives have a natural repugnance to registration, as they have to every thing else which enforces order. But even if their desire to register had been as strong as their repugnance to it was, they could not have quitted their homes and travelled to a distance, of several days' journey with witnesses to the execution of every deed, in order to obtain its registration. Neither was there any machinery ready to meet the new and almost boundless demand for registration which the comprehensive terms of the Act were sure to create. That Act has therefore been repealed, and the draft of a new law promulgated, which limits compulsory registration to deeds of sale, gift, and mortgage, and certificates of the discharge of incumbrances. Every registered deed or document of this nature will invalidate every prior or subsequent deed, relating to the same property, which may not be registered.

It would be unjust were we to omit to mention that after Act I. of this year was passed, the Landholder's Society came forward and addressed a long and able memorial to Government in which the objectionable clause of the new Act, in which is now about to be repealed, and certain other unobjectionable clauses which have been retained, were censured. Whether the new Act is owing to the representations of that body, as the *Harkers* suppose, or whether the brief experience of two months has shown that with the existing registration agency, the Act could not be enforced, we know not. But the present Act is so limited in its nature, that it can be regarded only in the light of a temporary arrangement, till Government has the leisure to digest a new and comprehensive law, and to create such local facilities for registration, as shall leave every man who refuses to register his deeds without excuse. The Act makes the law regarding the registration of certain deeds stringent; this is necessary; in fact a registration law cannot be too stringent; but then it leaves the old clogs on registration untouched, and it establishes no machinery for universal registration. All leases of any value ought to be registered. It is the non-registration of them which diminishes the value of estates. We think we speak within bounds when we assert, that if purchasers had an opportunity of knowing the exact circumstances of an estate, and the extent to which it was encumbered with leases, the value of landed property would be increased twenty per cent. As soon as a suitable apparatus can be established in every district, registration should be rendered universal, preceptory and compulsive, however contrary to the habits and feelings of the people. The machinery will pay for itself, and form no charge on the state. Mr. Bird's administration, so to speak, will be immortalised if he should succeed in introducing a measure, which, independently of its effects in augmenting the value of property, would do more to introduce peace and security, and to lessen the amount of litigation, than any other plan which could be devised.

APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Legislative Council has at length published the draft of a Regulation which devolves on the Appellant the expense of preparing two copies of all papers and proceedings connected with Appeals to the Privy Council, including the charge for translating into English these documents,

which are in the Native language. The preamble of the Regulation declares that this measure is just and necessary. The *Harkers* seem to doubt the assertion, and intimates that the Landholder's Society will be down on Government on the subject. We are curious to see the arguments by which the Committee of that Society may endeavour to prove that this expense ought not to be borne by the parties who prefer the appeal. Whatever argument is brought to bear on the subject of appeals to England, will apply with equal force to all inferior appeals in this country. If it be right that the state should assist an appellant to the Privy Council, by sharing the expense of his appeal, it must be equally right and just, and necessary that it should grant the same aid from the public purse to those who appeal from the Munsiff to the Judge, or from the Judge to the Sudder. If this principle be once admitted, and the wishes of the appellant be allowed to regulate the duty of the state, there can be no reason why Government should not also defray a portion of the valuer's fees, or indeed of any other charge connected with the management of an appeal.

The Regulation of 1798 on which the practice which it is now intended to abrogate was built, does not declare, in so many words, that the expense of translating and inscribing papers in such cases shall be borne by Government. But as it made no provision for the appellant's defraying these charges, while at the same time it required him to pay the expense of the suit in England, and of making any copies of the papers he might desire for his own use, the practice grew up of drawing the expense of the two copies which were sent home from the public treasury. While the minimum of appeals remained fixed at 5,000*£*, the appeals were few and far between, and the expense was little felt by Government. But several years ago it pleased Her Majesty's Privy Council—doubtless with the laudable desire of giving the natives of India the inestimable blessing of English justice to a greater extent than they had previously enjoyed it, and thus of drawing more business to the Cockpit—to reduce the value of appealable suits to 10,000 Rupees. This necessarily multiplied the cases of appeal more than five fold, and made the demand on the public funds a serious consideration. With this increased facility for appeal, abuses began to grow up in this rank soil. An appeal was lodged in numerous instances without the remotest intention of prosecuting it, simply to annoy the respondents, and to bring him to terms, by the dreary prospect of a law suit at the distance of half the globe, of which it was impossible to foresee the termination. This process of intimidation cost the appellant the sum of Two Rupees, and security for the costs in England. When this had been furnished, the Sudder Court ordered the translation and transcription of papers to commence, and frequently happened that they had no sooner been completed, than the respondent compromised the matter with his opponent, and agreed to accept less than the sum which had been decreed him, and the appellant filed his *rescission*, and withdrew his appeal, leaving Government saddled with all the expense which had been incurred in the preparation of the documents. To such an extent has this privilege of appeal been abused to defeat the ends of justice, in the manner thus described, that if we are rightly informed, an appeal to England has become the rule, and not the exception. It is not necessary, we think, to say that Government should foster this

system of legal chicanery, by taking on itself the expense of preparing the documents. It is proposed therefore to require a deposit of money equal to the expense likely to be incurred, before the appeal is allowed to be admitted. This rule will effectually check fictitious appeals, without obstructing those in which the appellant, with a bold confidence in the justice of his case, resolves to submit it to the investigation of the Privy Council.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF PURSLEY.—The intelligence brought by the last Mail regarding the prospects of the Established Church, both in England, Scotland and Ireland, is in the highest degree ominous. In Scotland, a large body of the most pious and zealous ministers and laymen have seceded from the Establishment in a body, and thereby given it a shock from which it will in all probability never recover. In Ireland, the Roman Catholic population has been organized against the Protestant Establishment, by the ablest demagogues of modern times; and unless the agitation can be put down by military power, there is little prospect that it will cease, while the grievances of which the people complain—that of supporting an establishment to which they do not belong—continues to exist. A quarter of a century ago, the Papists might have been satisfied to leave the Protestant Church its endowments, if their own Priests and Bishops had been taken into the pay of the state; but any such proposal at the present stage of disaffection, would be viewed as an index of fear, and only serve to give fresh impulse to their demands. In England, the Church is torn with dissensions from Puseyism to Berwick; the great majority of the Clergy are said to be Puseyites both in doctrine and practice, and the *uniformity* to establish which two thousand ministers were quoted in the days of Charles the Second, and Dissent created, has ceased to be any thing but a name. In all these commotions it is the principle of *Establishments* which is placed in jeopardy, and whatever change they may produce in the views and feelings of society, it can scarcely be favourable to the Establishment Church of England and Ireland. Those who are sincerely and conscientiously attached to its communion, cannot escape the painful conviction that its integrity would be as deeply affected by the triumph of O'Connell and his Irishmen, as by that of Dr. Pusey and his Tractarians.

It is true that Dr. Pusey has been debared from preaching in the University for two years, but this step will neither silence his party, nor check its increase. On the contrary it may possibly invest him with the sanctity of a martyr, and give new importance to his doctrines. Every such exhibition of force, either proves completely successful in subduing the refractory, or it serves to invigorate them. In the present instance it is likely to produce this latter effect. The objectionable doctrines maintained in Dr. Pusey's sermon, we gave in our extracts last week. It is said—though we have not been able to discover the fact in our files—that of the six members of the Board of Heresy, three were favorable to his views, and that the condemnation of his sermon was carried by the casting vote of the President. Dr. Pusey has entered his protest against the decision of the Board, and complains that he has been condemned unheard. This has given occasion for the remark, that if such be the case, he has only had notice out to him the measure he meted to Dr. Hampden some years back. The condem-

nation of their Chief appears to have produced the same effect among his followers that the out-larry of O'Connell would produce among the Repealers. The Tractarians are in a fury. The misfortune is, says a Puseyite organ, "that matters cannot end here." It is to be hoped they will not. Every well wisher of the Church must be happy to see any probability that the battle will be drawn to a head, and the controversy brought to distinct issue, whether the Articles and Liturgy are to be interpreted in a Catholic or a Protestant sense. A second victim, according to the Puseyites, has been already selected by the Vice-Chancellor in a Mr. Morris, who is to be summoned, it appears, before the Board of Heresy, for having in a sermon preached at Christ Church, declared his belief, that Archbishop Laud was then *interfering* for the English Church. "If," adds this Puseyite journal, "such sermons as have been heard continually within the University are repeated, denying as has often been done, Regeneration in the one Sacrament, and the Real presence in the other, or the Apostolicity of orders, we can only have arrived at the commencement *de facto*."

The excitement at Oxford has been increased by an action for damages, brought by the Rev. G. Macmullen, against Dr. Hampden for preventing his obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. The Regius Professor proposed these two *theses* for the candidate to maintain. 1. That the Church of England does not teach, nor can it be proved from Scripture, that any change takes place in the elements in consecration in the Lord's Supper. 2. That it is a mode of expression calculated to speak erroneous views of Divine Revelation to speak of Scripture and Tradition as joint authorities in the matter of Christian Doctrine." Mr. Macmullen, who is a disciple of Dr. Pusey, refused to maintain the *theses*, and claimed the right of selecting his own subjects, which being denied by the Regius Professor, he was unable to obtain his degree, and forthwith instituted an action against the Professor—a proceeding admirably calculated to strengthen the bonds of discipline in that learned and Conservative University.

The good Bishop of Norwich has shocked the Tractarians by a sermon he preached at the anniversary of the Gospel Propagation Society at St. Paul's Cathedral. The most satisfactory account of the Sermon is given in a Puseyite journal. "It was enough to affect a Christian to tears to see the exhibition which was made by one of the Bishops of the Church from the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday last, the 10th of May...The Bishop of Norwich from the pulpit of St. Paul's, denied, *scilicet verbis*, the apostolical succession of the priesthood of the English Church; he denied it to be the necessary mark of a true Church; he denied that it could be traced with any certainty." The Journalist expresses a fervent hope that the Society will not permit the sermon to be printed with its annual Report, adding, "should it appear there, the hand-writing is upon the wall, declaring that the days of the Society are numbered."

The term here referred to are years of regret. It is right therefore to bring out to view on the other hand, an event which is enough we suppose to affect such a Christian with tears of joy. We allude to the opening of a Puseyite Church at the Land's End. "Our readers will have seen, in our last publication, the specimen of what the efforts of the Cambridge Camden Society are intended to produce, recently given at the open-

ing of a new chapel at Penzance. There was the approach to the chancel by three bold and well-ascended granite steps." Then a rail, "or rather screen;" and within the rail, three more steps. Then the vestry, and seven *sedes*, and the *crucifix* and *piscina*. Then, "on the first altar-step are two elegant candelabra, *five feet and a-half high*, containing candles of wax, *four feet and a-half high*," making *ten feet* in all. Then "the service is read from a lectern, which is situated on the upper chancel-step." "The *Litany* is said from a *faldstool*, placed on the second chancel-step, and looking towards the altar." "The *lessons* are read from a *lectern*, which stands on the pavement of the chancel."

"We have then a description of how no fewer than *six* clergymen contrived to divide the service among them; the whole "effect" of which is said, again and again, to have been "impressive," and "most impressive;" but of which, it is abundantly obvious, the chief peculiarity must have been, the distracting and dazzling effect of the whole glitter and parade, and perpetual changing of the *dramatic* person, inevitably making quiet and abstracted devotion almost impossible. Those of these clergymen, we are sorry to say, were members of the Church Missionary Society."

The Bishop of London, whose memorable charge appears to have given new heart to Puseyism, had been employed during the month of May in giving admonitions to his clergy relative to certain innovations on established usages, which are styled a restoration of ancient practices. These admonitions were subsequently converted into injunctions. The preaching in the surplice, which the Bishop had previously enjoined, had been in many instances dispensed with, owing to the strong repugnance of some of the clergy and nearly all the laity to it. Of the new injunctions, the principal item referred to is "the restoration of the weekly Offertory, by which the offerings and oblations of the people, should be collected every Sunday, and placed on the altar; to be at the disposal of the Bishop." Archbishop Hale, who enjoys the entire confidence of the Pope, has entered into a calculation that a revenue of no less than half a million sterling might thus be raised. The collection will of course be accompanied with the prayer for the Church Militant; and certainly at no period, was it more necessary to offer up, not only weekly, but daily, the supplication contained in it, that "it would please God to inspire the Church with a spirit of truth, unity and concord."

But the innovation has met with much stern opposition, more especially on the part of the laity, to whose exertions at the present crisis the Church must look for its salvation. The laity object to this weekly demand on their funds as seriously affecting their means of assisting the various objects of secular and religious charity which they have been accustomed to support. To this and other innovations, Sir W. Baynes, and seventy-three of the parishesmen in St. Paul's Chapel have sent a very spirited remonstrance. In their letter they state: "It is not necessary for us to particularize these novelties, or to inquire whether at a remote period they were in use; if it be said they are trivial and of no moment we can have occasion to harness our feelings, and to witness that scheme which your Lordship need not be told bids fair to shake to its centre the Church of England; but, on the other hand, if these alterations in the service to which we have been accustomed be important, we cannot discount them from those obnoxious and invidious doctrines which have been promulgated in the *Treatise for the People*, and which need not be said are

embraced by a large portion of the clergy of the Established Church."

They conclude by entreating that his Lordship "will allow the congregation of St. Paul's Chapel to have the Church Service as preached to their fathers, without mutilations or additions, which, though they may appear trivial, the undersigned can only view as the insidious advances of those doctrines which they firmly and conscientiously believe could only lead, if adopted and confirmed, to the re-establishment of Popery and the overthrow of the Church of England."

The particular object of this weekly collection is not clearly stated, but from some hints thrown out in the papers, it would appear as if his Lordship intended it for a Mission to China, which is to begin with the establishment of a Bishop at Hong Kong.

Next to Dr. Pusey's suspension from the pulpit, the most important event of the month, in reference to the progress of Tractarianism, is the defection of its most influential advocate, the *Quarterly Review*. For several years past, the weight of this important periodical publication has been cast into the scale of the Tracts; but change has come over the spirit of its dreams. The rapid spread of this sect, its nearer and nearer approximation to the doctrines of Rome, the increasing arrogance of its pretensions, which it submitted to would bring back the times when the Church trampled the State under its feet, combined with the alarming strife and distraction which it has introduced into society, and which threaten the very existence of the Establishment, have aroused the fears of this Conservative organ, and it has sounded the note of alarm to the people of England. From some indistinct allusions in the papers before us, we are led to infer that the article, which is written with great spirit and vigor, is from the pen of John Wilson Croker. Whether the hand which penned it be of clerical, its intrinsic boldness and excellence, and its appearance in so popular a journal, will give it extraordinary influence, and serve to hasten the crisis, which cannot come too soon. Our own copy of the *Quarterly Review* is now at Essex, waiting for the arrival of the *Blackwood Steamer*; for the following quotations from the article on Puseyism we are indebted to the papers which have reached us.

"The zeal of the writers grew hotter and hotter as the flame they excited, till at last growing blind at the blaze, they have burned their own fingers, and I very nearly, if not actually, set fire to the Church."

"They have been carried away into excesses in matters of both doctrine and discipline—and all in a Popish direction—which appears to us quite extravagant."

"Open defection, even when we suspect it to be the result of an irregular intellect, or a morbid vanity, is less deplorable and infinitely less dangerous than the masquerade orthodoxy whose heart is already reconciled to Rome, though its hands are still willing to carry the boy and the ape, and to participate in the communion of the Anglican Church, as Jesus did at the Last Supper."

"The reader sees that all these additional ceremonies have the same Popish taint as the others we have commented on, and are intended to give to the elements something of antipastoral sanctity, and confer on the table the character of a sacerdotal altar."

"Next we arrive at a series of innovations introduced by the Tractarians and their imitators, which, in fact, deserve no other title than *foeties*, and are individually so puerile that, if it were not as symptoms of a Papistical spirit, we really should be ashamed to waste time and paper in exposing them."

The Reviewer's protest against all movement is thus expressed:—

"Our first and main objection to it (bowing to the east) is, that it is another of the series of attempts, great and small, by which the Tractarians are endeavoring to introduce Romish forms into our Church. We object to the trifles we have just been discussing because they are parts of a system; we should equally object to this practice, even if it were also a trifle, as another part of the system."

On the use of the Surplice the Reviewer remarks:—

"May we not venture to declare that, because a few clergymen have thought proper to interpret the Rubric about the Church militant prayer in a way different from the usage of at least a century and a half, and then dislike the consequent trouble of changing their gown, the Church of England is to be involved in ecclesiastical, yet, when revived, thorny and angry controversies as to the old rivalry between that 'roy of Popery,' the white surplice, and that 'badge of Calvinism,' the Geneva gown."

The confusion introduced by the Tractarian is next denounced:—

"It is easy to make a jumble and confusion, but not so easy to set it right again. It is not seemly that a preacher should be enjoined to wear a white gown at one end of London-bridge, and a black gown at the other; which must be the case till the Bishop of Winchester shall have adopted the Bishop of London's views, or, which we rather hope, the Bishop of London may reconsider the case, and revert to what has been, we think we may say, the unvarying practice in parish churches at least since the Reformation."

And finally, the subject is closed with the following earnestness:—

"If, as we believe, the whole Episcopal bench, and the vast majority of mankind, are agreed that the greater part, if not all, of these deviations from the established usages of the Church are frivolous, unwarrantable, and, in their consequences, dangerous, let the reverend depositaries of authority honestly and bravely, and with one voice, say so, and save, if possible, those who headlessly practice them from the sin,—and the Church from the peril,—of a schism about trifles and toys—hooseys, curtises, and candlesticks."

THE CHAPLAINS.—The *Englishman* stated on Friday last, that he had been looking into the state of the subscription lists of the various institutions supported in this country by voluntary subscriptions, and was struck with the decline of bounty on the part of the Clergy who were once the chief supporters of many of these charities. The reason, says he, is obvious. The clergy are no longer paid as they were. The augmentation of the numerical strength of the Chaplains was accompanied by a reduction in the salaries of their respective grades. Our contemporary has we think been misled on the subject. The salaries of the Chaplains have never, as far as we have heard, been subject to any serious reduction. Full Chaplains receive the same allowance they did twenty-five years ago, which is from 8 to 900 Rupees a month. We are not certain that the salaries of the two Presidency Chaplains were not curtailed on the appointment of a Bishop and an Archdeacon, but with this should have been men more endowed with Christian exception, if it be an exception, the salaries have not been affected by any subsequent change. The allowances of Assistant Chaplains, were not made up by any deduction from the salaries of the older Chaplains than on the site; they formed an additional charge on the state to the full of the salaries.

Neither has there been any real decline of

bounty on the part of the Clergy to our charitable institutions; nor were they at any time the chief supporters of any of the charities, with the exception perhaps of small local charities. If our contemporary alludes to the magnificent donations of Mr. Brown and Dr. Buchanan, he must bear in mind that their pecuniary resources were derived, not from their allowances as Chaplains, but from their well paid offices of Provost and Vice Provost of the College of Fort William. Those who have been identified as belonging to the same school, gave liberally and nobly, but not because they were in the receipt of larger allowances than their successors. If their names appear more conspicuously in the list of donations, it was because the number of institutions which demanded their aid was exceedingly limited. At present the number of public institutions, and the calls on the clergyman's purse, have been so greatly multiplied, that the amount he can subscribe on each occasion appears comparatively small. If however we had an opportunity of summing up the unostentatious charities of the clergy of the present day, we are certain our contemporary would have no reason to complain that the exercise of this Christian virtue had diminished.

The Editor proceeds to speak of the necessity of having not only a numerous, but a high caste clergy in this country. If by high caste clergy he alludes to a Puseyite clergy, we should say, from a reference to some of the appointments which have recently been made in the grade of the Assistant Chaplain, that his wishes are likely to be realized. Not only have we had these high caste clergy sent out ready-made from England, but some of those who came out of an inferior caste, have subsequently risen to that higher order which is thought so desirable. Perhaps however we are doing violence to the views of our contemporary, in supposing that he considers a high caste clergyman necessary to cope with a high caste brahmin, and his allusion may possibly apply to the mental endowments of the Chaplain, under the augmentation rule. In this case also we think his opinion is open to correction. Doubtless the Company have had some very "hard bargains" among the Chaplains, as they have in the Civil, Military and Medical departments; but among those who have arrived within the last two years in India, there are men of equal learning, and equal talent and zeal, with those whose names are found on the list thirty years ago. We cannot expect to find a cluster of men like Brown, Buchanan, Martyn, Corrie and Thomson, in every Ianstran; but to assume that there is any general and perceptible inferiority in the clergy-men now appointed, which would place them in a disadvantageous contrast with their predecessors, would be contrary to the result of our observation. A Chaplaincy in India is not in the list of clerical prizes; and those who have prospects of rising in the Church at home, would probably refuse an Indian appointment. But if the salaries of the chaplains were troubled, it is much to be doubted whether we should have men more endowed with Christian piety, zeal and humility, or even with University learning, than we can expect under the present system of moderate allowances. Rich Chaplaincies would become objects of ambitious competition, and would in all probability be used as counters in the game of politics. Men who were sent out here to make rapid fortunes would consist of those who had more interest

than gifts; and although they might be men of higher caste, of more patrician birth, and not been drawn, though the reason was plain of nobler connections than those who accept as a pike staff;—the paper had been impugned the office at present, it is not certain that they rated to a sturdy Association which would not would apply themselves with more assiduity to take the trouble to draw out and pay over the the discharge of their duties, or enlarge their interest.

THE UNION BANK agitation is on the wane, and will probably not be revived till the period of the next half yearly meeting comes round. The meeting which was made special to consider the propriety of altering the Rules of the Bank in various respects, was held on Saturday last, when not one of the proposed alterations was carried. The qualification of a Director was not raised to double the amount of the qualification necessary for a Director of the Bank of Bengal; neither was the Bank allowed to advance money on its own shares, nor were the Directors vested with discretionary power to buy up the shares of the Bank; and the propriety of allowing proxies in certain cases, was not admitted. The object of those who signed the requisition to the Secretary, appears to have been defeated, almost with their own consent, for never were measures urged with greater feebleness and indecision. We believe this result is mainly owing to the exertions of the press, and so far as those measures were likely to be detrimental to the Institution, the Proprietors owe a debt of gratitude to the fourth century, which we fear they are ill disposed to pay.

We hear it repeated, that these discussions by the press are injurious to the Bank, and are calculated to shake the confidence of the public in its stability. But if the assertions so repeatedly made in the public journals could be fairly met, and proved to be utterly groundless, by a reference to figures, their interference, so far from doing harm, would serve to increase the stability of the Bank. If the press had been as faithful four years ago, as it is at present, much of the distress and anxiety which is now felt, would have been averted. The capital of the Bank would not have been diverted into channels from which it cannot be recovered without much risk and difficulty; advances would not have been made upon produce not in existence; goods would not have been hypothecated to the Bank and left in possession of the borrower to be pawned to other parties. And however distressing to individual feelings; however detrimental for a time even to the interests of the Bank, this unceremonious agitation may be, yet it will probably be discovered in the end to have averted far more mischief than it may have created.

The remarks of the Press, more especially of the *Star*, were embodied by Mr. Tait in a series of questions, of which he required an answer from the Directors of the Bank. Mr. Grant responded to the call, and offered various explanations of the balance sheet, which served rather to strengthen than to remove the impression that the statement which had been published in the papers, was intended to cover and to reveal the untoward position of the Bank. The Directors have evidently aimed in that direction at making the best of a bad matter. Mr. Grant's explanation disclosed some matters which would otherwise have remained unknown; he acknowledged that the mode of keeping the accounts would admit of much improvement; and he confessed his inability to assign any reason why the interest on the Government Securities, to the amount of Twenty-one lakhs and seventy

The object of every discussion on the subject of the Union Bank ought to be to restore, and not to impair its credit; and it becomes those who have taken part in these discussions, to consider whether any good can be expected, from prolonging the agitation. Every one is perfectly aware that by the predominating influence of Directors seeking their own relief, the funds of the Bank have been directed into dangerous channels; that the object of the Institution—the support of commercial transactions,—has been defeated, by locking up its capital in mills, factories, mines, and other speculative speculations. That these proceedings will not be repeated, may be safely gathered from the energy of public reprobation which the disrepute has called forth. The object now is to place the affairs of the Bank; to recover with the least loss, the funds which have thus been placed in jeopardy, and to re-establish public confidence. It is the part of wisdom therefore to bring these discussions to a close, and to place a general reliance in the Directors whom the proprietors have chosen; and in the effect of that public opinion which has been so unequivocally expressed. The Directors have a serious task before them; but we have every confidence in their zeal, their fidelity and their eventual success. The present season is favorable for liberating the Bank from its unwise agricultural engagements. If at the next meeting it should appear that any opportunity of disentangling the institution from those indulged speculations into which it has most injudiciously plunged, has been wantonly neglected; that any fresh measure can be traced up to a wish to continue the speculation, or that the funds of the Bank have been devoted as heretofore to the relief of distressed firms on insecure pledges, it will then be time for the public to come forward and make its voice heard. Meanwhile the Directors should be allowed a season of repose for the undisturbed performance of the duties committed to them.

THE EDUCATION CLAUSES OF THE FACTORY BILL.—The reader has not forgotten that the Educational clauses of Sir James Graham's Factory Bill, in which provision was to be made by public assessment, for the establishment of schools which were to be under the control of the Establishment, and in which no Disinterested was to be allowed to become a teacher or an assistant, were met by so determined an opposition on the part of the Disinterested, as to stagger the "unimpaired Baronet," as the Puseyites term him, and to induce him to amend the Bill. It was found, on examination, that the amended Bill had received only a few alterations in the details, and none in its principle; while its spirit was more objectionable than that of the original measure. The opposition to the Bill was not abated, but rather augmented by the revision it had undergone. Still however Sir James Graham announced his determination to carry it through the House, evidently hoping that a counter demonstration would immediately be appointed. A petition in favour of the bill was, it is true, presented from Manchester, with 23,000 Church signatures, but the value of it was completely neutralized by another petition from

the same place, with 90,000 Disinterested signatures attached to it. The Baronet is said to have been conquering with the Wesleyans, which may or may not be true, but we find they are immovable in their opposition to the Bill. The day originally fixed for the consideration of the amended Bill was Monday, the 23d of May. It was then postponed to Friday, the 26th, then to Monday, the 5th of June, on which day Sir James Graham stated that he should be prepared to proceed with it that day forthwith. Meanwhile the 11th use continues to be inundated with petitions, and it is fully expected that the number will reach 15,000, and the signatures amount to three Millions by the day fixed for the debate. The *Englishman*, when alluding to the remarks we offered on the subject on the arrival of the last mail, expressed some surprise that we had given no editorial opinion of the measure. We thought the general tone of our observations, and the exultation with which we dwelt on the opposition it had encountered, would have been sufficient to indicate our own views. But lest he should again suppose that we are in any measure favourable to it, we would distinctly state that the plan of raising funds for national education by taxation, and of excluding all but Churchmen from the office of teacher, and placing the whole system under episcopal control, is open to the most serious objections. The claim of the Church to be the sole instructor of a people, among whom two-fifths, at least, have separated from her communion, cannot be admitted. We are fully convinced that the voluntary efforts of private communities are not sufficient for the education of a nation; that they are too feeble to cope with the evils of national ignorance. Private individuals and bodies have assuredly done more in England than has ever been done in any age and in any country, by unofficial agency. It is owing to their exertions, among Churchmen and Disinterested, that England has been kept from degenerating into absolute barbarism. But the experiment of the voluntary system has only served to point out more emphatically the duties of the state, and to demonstrate that national education must be supported by national funds, and that it must be made compulsory. But in the present divided state of England, and more especially in the distracted state of the Church, while its due weight is given to episcopal agency in the system, it must not be allowed to absorb every other influence. If the Disinterested are to pay for the Schools, they will reasonably object to any arrangement which shall exclude them from all share in the management of them, founded on the assumption that they are a tolerated sect. The Bill, it is said, makes every concession which could be expected; but the very terms of concession, especially in reference to district, the seats of manufacturing opulence, in the majority, implies a degree of degradation on the one part, and of supremacy on the other, which cannot fail to wound the feelings of the Bill.

But it is the growth and prevalence of Puseyism in England which has given its bitterness and pungency to the opposition manifested to the Bill. The principles of the Oxford School are now described as having perverted the majority of the Establishment. The feelings of a Puseyite to a Disinterested exhibit perhaps the highest instance of intense contempt of which the human mind can form an idea. The contempt of the 'Son of Man' for the

outside barbarism—of a Mahomedan for an infidel,—of a Brahman for a chandal, is mild compared with the feelings of repulsive contempt which a full grown Tractarian feels towards a Dissenter. Can any man wonder that Dissenters should so strongly object to entrusting the scheme of national education for which they are to pay, and in which the welfare of their own families is bound up, to such keeping? Whatever might have been the propriety of placing the Church at the head of public instruction at any former period of our history, assuredly the present is not the time at which any friend of peace and religious liberty would think it prudent to do so. But there are other considerations which forbid it. In doctrine, the heart of the Wesleyites is at Rome. They abhor the "odious Reformation," and all that Dissenters hold dear of Christian truth; at the same time, so important do they consider trifles that they scruple not to introduce a schism in the Anglican Church about "crises and toys, nosegays, cursties, and candlesticks." Is it to such men, so unlearned in doctrine, so pusill in conduct, that the business of public instruction is to be confided? We beseech the reader not to imagine that we write thus under the influence of sectarian feelings; if that were the case, we should exult over the progress of Wesleyism, which is the firmest and most successful friend of Dissent; but we feel painfully that whatever *superstitionism* our beloved country, effectually destroys its happiness, its peace, its glory, and disables it from the performance of those high duties in an unworldly and heathen world which Divine Providence seems especially to have confided to its instrumentality.

The Bill cannot pass. With the Scottish Church rent in twain, and the Establishment consigned almost to a skeleton by the life Bond which has been drawn from it; with the English Church divided against itself to a degree which almost betokens the arrival of the period when, in the emphatic language of Holy writ, it cannot stand; with Ireland demanding the repeal of the Union, in the hope of stripping the Saxon Church of its endowments, and restoring them to the Church of St. Patrick; with Ireland in a state of insurrection, requiring the presence of 25,000 troops, and a fleet of observation, as though it were the country of an enemy, Sir James Graham will not be so insane as to push through a measure, against which fifteen thousand petitions signed by three millions have been presented, and which cannot be carried into effect, without the cordial co-operation of those who are its uncompromising antagonists. Giff evidently wants only a decent pretext for giving up the Bill, and looking out of the foolish scrape into which he has been drawn by his Clerical prompter, who will long rue the day when they urged a measure which has served so unequivocally to demonstrate the strength of Dissent, and to show the country that whenever the Dissenters are unanimous on any question touching their religious privileges, the Church is powerless, and the Parliament submissive.

MOULMEIN.—We have received Moulmein papers to the 12th of July. They announce that all differences with the Burmese authorities at Martaban had been successfully adjusted by Major Broadfoot, and the navigation of the river freed from all interruption through his exertions. The papers publish a series of Proclamations issued by the Commissioner to the am-

ber of eight, during the progress of these negotiations, for which we cannot afford space. It is sufficient however to announce the result to which they have led. The imposition of an excise duty of fifteen per cent. on timber, the staple production of the province, requires to be reconsidered. It may possibly appear to the controlling authorities here that the removal of the impost would be more advantageous to its interests than the retention of it.

It is manifest that the success of Major Broadfoot's exertions has been owing to the vigour which has marked them. The Burmese Cabinet will not go to war with us, even on a great pretence, much less for a few rafts of timber. Our triumph in China has settled the question of peace or war, not only with the Burmese, but with the other Indo-Chinese nations, for the next ten years. Any encroachments which the Burmese officers may make in the frontier provinces, will be glauced and punished, as soon as a vigorous remonstrance is offered. We owe it to the peace and security of our own provinces, to use the advantage which we have thus acquired, for their benefit; and to resist with firmness the very first attempts to encroach, which the Burmese may exhibit. Major Broadfoot deserves credit for the energy of his conduct, which has thus been crowned with success. But in proportion as these exertions by the new Commissioner appear commendable, the punishment which has been inflicted on the previous Commissioner for having adopted the same measures, though not perhaps with the same energy, appears unaccountable and unjust.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

—The *Star* of the 26th instant, has a long and able article on the Salt Company, written with a perfect knowledge of the subject and in lively and vigorous style. We recommend it to the especial notice of our readers. It will be found among our extracts.

—The convention with France regarding the conveyance of letters by way of Marseilles, which was announced by the last mail, has by some oversight not been made public by the post office authorities, and the last *Calcutta Gazette* still contains the old announcement of three years standing, that all letters sent by way of Marseilles will be charged 2s. 6d. under a quarter of an ounce. As a double mail will be despatched this day week to England, one by the *Hindostan*, the other by way of Bombay, it is important that the public should bear in mind the new arrangements which we copy from the *Star*.

—Most of our readers will rejoice to hear that under the new convention with France the postage for letters to England by Marseilles will have been reduced to 1s. 10d. for letters under a quarter of an ounce; and to 2s. 6d. for those under half an ounce—but on the other hand newspapers are to be charged 2d. instead of 2s. 6d. as formerly. This increased postage on Newspapers has occasioned some remonstrance which it is stated will probably have the effect of reducing it to the former rate of 2d. Arrangements are in progress for the convenience of persons posting letters to England for places beyond India, as China, Australia, &c. &c. and the late regulation of the Post Office prohibiting such letters being sent by the India overland mail has been cancelled.—*See our Star*.

—Mr. A. F. Smith, the Sheriff of the year, has presented the Jail with a number of books calculated to amuse and instruct. This library is in-

tended equally for the unfortunate and the guilty, the debtor and the culprit.

—The *Harbours* states, that the last express reached Madras on the evening of the 18th, just four days before it reached us; its difference of time is said to be disproportioned to the distance of space. The distance between Madras and Bombay is 703 miles; the transmission of letters therefore in six days is at the rate of six miles and a quarter an hour.

—The Managers of the Military Orphan establishment have resolved to maintain the Boys' school, instead of placing the wards at other institutions. As the expense of the establishment was excessive beyond all precedent, owing to the very small number of boys educated in it, it was proposed to break it up and send the lads to England, where they would be better educated for the same sum. The plan would also have had the advantage of destroying an odious and galling distinction now made between those born in and out of wedlock. The Court of Directors however refused to sanction the arrangement, and the question therefore came up whether the present extensive establishment should be kept up, or more economical and equally efficient plan adopted. The managers have now prevailed on the former.

—The Theatre at Prince of Wales' Island is about to be sold—to defray the arrears of wages, due to the people who had charge of it.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

—The *Star* of this morning has a very spirited and humorous translation into Hindoostanee of Lord Ellenborough's speech at Harlequins. It is intended for the use of the native officers, to whom it is important to convey the fact that his Lordship is the Friend of the Army. The concluding part of the translation, in which Lord Ellenborough's determination to throw off all parade, and live like a country gentleman at Harlequins, is peculiarly happy, and almost superior to the original. Though we have given the whole speech elsewhere, we cannot refrain from quoting again this well turned peroration,—"Our *uh* him yihah ak shrah kooch amn long, Inshallah! myn devshil bar turat kurat ham; myn salant kharah kahkhar ham; girish ka tar pur myn eta ham; girish ka tar pur toon milia ham; Man Sahib log has salant,—bus!"

—The last *Delhi Gazette* seems to hold out some hope of an accommodation between the Rajah of the Punjab and his refractory minister. The son of the minister, a young man of excellent abilities, has been sent to persuade his father to return to Court. This he may probably effect, and the storm may blow over for the present, but only to burst with greater fury at no distant period. The relative position and strength of the parties, now that mutual trust has been manifested, field the hope of any permanent reconciliation.

—Mr. Cochrane, formerly of the Calcutta bar, who proceeded to Bombay two or three years ago, and met with much success, has now returned from England, to which he had gone, and has determined to give Bombay the benefit of his talents, which, considering the overflowing state of the bar in Calcutta is a wise determination.

—The King of Delhi has given Mr. George Thompson a *Saumant* in Fardis, handsomely engraved and framed, in which he is styled "the wise, the high in rank, the well winner of either side, the deputed of the Shah of Hindoostan."

—At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Ferguson, Brothers and Co. held in pursuance of the orders of the Insolvent Court, it was resolved to recommend Mr. R. C. Jenkins to act as assignee in conjunction with Mr. O'Dowd.

—It was also resolved to give the Assignee a remuneration of five per cent. which, as the estate is valued at Fifty lakhs of Rupees, will be a handsome purse of two lakhs and a half of Rupees.

—The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Alee Mahomed as well as Sher Mahomed, has succeeded in crossing the Indus, and reaching the Sooman mountains. Scinde is therefore quiet while the thirve over-

servants. Should the Amoy be successful in raising the hill tribes, there may be some more honours for our troops in the next winter, but the Beloches will do little in the plains against disciplined troops.

— Lord Ellenborough has presented Capt. Scott, who was Commander of the fleet which brought his Lordship down, with a silver tankard as a token of appreciation of the particular skill and attention manifested by him. Lord William Bentinck presented a similar token of his appreciation to Mr. Taulor, who first introduced the blessing of tea into the country.

— The *Harkness* states, that Mr. Long has been admitted as an authorised pleader in the Sudder Court. But the Editor does not say in what language he is to plead; if in English, then the rules of the Court regarding the use of Oorloo is suspended. But in whatever language he may plead, the admission of European barristers into the Native Courts will be the beginning of a new and happy era. In England the improvement of our Courts has been far more owing to the bar than to the bench.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

— The *Bombay Times* states, that the nobles in the Scottish Church has extended to this town, and that it has been resolved to set up a free Presbyterian Church, and bring out a free minister.

— The Police of Calcutta has taken the field in earnest against the unlicensed Punch Homes in Calcutta; and three men have been brought up on the charge of keeping them, and have been fined on their conviction, the first in the sum of 50, and the two others in the sum of 40 Rs. each.

— The Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, it is said, has applied to the Commissioner for 8000 acres for packing up their records, preparatory to their moving up to Agra. There can be no longer any doubt that the Sudder Court and the Sudder Board will be removed from Allahabad to Agra in the ensuing cold weather.

— The *Gazetteer's Gazette* mentions a series of operations recently conducted in Lower Sindh, under the judicious arrangements of Mr. J. G. Lumsden, Political Agent in Cutch, and Col. Shukler, commanding the troops in that province. The first attack was made on the Fort of Dwerga, across the Rann which was taken possession of and blown up. Metee was occupied on the same day. It contained eighteen large guns, nine of these brass. The force then advanced to Wangs, which was occupied on the 10th. Nawrota, one of the strongest forts in Sindh, was taken on the 15th, the enemy dispersing as our troops advanced. It contains good barracks, has two wells and ten guns, four of them being brass. The fort is 3300 feet square. In consequence of these successes, it appears that the most communication between Hyderabad and Cutch, had been completely re-established. All these operations have taken place in Sher Mahomed's territories, he himself being aggressive in the mountains of Beluchistan.

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces has replied to the King of Delhi's application regarding Sir George Thompson, that he might have free access to the Palace, and that His Majesty was at liberty to appoint him his Agent and deputy him to England; but that he was not to confer a Khilafat upon him;—that is, he is not at liberty to perform an act of sovereignty.

— We have much pleasure in stating, that the statement published in the *Harkness* last week, regarding the detention of the dead body of a debtor by the bailiffs, till it was released by the payment of his debts, is discovered to be without foundation.

Four bailiffs of the Court of Requests have addressed a letter to the Commissioners, denying the fact of their having ever exercised any power on the corpse of any individual, or recovered any money from the friends of the defunct before the remains were allowed to be removed for in-

terment. The Editor of the *Harkness* also acknowledges that he had been misinformed on the subject. From the mail with which the matter has been taken up by the Commissioners, there is every reason to hope that no disgraceful a proceeding will not be permitted.

— The *Indian Museum* states, that Sir Hugh Gough was to leave Bangalore for Madras on his route to Calcutta, to assume the command of the army on the 10th of July. His Excellency can not therefore be here much before this day week. We perceive that General Smith, the Adjutant-General of the Queen's Troops, has already passed through Delhi, on his way to join Head Quarters in Calcutta.

— A Commission has been sitting for some days in Calcutta, to enquire into the sanity of Baboo Durgachurn Sain, before Messrs. Prinsep and Leitch as Commissioners. The Jury found him not of unsound mind, but of weak intellect and recommended him and his property to the protection of the Court. At the close of the inquest, Mr. Seppings, the foreman of the Jury, stated that he and his brother jurors had determined to donate one half their fees to the Seamen's Hospital, the other half to the Free School.

— The Star states, that the H. C. Steamer *Queen* is ordered to proceed on an early day next month to Bombay, with treasure. Lord Ellenborough does not proceed in her, as some of the papers indicated.

— Sir Robert Harry Inglis will be happy to learn, that Lord Ellenborough visited the Catholic Nunnery in Calcutta, on Friday, the 25th instant, where he was received by the Mother Superior the Visar Apostolic, and conducted to a throne surmounted with a Royal crown, which had been prepared for his Lordship. A suitable address was presented to the Governor General, who accepted it with great pleasure, and assured the Visar Apostolic that it would always afford him great gratification to converse in every way in his power to the welfare of the Establishment.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.

— A writer in the *Harkness*, under the name of Shams, has been so deficient in the Political officers employed in Afghanistan, and he has executed his task admirably. But there is one fault to which he alludes altogether new to the public. It is said, while Jallalabad was besieged, a Council of War was held to discuss the propriety of a retreat, and that it was chiefly through Major Maingrove's arguments that the plan was abandoned. Of course every thing that occurred in that garrison is now the property of History. Is it a fact, then, that a Council of War was held to consider a retreat? If so, where are its records? Have they been abstracted, or are they in the public archives? Who supported this plan of a retreat? Who opposed it? Is it to the man, or to the men who successfully opposed it, that the salvation of that force is to be attributed.

— We yesterday denied on the authority of four of the bailiffs, that a dead body had been seized by the bailiffs, for sale; but we never seem to know where we have got the truth. A gentleman in the *Harkness* comes forward this day and positively asserts that the body of Mr. Higgins was detained for a debt of 25 Rupees by the Bailiff, who said it should be detained till it stank. This bailiff is an old leech; but he is to be confronted with his corner on Friday next. The Commissioner, Mr. Britton, has determined that there shall be the strictest investigation of the subject, and of course the severest punishment of the bailiffs, if the crime is brought home to him.

— The plot thickens at Gwalior. On the night of the 10th inst., all the men under Col. Jacob's command, and these under his son, went over to the Gwalior side. The British officers of the Brigade are placed under arrest and are to be detained. Col. Jacob, and Col. Baptist, who was previously dismissed, are said to be essentially, will have little cause to regret their separation from the Gwalior army. They say that about hundred guns are undergoing repair, that the utmost activity is apparent in the arsenal; and the conjecture of some is that these exertions have reference to objects the British Government will not approve of.

— A letter addressed to the *Albion* at Madras, on the subject of the arrested Bank, gives us the singular fact that of a capital of thirty lakhs of Rupees, not more than three lakhs and a half remain by the Merchants of the town, and that seventeen lakhs are held by the servants of Government.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following names for the *Friend of India*—

Ct. No. Rs.	
R. Smith, Esq.	to April, 1884, 20 0
Capt. Fennell, Esq.	to Feb. 1884, 20 0
Esq.	to Feb. 1884, 20 0
Rev. Dr. Charles, Esq.	to June, 1884, 20 0
Saloojee Nairam Dutt, Esq.	ditto, 20 0
Obhoy Churn Dutt, Esq.	to June, 1884, 20 0
Magn. Gibson and Co. to June, 1884, 20 0	
R. H. Chatterjee, Esq.	to June, 1884, 20 0
Mr. D. C. Chatterjee, Esq.	ditto, 20 0
G. L. Ban, Esq.	to July, 1884, 20 0
J. V. Looze, Esq.	to Dec. 1884, 20 0
G. T. Venkatesh, Esq.	to March, 1884, 20 0
H. Holm, Esq.	to July, 1884, 20 0
G. Van Someren, Esq.	to Aug. 1884, 20 0
Glenn J. Thill, Esq.	to July, 1884, 20 0
Jan. Grand, Esq.	to March, 1884, 20 0
Lieut. Col. A. Spier, Esq.	to June, 1884, 20 0
G. U. Yule, Esq.	ditto, 44 0
Saloojee Nairam Dutt to Jan. 1884, 10 0	

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ELLENBOROUGH TO LORDS ROYAL AND ST. THOMAS'S.

On Friday the 26th instant, the Right Honourable the Governor General honoured with a visit the Loretto Community. His Lordship, accompanied by the Archbishop, Visar Apostolic, and conducted to the spacious and splendid drawing-room, where the Ladies of the Institution were assembled. At the southern extremity of the room, a throne surmounted, with a Royal Crown had been tastefully reserved. Whilst His Lordship was proceeding to take his place upon the throne, the National Anthem, God Save the Queen, was exquisitely performed on the Piano by one of the Nuns, and the strains accompanied with a happy effect by the voices of four of the young Ladies of the Institution. At the close of the performance, the Lady Superior arose and after paying her respects to his Lordship read the following address.

My LORD.—We the sisters and pupils of the Loretto Institution beg leave to tender to your Lordship the tribute of our warmest and most grateful thanks on this occasion to convey to your Lordship our acknowledgments for the distinguished honour you have conferred upon us by accompanying to visit our Community. We humbly hope that the course of instruction and the arrangements adopted in it will be found to deserve your Lordship's approval, and that the earnest prayer, that your Lordship's administration may augment the glory of the British Empire and the future of your own fame. We beg with profound respect to commend your Lordship to most obedient servants.

Signed on the part and of the Pupils, DELAPLAIN HALL, Superior.

Loretto House, July 20, 1884.

To this address His Lordship graciously replied:—I accept with pleasure the address presented by the Sisters and pupils of the Loretto Institution.

It will always afford me great gratification to co-operate in every way in my power to the welfare of this Institution.

The Lady Superior next submitted to his Lordship's inspection some specimens of fancy needle work and drawings executed by the pupils and begged his kind acceptance of some of the articles of needle and needlework prepared by a member of the community. From the drawing room the noble visitor proceeded to the school, which was a building of stone, and the range of baths lately erected. With each of these apartments, his Lordship expressed himself highly pleased. Of the dormitory, in particular, more than once remarked that he had not seen, in Calcutta, a room so admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was employed. All the school furniture, and the drawing room annexed to the dormitory drew forth also his marked approbation. Such excellent arrangements, his Lordship remarked, were exceedingly well calculated to bring the pupils, before, to habits of regularity and order. From the convent the Lady Superior passed under the newly built seminary, which his Lordship examined with much attention. After a few minutes delay, during which the 19th Psalm, for the preservation and happiness of the Sovereign was sung and performed on the Organ by the Sisters, escorted by some of the children, the Right Honourable the Governor General retired, evidently much gratified by his visit to the Loretto Community. We commend him to the consideration of the friends of the Loretto Community, to profit of this opportunity, to add, that

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in mg g⁻¹ of dry weight.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 449, Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1848.

[Price 3 Cts. Per Annum, or 10 Cts. Quarterly, if paid in advance.]

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government having fixed on the 26th of August, for the departure of the East India Company's ship, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for that opportunity, will be Thursday, the 16th proximo.

Wm. MOORE,
Superior Post Master.

General Post Office, July 16th, 1848.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF THE HINDU PRESENT DURING THE LAST COMMERCIAL YEAR.
We have been favored with a copy of Mr. Willinson's Commercial Annual for the year 1848-49, and avail ourselves of the valuable information it furnishes, to present a brief view of the present state of our external commerce.

The entire value of the Imports during the past year in the Port of Calcutta exhibits an increase over the preceding year of nearly thirty lakhs of Rupees; the imports in 1841-42, having been, in round figures, Rs. 5,42,00,000; and in 1848-49, Rs. 5,71,00,000. In the Exports there is a decrease of seventy-four lakhs of Rs., the value in 1841-42 having been Rs. 8,98,00,000 and in 1848-49, Rs. 7,63,00,000. This is accounted for by the diminished export of the single article of Indigo, of which the quantity sent abroad in the last year was seventy-five lakhs less than in the preceding period. In fact, our exports are always liable to great fluctuations, owing to the variation in the produce and price of Indigo, and the steady value of Opium; two articles which form nearly one half our entire exports.

It is quite possible therefore that the result of one year may appear more unfavorable than of the year which preceded it, though in every other article of export, except these two staples, there may in reality be a general increase. To ascertain the strength of commercial improvement it is necessary, therefore, to take a wider field of comparison than that of any two consecutive years; and in this view of the case we shall find that there has been a steady and most gratifying increase both of imports and exports. Thus, the average of Imports in the six years ending April 1838, was Rs. 3,23,00,000; the average of the five succeeding years, ending with April last, was Rs. 5,24,00,000. In the first named period, the average of our Exports was Rs. 5,49,00,000; in the last mentioned period, Rs. 7,58,00,000. During the last five years there has been an increase of two millions sterling a year, or two crores of Rupees, in the value of our Imports, and the same augmentation in the value of our Exports; which proves that the capacity of the country to consume British manufactures, as well as its productive powers, have been steadily on the increase.

Of this trade, one half is connected with England. Our Imports from, and exports to, England constitute fifty per cent. more or less, of our whole external commerce. If the trade from the other Presidencies which finds its way to England, bears the same proportion to their general trade, it will appear that, as a customer, the value of India to England is second only to that of North America; and that the value of the entire trade to the East, including the Straits and China, is quite equal to that which Great Britain enjoys with the United States. Nay, when the superior permanence of this

trade, subject as it is to no hostile tariffs, is considered, as well as its expansive facilities, it will not be too much to affirm that it is the best foreign commerce which England enjoys.

The import of Cotton twist and cloths into India, which followed the relaxations in the Charter of 1810, had been for some time previous to 1835, stationary. It reached a certain mark, owing, it was said, to over trading; then receded, and again advanced; but in the year 1835-36, it stood no higher than 80,00,000 Rs. The manufacturers of England value a country in proportion as it takes off the produce of their looms. Hence the value of India, that is of the Indian market, had been in their estimation for several years, fixed and not progressive; but in the eight years which we embrace in our comparison, the importance of India, at Manchester and other piece-goods and cotton-twist towns has been nearly doubled. Since the year 1835 we took off in one year not less than two millions of their cotton cloth and twist. But as this may have been owing rather to the necessities of the manufacturers than to those of the consumers, the best mode of testing the increase, is to take two periods of four years each. In the period from 1836 to 1839, the average imports, were Rs. 1,08,00,000; in the next four years, from 1839 to 1842, they amounted to Rs. 1,84,00,000, exhibiting an increase of nearly eighty per cent.

In Woollens however there is little increase of consumption. In a country where the thermometer ranges two-thirds of the year above 65°, there can be little demand for the fabrics of Leeds and Bradford. In the four years extending from 1836 to 1839, the average consumption was 10 lakhs of Rupees worth, 100,000 pounds sterling; in the four succeeding years, it rose to 130,000; in other words seventy millions of people took off as much woollen cloth as a second rate town in England. China will be the country for our woollens, as soon as the people to the North of the Yang, find out how warm and cheaply we can clothe them.

In the article of Metals, copper, spelter, tin, lead, iron, steel, and quicksilver, there has been no very perceptible alteration in the period under review. In 1835-36 the importations amounted to 40 lakhs of Rupees; in 1842-43, they did not exceed that amount. But on dividing the period into two parts, we find that in the first four years the average imports were 37 lakhs; in the last period, 40 lakhs.

Of Books and Pamphlets the importation of 1842-43, was less than that of 1835-37; having been in the earlier year, Rs. 2,33,000; in the past year, Rs. 2,31,000; but upon a comparison of the four years ending in 1839, with the same period ending in 1843, we find that there has been an average increase of 14,000 Rs., not worth mentioning. In the article of Millinery however there is a very palpable difference in the transactions of these two periods. Thus, we have for the average of the first four years, of 5,15,000 Rs. annually of caps and bonnets and dresses; and for the last four years not less than Rs. 11,20,000. Eleven lakhs of Rupees worth of Millinery to two lakhs and thirty thousand Rs. Philosophy, have remark-

ed that female influence is one of the surest tests of civilisation. Judging by this criterion, we shall find that the rapid strides in civilisation made in the European community in India, since the year 1836, are almost without a parallel.

The consumption of Tea has been more than doubled, in the last four years. In the year 1835-36, the imports were, Rs. 1,34,000. In the past year, Rs. 3,02,000. But comparing the two periods, on which our calculations are based, we find that in the first four years the imports were to the extent of two lakhs annually; in the last four years, they averaged four lakhs and forty thousand. It is possible that some portion of this increase may have arisen from the importation of Tea which was eventually sent to Great Britain, during the troubles in China; but since the year in which the largest importation occurred, there has been a steady and considerable increase upon the average of preceding years; and we are much disposed to attribute it to the increased consumption of this article among the more wealthy natives. Brandy was imported to so large an extent in 1835-36, (five lakhs of Rupees worth) that it required three years to consume it. Accordingly, in the next three years the entire imports did not amount to more than three lakhs and eighty thousand Rupees. But the last four years exhibit an increase, which tells awfully upon our temperance habits. The average of the first four years was, Rs. 2,20,000; that of the last four years was, Rs. 5,20,000; that is to say, the average of this last period exhibits a larger importation than the year 1835-36, in which the market was glutted. As the habit of drinking brandy is decidedly on the wane in the European community, we can attribute the increased consumption of this "liquid fire and distilled damnation," as Robert Hall designated it, only to the increase of intemperate habits among the natives. But the Import of Wines, red and white, Port, Sherry and Champagne exhibits almost the same progressive augmentation. Of the period we have chosen for comparison, the importation in the first half averaged Rs. 7,67,000; in the latter half, Rs. 12,80,000. Of this wine, we fancy that a large portion has been denatured into native stomachs.

The importation of Salt from abroad, has steadily increased during the past five years, as the following schedule will exhibit.

In 1838-39, we imported 2,07,000 Mds.	
" 39-40,	4,38,000
" 40-41,	5,71,000
" 41-42,	6,14,000
" 42-43,	8,93,000

yielding Government a clear custom revenue in the last year of twenty-seven lakhs of Rupees. Whether the revenue from the manufacture of salt in Bengal has been reduced to this extent we cannot say; but if it has not, this sum will stand as a clear increase of revenue. This progressive increase of importations, shows that the objections of the natives to salt except that manufactured in their own provinces has been gradually giving way. It is proper however to remark that of this entire quantity of nearly nine lakhs of

years, not 600 manna came from England; the great bulk was imported from Bombay.

We will only detain the reader among the Imports for another moment, with the butts and hogheads of Ale. In the consumption of this article there is little perceptible difference. In 1839-47 we imported 10,781, and in the last year, 10,164 hogheads. In 1840-41, the importation rose to nearly 15,000 hogheads, but that was evidently a year of speculation. Although however there has been little variation in the quantity of beer, during the last few years there has been a complete change of brewers. There are many now living who can recollect the time when Hodgson reigned without a rival in this market. There may be some alive who can even recollect the time when he spread dismay through India by announcing that he was about to re-join his brewery, and should be obliged to curtail the supplies. But Hodgson is gone, never to revive; a worn out firm, like a worn out superstition, never has a second lease of life. In the last year, Hodgson—who was said at one time to clear 30,000l. a year from the profit of the casks which he insisted upon supplying for his own beer, because he kept so much better in them,—sold few hogheads, and his return from a country which was once all his own, was *One Hundred and Seventy-five Rupees!* The market is now in the hands of Bass and Allport; but they have a formidable rival in Brewsters, a brewer unknown to India eight years ago, but who in the last year supplied us with 1485 hogheads. His is a rising mark, though the competitors for our custom have in the last eight years increased from twenty-two to forty-seven, and even Brother Jonathan, among his other notions, has indulged us with sixty-six hogheads of true re-putable Ale.

In treating of the Exports from this Presidency, our first duty is to shed a tear over the grave of the now defunct trade in Cotton piece goods, once the great source of wealth to India, and the envy of Europe. In no one instance has the uncertainty of all human possessions and prospects been so decidedly exhibited, as in the value of our export trade of Indian made cotton piece goods. In the years 1816-17, the value of the Cotton goods imported into India from England, the produce of our steam machinery, was Rs. 3,17,003; a little above *Thirty thousand pounds sterling*. In the year 1848-49, the importation of Cotton cloths and twist had advanced to nearly two crores of Rupees; *two millions Sterling*. But exactly in proportion as the British article has been making progress in this market, has the Indian manufacture been losing ground in the markets of Europe. It is instructive to trace its steady, unchecked, progress down the inclined plane, as the following statement of the export will exhibit:—

1816-17, <i>Rs. Rs.</i>	1,85,94,380.
1817-18, "	1,32,73,884.
1818-19, "	1,15,87,386.
1819-20, "	90,30,796.
1820-21, "	85,40,769.
1821-22, "	75,64,820.
1822-23, "	60,09,432.
1823-24, "	56,70,533.
1824-25, "	60,10,539.
1825-26, "	58,94,633.
1826-27, "	58,48,443.
1827-28, "	58,76,313.
1828-29, "	22,23,163.
1829-30, "	13,30,423.
1830-31, "	5,57,289.
1831-32, "	5,10,887.

1832-33, <i>Rs. Rs.</i>	5,32,501.
1833-34, "	wanting.
1834-35, "	do.
1835-36, <i>Co's Rs.</i>	5,79,468.
1836-37, "	7,45,978.
1837-38, "	8,94,350.
1838-39, "	5,90,181.
1839-40, "	5,54,634.
1840-41, "	4,64,845.
1841-42, "	1,76,394.
1842-43, "	1,69,618.

In the Article of *Raw Cotton*, there has been also a steady decline, unchecked except in the last year. In the four first years of the period we have chosen, namely from 1835-36 to 1838-39, the export was, on an average, 5,64,234 manna annually; in the last four years it does not present an average of more than 1,61,900 manna, and unless the American gentlemen sent out by the Court of Directors, should succeed in improving the quality of the Cotton, it will probably experience the same gradual decline as our Cotton fabric.

Of *Raw Silk*, the exportation has on an average increased within the last four years over the preceding period; for though the quantity exported in 1842-43 was not quite equal to that of 1838-37 (69,00,000 Rs.) yet the average of the first period was 50 lakhs of Rupees worth a year; of the second, 66 lakhs annually. In the article of *Silk Piece Goods*, the export has been declining for some time, owing partly to the improvement of machinery at home, partly to the dishonesty of manufacturers in India; who have endeavoured to put off their customers with an inferior article made up to the proper weight by water, and rendered smooth and plausible by ironing. Judging from the progress hitherto made, we should be led to conclude that it will require at the least another hundred years to teach the natives of India, that 'honesty is the best policy.'

We close this protracted notice of the work by a reference to the article of which the improved export has been the most decisive and manifest during the past eight years; we allude to that of *Sugar*. In 1835-36 the quantity exported to England amounted in value to 16,80,938 Rs.; in the last year it had increased to Rs. 1,48,35,773, that is to nearly One million and a half sterling in value. There has been no instance of such growth in any article of commerce at any previous period. There has been no development of the resources of India, to be compared with this sudden increase. Last year we supplied England with *one-fourth* the sugar she consumed; and there can be no doubt that India, would in time, be able to supply the whole of the home demand, if the prospects of the trade were not rendered so uncertain, by the vacillation of the Ministry at home in regard to this staple article.

It only remains for us to offer a brief remark or two, on the subject of *Duties* collected in Calcutta, which, under the operation of the new Tariff have increased, since 1831-32, from Rs. 6,42,000 to Rs. 27,80,000, without creating any inconvenience in the country. The abolition of the Transit duties has been felt throughout the country, from Delhi to Calcutta, as the greatest and most meritorious act of this Government since it obtained the sceptre of India. At the period of that abolition, which was point, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Mr. Palmer, and concurrent with the establishment of higher duties, it was affirmed that Government would lose nothing by that act of generosity; that the continued maintenance of custom house stations on the

North West frontier, for the collection of duties on goods coming from foreign states into our territories, and the establishment of higher duties on the import and export of articles in Calcutta, would amply compensate for any loss which the abolition might occasion. We regret that we have not the means of bringing this prediction to the test of facts. We know that in the year 1831-32, the whole amount of the transit duties, and of the sea Customs,—exclusive of the charges of establishment—was, Rs. 43,39,000. In the last year, the Collection of Sea Customs in the Port of Calcutta alone was, 27,80,000 Rupees; from this sum is to be deducted the expense of the establishment, and to it is to be added the receipts from the frontier customs of the North West Provinces. It is probable that the whole sum then sacrificed to promote the convenience and prosperity of the country may have been entirely made up; but even if that should not be the case, the actual loss cannot be much above five lakhs of Rupees, or 50,000l. a mere drop in the ocean of Indian revenue.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND.—The Governor General has notified in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, that it is the intention of the local Government, if the measure obtains the sanction of the Court of Directors, to discontinue advances upon the hypothecation of produce sent from India to England, as a means of remittance, and to depend entirely upon the sale of bills in London on the Indian Treasuries. This early intimation of the intentions of Government is given with the view of enabling those whose interests may be involved in the present system, to make due provision against its discontinuance. Both the object and the spirit of this notification have elicited general approbation; and the merits of Lord Ellenborough will stand high with the commercial community for this determination to abolish a system so detrimental to their interests. The interference of Government with the Calcutta market for produce, which was regulated by no rule but the exigencies of the state, tended to give an uncertainty to all mercantile calculations, and to disturb the natural current of trade; and it has long been the anxious desire of the great body of merchants, that this powerful, and, in effect though not in design, capricious customer, could be kept from interfering with these operations. Their desires are now likely to be consummated.

Yet it seems very singular that Lord Ellenborough, immediately on receiving from the Court of Directors and the Board of Control the two letters published in Friday's *Herald*, in which they distinctly refuse to bind themselves by any promise to relinquish the system of remitting money on the hypothecation of goods, should come forward and make this announcement to the mercantile community, as though he were certain of overcoming with equal ease the repugnance of the Court and the Board. In the course of the enquiry instituted by Parliament, at the close of the last Charter, the great anxiety was manifested lest the Company should find themselves unable to make the necessary territorial remittances to England, if they relinquished their commercial transactions Government since it obtained the sceptre of India. Those who were examined on this dia. At the period of that abolition, which was point, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Mr. Palmer, and concurrent with the establishment of higher duties, it was affirmed that Government would lose nothing by that act of generosity; that the continued maintenance of custom house stations on the dia would give it fresh activity, and that the

idea of an understanding among the leading merchants of Calcutta to force the Company to their own terms of exchange, was out of the question. They do not appear to have contemplated the early arrival of a period when the Company would be able to dispense even with advances on goods, and to obtain the whole sum they required to bring home, by the sale of their bills on the Indian treasures. But during the last ten years, the trade of India has experienced so large an augmentation, the two cities of London and Calcutta have been so closely approximated by steam communication, and the intercourse between India and England has been so vastly extended, that the remittances from this country may be provided for in a single morning in Leadenhall Street. The advantages to the Company of adopting this as the sole channel of operations, whether we regard the facility with which it may be effected, or the security which attends it, are great; but not greater than the convenience the merchant will experience when relieved from the presence of so powerful a competitor in the exchange market. The advances on produce will now be regulated on mercantile principles, and the current of operations will not be disturbed by the intrusion of the State. The remittances made from this country to England, must of course, consist of its produce; only that produce will now be sent home by private individuals instead of being transmitted direct by Government. In whatever point of view we regard this measure, it appears to be sound and satisfactory.

With the close of the system of advances, the functions of the Import Warehouse keeper will cease, and the last link between the Merchant and the Sovereign will be dissolved. This office has latterly been paid rather with reference to the claims of the individual who held it, one of the oldest servants on the Establishment, than to the importance of his duties. The Company will now cease to give to the appraiser of Indigo and Silk, a salary equal to that enjoyed by a Secretary of State in England. The Import-Warehouse keeper has for sometime been doing duty as a superintending Member of the Board of Customs, and his duties will now be confined we suppose exclusively to that Department.

PRIVATE AUDIENCES.—A brief notification from Capt. Durand, the Private Secretary of Lord Ellenborough, in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, announces that the time honoured privilege of private audiences, which the members of the service have continued to enjoy during every successive administration, has ceased. Those who have any object of individual interest to advocate with the Head of the Government, are required in future to send in their applications in writing. The old practice has 'probably been found' an inconvenient tax on the time of the Governor General; but it is an inconvenience inseparable from the eminence of his station. Lord Ellenborough has probably also found that the invidious duty of saying No, often than Yes, may be performed more agreeably to his own feelings, by a letter, than in person. It falls to the lot of few men to be able to deny with such grace, that the author finds the suavity of the refusal almost compensate for the chagrin of his disappointment. But however convenient it may be to the Governor General, this innovation is so contrary to the gracious condescension of his predecessors, and runs so entirely counter to the wishes and feelings of society, that it will

be extremely unpopular. Every man admitted to a private audience on matters connected with his own interest, always provided himself with a good stock of arguments, which he intended to array with much dexterity, and enforce with great eloquence. And though in the majority of instances he was disappointed, he still had the satisfaction of reflecting that he had enjoyed an opportunity of personally urging his claims. Under the new system, that intercourse between the members of the service and the head of the Government which was advantageous to both parties, will be destroyed. The suitor will receive a cold and formal denial through the Secretary, whose duties in this respect, will be so uniform, that much of his valuable time might be spared by having lithographed forms of refusal ready for use. We are certain the prohibition will be found generally distasteful, and create a strong hope that the next Governor General, whenever he may come, will revert to the practice of former rulers, and give a share of his personal attention to the requests and grievances of the public.

STEAM PROJECT.—Our correspondent S., the steady and untiring advocate of Steam communication direct from Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon to Suez, has sounded the note of alarm in our own and other journals, on the disclosure of a project for depriving us of this advantage, just at the time when it had been placed within our reach. He has drawn from the columns of the *Monthly Times* published in London, the evidence of a conspiracy against our interests, of which that paper appears to have undertaken the advocacy. The matter had escaped our notice, as it appears also to have escaped that of the *Herakura*; for the only occasion on which any Editor can be supposed to consult the *Monthly Times*, is when the other monthly journals do not happen to arrive in time. The character of that paper has been so completely altered since the first number appeared, that we feel ashamed whenever we reflect on the commendation bestowed on it. The Editor seems entirely to have forgotten that when we open with eagerness any of the *Monthly London Journals* published for circulation in India, we do not expect to find three editorial columns, filled with the most bitter and reckless party invective. But it is not merely the partiality of this unuseful guide, which fills the mind with regret; the most momentous subjects are treated with a degree of flippancy which makes us turn for relief to any other journal that may be procurable. As the organ of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company, in the operations of which our interests are bound up, however, it has an importance which would not otherwise possess. The article which have successively appeared in it regarding the derivation of that Company from its original design, are apparently put forth to feed the public pulse. The object now proposed is to send the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, from Galle to Bombay and from thence to Suez, during eight months of the year, and thus save the Government of India the expense of maintaining a complement of Steamers at Bombay. It is intended during four months of the year, in the height of the monsoon, to send a little steamer from Bombay to Galle with mails and passengers; to employ the same vessel in bringing back the

The objections to this plan, are numerous; first and foremost stands the breach of faith which it involves with the Indian Subscribers to the Peninsular Company, who were induced to take shares with the express understanding that the vessels should proceed to and from Calcutta. It is true there was no stipulation that the vessels should not go out of their way to call at Bombay, or at the Mauritius, or at the Cape; but this silence arose from the perfect confidence which the public reposed in the good faith of the Association, and from the evident improbability that any such deviation would ever be dreamt of. In the next place, this alteration of the route of the vessel, will occasion a delay of at least five days, possibly of a greater number, during which all the passengers from Bengal, Madras and Ceylon will be subject to heavy charges on board. It will also protect the receipt of our letters, papers and parcels for five days; to us a most serious inconvenience. This can only be obviated by sending them through Bombay; in which case we shall be added with the same exorbitant charge for postage, from which we now suffer so severely. In fact, if this plan be adopted, all letters which demand speed must be despatched by way of Bombay, and the advantages we now enjoy by the establishment of a steam communication with our own doors, will be in a great measure neutralized.

But these arguments will we fear weigh little with those who have the disposal of the question in their hands; we mean the rulers of India. The measure will probably be carried without the slightest reference to the inconvenience it may occasion to the community. All that the Government at home in Leadenhall-street or in Cannon Row cares for, is the monthly transmission of about 40lbs. weight of despatches to and from India, in the shortest space of time, and at the smallest expense. On the question of steam navigation, the Court of Directors have shewn from first to last—except in the one instance in which Mr. W. B. Bayley prevailed on them to grant 30,000*l.* a year for the establishment of a line of steamers between Calcutta and Suez—a narrowness of mind and of views, which will be remembered in after times to their deep discredit. During Lord W. Bentinck's administration, they threw every possible obstacle in the way of establishing any monthly communication at all between India and England. Repeatedly did they reprimand that statesman for having employed the *Hugh Lindsay* in navigating the Red Sea. They appear at that time to have adopted it as a fixed principle, that the greatest calamity which could befall the Company would be the approximation of England to India. When the necessity of establishing a monthly communication was forced on them by circumstances, and by the example of the civilized world, they still clung tenaciously to the project of limiting the communication to one port; and every attempt to extend the advantage to Calcutta, was repelled with scorn and indignation. When at the beginning of this year, Lord Ellenborough endeavored to establish a regular intercourse between Calcutta and Suez, by the despatch of one of our redundant steamers, the Court is understood to have promptly forbidden the repetition of the attempt.

S. seems to think that the plan now proposed will produce no great saving. The Company have evidently formed a different idea. It is in the hope of being able to discontinue the despatch of their own steamers from Bombay to

these, and then to save the whole expense it entails on them, that they are as eager to force the new arrangement on the Peninsular Company. It is a mere money question with them. They reason thus: "We are now constrained to give the Peninsular Company Twenty thousand Pounds a year, for keeping up the communication between Calcutta, Madras, Galle and Suez. If by making some addition to this bonus we can prevail on them to go out of their way and take up the Bombay Mail, we need not send steamers from that port, and we shall save all the expense they now cost us." How far the Peninsular Company is ready to go into this plan, we cannot say. If the *Monthly Times* represents their views correctly, they would appear to be so favourable to it as to require little coaxing from London Street. But if they were as much opposed as they are probably favourable to it, the plan is proposed by those who can make it worth their while to yield, and yet be themselves into pocket. Yet it seems strange that the Government of India, with ten or twelve steamers on hand, for which they can hardly find adequate employ, should thus covet the use of Steamers which have been established for the special benefit of the two Eastern Presidencies, and endeavour to turn them out of their natural and legitimate course.

But why should the Hindoostan and Beatrice steamers be turned out of their course at all? Under the proposed plan, the communication between Bombay and Suez must be maintained during four months of the year by an auxiliary steamer to be dispatched to Galle with mails and passengers. Why should not the same plan be adopted with the same vessels during the remaining eight months of the year, and a launch steamer be sent from Bombay to Aden to carry out and bring home the Bombay mails and passengers? There would be common sense in this arrangement. It would be fair to us; fair to Bombay; fair to all parties; and would probably cost Government but little more than the scheme which is now proposed. Instead of making all the passengers from Bengal, Madras and Ceylon, together with all the letters and covers go five or six hundred miles out of their way to a single port, it must strike every one as a more rational plan to send the heavy steamer with her freight on as rapidly as possible to her destination, and to meet her at Aden, by a small steamer with the passengers and letters from Bombay. It is more rational that Mahomed should go to the mountain than that the mountain should be constrained to go to Mahomed.

THE PUNJAB.—The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the dispute between Shere Sing and his powerful Minister, Dhyen Sing, has been accommodated for the present without a resort to arms. The Minister, either thinking that the time for raising the standard of rebellion had not arrived, or dreading the possible interference of the British Authorities in favour of his master, has come down from his mountain fastnesses in Jumbo, and made his appearance and his submissions at the Durbar. But the terms in which he ventured to address his sovereign evidently show that he is fully aware of the strength of his position. He promised to render a faithful account of the sums he had eluctated from the public treasury, at some future time, which will of course be regulated by his own convenience. He complained of the ill offices which some of the chiefs were doing him at Court, and he was assured that no one should be permitted to slander

or to injure him. He even ventured to upbraid the king in the presence of the whole Court, with his insatiable love of the chase, and his intemperate habits, to which he attributed the disorganization of the Government. It must be evident that no prince would have put up with such open reproaches, if he had not been conscious of his own weakness, and no subject would have dared to offer them, unless he had great confidence in his own power. The return of the Minister at the earliest and subject entirety of his sovereign, serves to establish his authority on a firmer basis, while it reduces the sovereign to the rank of a cypher in his own Court. Unless Shere Sing can manage to form a stronger party among the chiefs of the country, all real power will henceforth centre in the powerful Minister; and the deposition of the impotent monarch becomes only a question of time and circumstance. The triumphant attitude which Dhyen Sing has now been able to assume, can scarcely fail to create new occasions of irritation and discord, and the appeal to arms, though suspended by concessions on the one hand and discretion on the other, cannot long be averted. If the integrity of the Government of the Punjab be once fairly disturbed, and it is distracted with intestine discords, it must speedily drop into the hands of its more powerful and envious neighbour. When a fair and honourable opportunity is presented of making the country British, it will not be left unimproved by those who are restrained from the attempt by no political or military considerations. Some such opportunity cannot but turn up, whenever it becomes the seat of a civil war; and as it has fallen to the lot of Lord Ellenborough to extend our boundary to the Indus in the south, it will probably belong to the administration of his successor, to give our empire a corresponding extension in the north; and thus to bring us again in contact with the Afghans, by giving us possession of the country beyond the Indus, to the foot of the Khyber pass, at the same time that we obtain the command of the five rivers, and make Cashmere contribute her exquisite wools to the looms of Yorkshire. The poor is ripening gradually, and must drop into our mouths at no distant period.

THE SOMNATH CAVE.—The last number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, contains a report of the Officers assembled by order of General Nott to report on the state of the Gates brought from Ghuzni. It would appear from this valuable document, which will be found among our extracts, that they are really and truly the Gates which Mahmood of Ghuzni carried away from the Temple of Somnath to adorn his own tomb. It is not the least remarkable circumstance of these trophies, that they should have remained in so high a state of preservation, during so long a period, notwithstanding the danger to which they were exposed, in their journey across India, and subsequently when buried in the ground. The Committee state that "the upper portions of the gates still retain much of their original carving, which is in high relief, of beautiful execution, and in a wonderful state of preservation." We are also told that the tomb of Mahmood of Ghuzni has been for ages a place of pilgrimage, almost of adoration, to Mahomedans, and that the gates were objects of especial attention. This would prove that the loss of these gates is probably a greater source of grief to the Mahomedans beyond the Indus, than the acquisition of them is a matter

of exultation to the Hindoos within the river, who know little and care less about them. Of the Mace which the Governor General ordered to be brought away with the gates, the report says nothing. It was not to be found; and the popular opinion is that it was borne off as a trophy by the first British conqueror of Ghuzni.

But what is to be done with the Gates? It is a very manifest that they will never be sent across the country to Somnath, to be placed in any restored temple. The voice of England has forbidden it; and indeed Lord Ellenborough's own feelings on the subject must by this time have cooled down to indifference. They are entirely lost to the world, while they continue to be entombed in the Fort of Agra. What more fitting repository for them than the Museum of the Asiatic Society? As trophies of our victory over the Afghans who had so signally discomfited us, there is a degree of political importance attached to them, and they ought to be deposited in the metropolis of our Empire. As the most ancient wooden gates, perhaps, in existence, and as the only memorial we have of the conqueror who first broke up the Hindoo empire, and planted the crescent in the room of the trident, they possess a degree of historical and archaeological interest, which points out the Asiatic Society as the fittest body to enjoy the custody of them.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

— Sir Hugh Gough arrived at Madras from Bangalore on the 21st ult. His Excellency intended to embark on the *Samson* for Calcutta.

— The latest accounts from Bombay lead us to fear that the monthly Steamer may take her departure without our Mail. Though we are perishing here for want of mail, there has been so great a redundancy on the road to Bombay, that the progress of the Mail has been greatly impeded. Neither the Express nor the Mail of the latest safe day had arrived on the 18th, and the despatch of the Steamer was postponed to 6 p. m. The Mail had not arrived at 4 p. m. and it was resolved, if the Governor General's Express arrived during the night, to despatch the steamer—leaving the whole of the letters of private individuals behind. Most fortunately the Governor General's Express did not arrive during the night; and at 5 a. m. the next morning another notice was issued stating that the Mail would be kept open till 4 p. m.

General Simpson of H. M. 25th Regiment goes to Bombay by the *Queen* Steamer, to be placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Napier for employment in Seinde.

— Last night's *Calcutta Gazette* contains the draft of an Act, which may truly be called an Act for a General Jail Delivery without ever or term. It ordains that whenever, within discipline has been made more strict of late years, than now in jail is to be let off one-fifth of the remainder of his period of confinement; and that in future, every man is to be sentenced only to three-fourths of the legal term of imprisonment. We may offer a few comments on it next week. At present we would only observe that some of those who are fond of looking on every occasion at the lame leg of Government, have remarked that since the abolition of corporal punishment, the jails have been crowded beyond their capacity of comfortable accommodation; and that two alternatives were before the Supreme Council; the one that of enlarging the prisons; the other that of letting out some of the jail birds; and they have wisely and economically adopted this latter alternative.

— The *Hindostan* Steamer goes off; if possible, more than full. Among the passengers are two of the gentlemen who rendered themselves memorable in Affghanistan, Captain G. Lawrence

and Major Rawlinson. Sir John Peter Grant, Mr. W. P. Grant, and several others, go to Galle in the Steamer, and from thence to the new and charming Captains of *Alaric* which will shortly become rather a formidable rival of *Darjeling*.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4.

—Our Mail has gone by the Bombay Steamer. It seems that the Government express, arrived at some of the public mails of the last safe day, the 5th July. Those of the 6th and 7th had also arrived and were quite in time for the Steamer, which was originally advertised to start on the 18th, but did not quit the harbour before 8 p. m. on the 20th. At half past two all the missing Mails from Calcutta came in, and were sent on board.

The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Dost Mahomed has thrown the "infamous" Amencolla and his sons into prison; and that Khan Sherwan Khan, the head of the Kunel-bahs, had fled to the Hazarah country. Dost Mahomed does not appear to be firmly fixed on his throne; the nobles still continue to indulge in the national propensity of intrigues.

—The papers mention the death in Calcutta of Mr. T. B. Scott, at the age of 57, after having run a very long and useful life; but latterly, we fear, unfortunate course. He was the printer of the *India Gazette*, we should think, thirty years ago, at a time when that ancient establishment was in its glory, and the profits were such as a member of the Board of Revenue might have envied. But the Auctioneers took away their catalogues; the price of printing came down twenty, thirty, fifty, and even a hundred per cent. His Directory succeeded Scott and Co's. older work, and Mr. Scott was thrown upon his wife, and eventually the Press itself was brought to the hammer. In any topographical history which may be written of Calcutta, Mr. Scott will deserve honourable mention.

—The Governor General has considerably ordered that the troops and officers for the monthly relief sent from Barrackpore to Town, will be accommodated with the use of Steamers. Two Steamers came up from Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon, and the next morning took down the troops in two cargo boats. In the evening they returned with the boats filled with troops which had been relieved from Fort and Town duty.

—The Governor General has also ordered the gun which used to be fired at eight in the evening in winter, and nine in summer, to be fired at noon every day. A noon day gun is convenient; but why could we not have had the convenience of both?

—A Buggy Mail is just advertised for the first time to start from Meerut to Delhi and Delhi to Meerut on the 1st of next month. It will continue to leave either station each day at 3 P. M. Accommodation is afforded to passengers at the rate of 14 Rs. a head.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

—At the last Meeting of the British India Society there were twenty members and visitors present, and it was resolved to send thirty guests to the interior of the country. We wish there had been a little more discretion in drawing them up. One of them runs thus, "What, in the opinion of the H. E. C., constitute the necessities, the comforts and luxuries of life?" What distinction can a poor ryot draw between luxuries and necessities, who if he is found to be enjoying anything that will bear the name of a comfort is soon squeezed dry. It was said that Mr. George Thompson had written to a member of the Society complaining of the "speaking of the Press on his accepting the appointment of Ambassador from the King of Delhi." Certainly the acceptance of that appointment, after the professions made in Calcutta, was very singular. Mr. Thompson cannot surely have been so foolish as to complain of the remarks of the press on the occasion, which were remarkable chiefly for their laudity.

—The affair of the arrest of a dead body in Calcutta by a Bullock, has been thoroughly investigated at the Court of Requests, by Mr. Brien-

who is anxious to clear the Court from so unfortunate a charge, if untrue; or to punish it, if true. The investigation has not ended in substantiating the charge. The *Herak* has promised to give fuller particulars on Monday.

—The *Bombay Times* has some very pertinent observations on the refusal of Lord Ellenborough to grant compensation to the Cabul Captives for the loss of their baggage. They lost indeed everything but their lives and their honour, in the service of their country; and the resolution to refuse them any relief, after the heavy pecuniary sacrifices they have incurred, is harsh and ungenerous.

—The last *Delhi Gazette* quotes letters from Sukkur to the 18th of July. They supply no news. The country is under water, and quiet. The two refractory chiefs, Shere Mahomed and Ali Mahomed, had crossed the river and betaken themselves to the mountains. All opposition has ceased, and unless the Beloochee hordes can be prevailed on to leave their mountain homes, cross the river and make a fresh effort to recover their hold on the country, it may be found to submit peacefully to our rule as Bengal did.

—Since the period of Queen Caroline's trial, in which the witness gave evidence to whom the sobriquet of *non est recordo* was applied, we question whether there has been any examination in a Court in which the deponent exhibited so short a memory as Mr. Charles Brownfield the Pawnbroker, who has taken the benefit of the Act. His discharge was opposed by Mr. Leith, on Saturday last, on behalf of Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co. The amount of his transactions was between 200 Rs. and 30,000 Rs. a month; a business of three lakhs of Rupees a year. Yet he had not an account book, nor a scrap of paper. He could not remember whether he had been at Serampore or not this year, or when he went to Chandernagore, or how long he remained there, nor when he returned. He did not recollect at what house he lived at Chandernagore, or the name of the corner, or when he went after he left that settlement, though he thought he went to Calcutta; but what was most remarkable of all was that he could not tell whether he had a short memory or not. The only thing about which he appeared to have any kind of fixed and certain notion was that natives would not advance money unless they had the goods in their possession, in which matter they are certainly wrong; but a certain instance not twenty miles from Serampore.

—The *Delhi Gazette* says, that the Nuzwan Hussain Ali, the uncle of the present Nawab, being dissatisfied with his present allowance of 3000 Rs. has resolved to enlist the services of Mr. George Thompson, with the hope of getting more.

Mr. Thompson resolves to undertake the cause of all those who have any thing to complain of, or any thing to expect, he will soon find his hands full of engagements. He will find in fact that there is no end to grievances in India.

—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Channam Lall has been presented with a pair of shawls of the value of 550 Rs. by Mr. Joseph Skinner, an acknowledgment of his services. This young man was brought up at the Medical College in Calcutta, where he was distinguished for his professional acquirements.

—*Standard*, the correspondent of the *Herak*, says that we have misapprehended him; that he did not say that a Council of war had been held at Jullahabad, about retreating; but that discussions were in those days frequent within the walls of the beleaguered fortress, and that a retreat to Peshawar was proposed; and that he is not at liberty to mention the name of those who urged the step; nor how he thinks that any advantage would be gained by the disavowal. In this he is acting not only with consideration, but generosity. The *Herak*, in a note says that the fact mentioned by *Standard* is unquestionable and that he could name the parties to whom alliance is made.

Does the *Herak* mean, only that "discussions were frequent," or that a Council of war was held, the proceedings of which were recorded? In Sir Robert Sale's Narrative of events at Jullahabad, there is no mention of a Council of War. It is important, highly important, a historical point of view that this fact should be known, if for no other purpose, at least that we may ascertain whether the honours which have been given to some, and the neglect with which others have been treated, be just or not. We will not lose sight of this Council of War.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8.

—His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough's arrival from Madras in the *Assagore* was announced by *Standard* yesterday. He was expected to land yesterday afternoon, and the troops were accordingly in readiness.

—An advertisement appears in this morning's *Exchange Gazette* from Messrs Carr, Tagore and Co. stating that the Steamer *Assam* with a flat in tow would be dispatched to Allahabad on the 18th, and that during the present scarcity of freight in consequence of the Government Steamers not being able to meet the public want, this was an eligible opportunity, &c. &c. It appears then that the *Assam* paid in her last trip. We are happy to see any prospect that internal steam navigation will become an object of private speculation. Government cannot be expected to supply the wants of the public in this respect to their fullest extent.

—The Sheristadar of Dinapore is, it seems, going to bring an action for libel against the *Herak*. We, for saying that he had assumed a large property, though in the receipt of a small salary; and had been at length dismissed. The man had better be content to remain in obscurity with what he has got, than tempt public scrutiny. We have a list of his estates before us, and a memorandum of his pay during the period in which that property was accumulated. If the state of that district and his administration should become matter of public observation through the publication of a session, all those who provoked the enquiry will rue it to the end of their lives.

—The number of letters and covers sent by the last Mail from Bombay, was 49,980; namely letters, 30,143; papers 10,837.

—The firm of Messrs Wooler and Co. Bombay, has stopped payment for 5 lakhs of Rupees.

—The *Herak* publishes a letter from a correspondent signed *Dreg Digen*, stating that in a certain district, names not given, "the Magistrate has taken it into his head to leave the station, and to hold his Court at B, some thirty miles off. Hundreds of unfortunate persons already far from their homes are obliged to follow him in the heat of a July sun, and the middle of the rains, without a place to lay their heads in." Looking further into the letter, we find the under current of motive in which the charge may probably originate. The writer has had a summary suit which has lingered seventeen months—no wonder his patience is exhausted—and he considers the Magistrate actually tyrannical to European. The removal of the Court however to a distance of thirty miles to suit the Magistrate's convenience, if true, must be a matter of notoriety. We are told of such fantastic tricks; but we are satisfied that Mr. Birli has only to be made acquainted with the fact that any Magistrate has wantonly inflicted such injury on the suitors in any district, to relieve him of his public duties.

—There has been some discussion in the papers about the sale of *Farquhar* and Co's. Union, *Share* 300 in number, at 600 Rs. each, which is 140 Rs. below par. Mr. Roberts, the Broker, declares that he has found many buyers but no sellers at this price. The two brokers who correspond with the *Englishman* affirm that those shares have positively been sold for 800. On this ticklish subject, in which the interests of so many are involved, we say nothing. We give statements as we find them.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

— Mr. Roberts, the Broker, has come forward in his own name and affirmed in the *Markets* that the whole of Ferguson and Co's. Union Bank Shares, amounting to 200, have been bought for 200 Rs. each.

— Sir Hugh Gough landed yesterday morning about half past six with all his baggage.

— By the *Water W'f* Intelligence has been received from China to the 26th of June. The Imperial Commissioner, Kiating, had arrived at Canton, and was expected at Hong Kong on the 24th, where he was to be received with the highest demonstrations of the Treaty. It was understood that the notification had been fixed for the next Tuesday, after which it was expected that a Steamer would be dispatched forthwith to Singapore, and Bombay. A Criminal and Admiralty Court had been established at Hong Kong.

— The *Hiawatha* Steamer starts to-morrow morning at six o'clock, with a full complement of passengers.

— The Marine Board, it is said, is to be abolished, and a Marine Superintendent appointed on a salary of 3000 Rupees a month. Mr. Greenlaw is to be Marine Secretary upon a salary of 2000 Rs. a month. The *Star* of this morning seems to think that the office and the pay of the Master Attendant will be merged in that of the Superintendent, and that it will be conferred on Capt. Rogers. The Marine Board has been the same as the Customs Board, and the Sals Board, and the Opium Board. In all such cases, the Board is a copy, and the Secretary, the lawyer; or as some will have it, the Secretary is the manager, and the Board his screen.

— A sale of Assam Tea took place yesterday, partly on the part of Government, partly of the Singapore. The samples of some of the Government Fobos were peculiarly good, but the general run of the lots was decidedly inferior. All shippers from the previous sales have burnt their fingers at home.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the *Friend of India* :—

O's. Rs. As.	
Lieut. Col. J. Home, ... to May, 1884,	30 0
W. W. Crawford, Esq., ... to July, 1884,	30 0
Capt. G. B. Trummers, ditto,	30 0
C. F. Brown, Esq., ... to May, 1884,	30 0
Rev. Messrs. Newton and	
Willson, ... to April, 1884,	30 0
Lieut. Col. A. Dick, ... to June, 1884,	30 0
A. Larrardette, Esq., ... to June, 1884,	36 0
T. C. Scott, Esq., ... to June, 1884,	44 0
J. Atkinson, Esq., ... to Dec. 1883,	40 0
T. P. Woodcock, Esq., ... to June, 1884,	28 0
Lieut. Geo. White, ... to June, 1884,	20 0
J. O'B. Summers, Esq., ... to Aug. 1883,	40 0
M. C. Sammers, Esq., ... to June, 1884,	30 0
J. Stephen, Esq., ... to Aug. 1883,	40 0
T. R. Hampton, Esq., ... to April, 1884,	40 0
Lieut. R. S. Simpson, ... to Dec. 1883,	48 0
P. Bonnard, Esq., ... to July, 1884,	20 0
Messrs. Turner and Co. ditto,	30 0
J. H. Barton, Esq., ... to June, 1884,	30 0
Rev. T. Jones, ... to Aug. 1883,	40 0
Rev. John Roberts, ... to Feb. 1884,	30 0
Capt. J. Sutherland, ... to July, 1884,	20 0
Major J. T. Belliss, ... to June, 1884,	18 0

The Secretary to the Benevolent Institution begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums :—

O's. Rs. As.	
Edw. L. Ryder, Esq.,	10 0
B. W. Allen, Esq.,	10 0
M. D'Agulard, Esq.,	10 0
R. L. Guthrie, Esq.,	5 0
J. Lyall, Esq.,	10 0
C. H.	5 0
Major Gen. Cooper,	80 0

Major Dehman,	10 0
W. Dawson, Esq.,	5 0
G. Harkley, Esq.,	10 0
Edw. Steiding, Esq.,	10 0
Major Bowman,	10 0
Col. Dick,	10 0
L. W. A.,	5 0
J. C. Marchman, Esq.,	25 0
Rev. John Mack,	10 0
David Jardine, Esq.,	10 0
Alex. Williams, Esq.,	16 0
John Durier, Esq.,	10 0
Lieut. Chell,	5 0
Capt. C. Y. Baget,	40 0
G. O. per <i>Friend of India</i> ,	24 0
R. Trotter, Esq.,	20 0
R. Forbes, Esq.,	4 0
D. W. Madsen, Esq.,	5 0
Capt. J. Woodley,	4 0

W. W. Evans.

By.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

No. 1028.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 4TH AUGUST, 1882, NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Government of India has recommended to the Home Authorities the expediency of discontinuing as soon as possible the present system of making advances in India upon the Security of Goods to be hypothecated to the East India Company.

The Governor General in Council is of opinion, that the full supplies required to meet the wants of the Home Treasury can be raised in England by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the Sale of Bills on India, without any necessity for the intervention of the Government in the Indian Markets, and he is desirous of relieving the trade of India from the irregular intrusions of a competition that is governed principally by the Political Expediency of the State.

The Governor General in Council is aware, that private interests may be injuriously affected by the sudden discontinuance of any system that has been long in operation, and he issues this timely notification of his views upon a subject of the greatest importance to the Mercantile community connected with the trade of India, in order that they may not be unprepared for a change of measures, which the Government of India is urging strongly on the attention of the Home Authorities, and will be ready to carry out at the earliest convenient opportunity.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

J. A. DORIN.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE ARREST OF A CORPSE.

The investigation into the affair of the alleged arrest of a corpse, by a Bailiff of the Court of Requests, was on Friday. Messrs. Lewis, Clerk, Watson and Stanistreet were separately examined by Mr. Bristow, at considerable length. The Bailiff, Shields, also put in his statement of the matter, and delivered a letter from the undertaker, who declared that he had not met with any opposition when removing the body. On the whole it appeared, that the Bailiff had not positively kept the body in custody until the money was paid, which has not to this day been paid. The fact seemed to be, that Mr. Higginson had been arrested before his death, and while a prisoner of the Bailiff, had died. The Bailiff, with a view to get out the money which he thought he would be held responsible for, perhaps showed a few airs of authority, and talked of keeping the corpse and so forth, but he does not appear to have actually refused the removal of the body.—*Harbinger, August 7.*

MALACCA.

To The Right Reverend Father in God DANIEL, Lord Bishop of Ceylon and Metropolitan of India.

My Lord,

We the undersigned Protestant Inhabitants of Malacca beg to represent to your Lordship that in consequence of your Lordship's promise and undertaking that our Church should never be without a minister in case we complied

with your Lordship's proposal to consecrate a Christian Church at settlement (which, before it was open to the proposal of the Board by Protestant Ministers of every denomination, the services of the Church of England, we made no objection in complying with your Lordship's wish).

It is, however, a matter of regret to us to have to remind your Lordship that ever since the departure of the Reverend Mr. G. H. G. in December last, we have had no divine service performed in the Church, and that we are deprived of the necessary rituals of Baptism, Marriages and Burials, so essential under the blessing of God, to a Christian community.

We therefore feel it to be our duty to suggest to your Lordship the expediency of providing us as early as practicable with a Minister, especially now that the removal of the Anglo Chinese College to Hongkong, has left us without even the services of an ordained Minister of any Christian persuasion, excepting Mr. SARA, a Dutch Missionary, whose whole time is devoted to the Benevolent Institution, in which there are not less than 250 Boys.

With the greatest respect

we have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servants,
(Signed by 118 residents in Malacca.)

SINGAPORE.

The *Friend of India* contemplates the economical management of Singapore with the prodigal extravagance of Rensselaer; but the latter was not even a place of general commerce of free commerce. It was one of the cherishes monopolies which enabled the Company to supply the natives with pepper, by the aid of a differential duty, at about four times the price above principal.

It would have been hard if such an establishment should have yielded profit only to the proprietors of Indian Stock, and left no opening for patronage to the Directors. A Benevolent Civilian on his arrival, got about as much pay as a Judge of the Sudder does now, which it must be owned was little enough for such a dreary task. We hope the Directors will be better. Singapore is a good model of an economical establishment, and shows what can be done, when there are no spare funds to make ducks and drakes of. The settlement is even equipped with various expenses which do not belong to it, such as the maintenance of convicts, which ought to fall upon the producing countries, and the expense of the police, which should be borne by the Admiralty. There would then be a surplus, which we think ought to be in the first place applied to the construction of permanent defences, sufficient for the protection of so valuable a commerce in case of sudden hostilities. We know that the utterly defenceless state of the island, was accurately reported to a foreign Government by a Commander who visited the place on purpose, because we had his remarks on his own lips. In case of a maritime war there, a sudden visit from a hostile squadron might do incalculable mischief before any force could arrive for its protection. We are not friendly to expensive fortifications in countries where our forces are sufficiently numerous for defence, but a well-outpost, the seat of a most valuable commerce, is sure to attract hostilities if merely for the sake of plunder, and ought not to invite such a risk by its repeated weakness.

We have been informed that a very moderate expense would suffice to make our harbour secure against a *corps de arde*, and as a powerful expedition, if directed against the British possessions, the British Government certainly have more important objects in view than Singapore, it would not be requisite to take more extensive precautions.

The success of Singapore ought, one would think, to have encouraged the British Government to seek out other suitable stations for the extension of their empire, now threatened by the jealousy of all its immediate neighbours. And under an equally free system ought to become the seat of an equally important trade, or at least to engage the trade which now goes to the neighbouring native ports. But it is already burdened with duties, and unless they are removed, the principal impediment to an extended traffic will be wanting.—*Explicite.*

CANAL.

It is not right that we should pass over the reported events at Cabul without some casual remark. Does Nizamuddin, as would appear from the *Delli Gazette*, consolidating his power upon a basis as firm as the frail tenure of authority he has disturbed a last seen edition, now, as it is said, Persian influence begins to make itself felt in Khurasan consequent upon the reported murder of Shah Kamran of Herat by his Viceroy Yar Mo-

Copy and Translation of an Arabic Inscription upon the Gate of a Mosque, which have been brought from the Tomb of Mahomet of Ghazni.

The same rendered in modern Arabic.

Translation.
In the name of the most merciful God—(may there be forgiveness from God for the most noble Amer, the great King (who was) born to become the Lord of the State and the Lord of Religion, Abul Kasim Mahmud, the Son of Sahabkhan). May the mercy of God be upon him [remaining phrase illegible].

(Signed) J. A. RAWLINSON.
Translation of the Inscription of the Chieftain on the Sarcophagus of the Tomb of the Sultan Mahomet of Ghazni.

Translation.
May there be forgiveness from God upon him, who is the great Lord, the noble Nizam-ud-din Abul Kasim Mahmud, the son of Sahabkhan. May God have mercy upon him.

Mem.—On the reverse of the Sarcophagus, there is an inscription in the Nasta character, recording the date of the deceased Sultan Mahmud, as "Thursday, the 7th remaining day (i.e. the 23d or 24th) of the month of Rabi Akbar, A. H. 421.

(Signed) J. A. RAWLINSON.
Copy in the Sanskrit Character of the Copy Inscription on the Minor Monument, 1) nearest the village of Bana.

Translation.
In the name of God, the most merciful.
The High and mighty Sultan, the Mulla of Islam, the right arm of State, Trustee of the Faith, the victory-crowned, the patron of Moslems, the aid of the destitute, the munificence-endowed, Mahmood, (may God glorify his Testimony,) son of Sahabkhan, the Champion of Champions, the Emir of Moslems, ordered the construction of this lofty edifice of Moslems and of a cemetery which has been happily and prosperously completed.

The Sanskrit Gates.
Translation.
In the name of God, the most merciful.
(Erected.) By order of the mighty Sultan, the Mulla of Islam, the standard of dominion and wealth, the august Mahmood, son of the supporter of the State, Mahmood, the Mulla of Islam, the right arm of the Faith, Emir of Moslems, the right arm of dominion, the Trustee of the Faith, the master of the secrets of the nation, the noble and Imperial Sultan, Lord of the countries of Arabia and Persia. May the great God perpetuate his throne and kingdom, commemorated by his beneficence. May God forgive the sin of his parents, and of all Moslems.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society.*

To Correspondents.

The letter from D. C. we must decline, simply because the publication would do no good.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir.—The following letter, and the note by the Editor appeared in the *Bengal Harbinger* of the 2d instant.

As you must be well acquainted with the rules and regulations of the Court at Serampore, I have to request, you will be pleased to inform me, (as the parties are all Mahomedans and reside at Serampore), if the case will be decided at that place by the *Mahomedan law*—and if the view taken by the Editor of the *Harbinger* be a correct one.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Calcutta, 6th August, 1862.

An answer in your next Thursday's paper will greatly oblige.

Notes.—The rules followed by the Court at Serampore is the same as that laid down in Regulation 4, 1703, Section 14. All suits regarding inheritance between Mahomedans are decided according to the Mahomedan law as far as it is known and understood.—*En. Fr. of Ind.*

To the Editor of the Bengal Harbinger.

Sir.—A Mahomedan woman adopts a son and on her death bequeaths the whole of her property to him, with this condition, that the Executor is to allow him a certain sum monthly out of the principal, and he is to enjoy the rest of the Land-

ed Property; but never, on any account to dispose of the said property. Within a year or two the adopted son also dies, leaving a widow, without any issue, and exercising no will whatever. By the Mahomedan law, is the adopted son's widow, or the Mahomedan woman's blood relation (mother and sisters) entitled to the property?

Your obedient Servant,

2nd August, 1862.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Note by the Editor.—As the Mahomedan woman had heirs she could not, by the Mahomedan law, (vide McNaughten, Chap. VI. of Wills, Prin. 2) bequeath more than one-third of her estate to any person. The adopted son had therefore no claim; even to the provision made for him, much less can his widow claim any thing through him.—*En. Bengal Harbinger, 3d August.*

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir.—What is become of the recommendation about the Deputy Magistrate, that was to take place on the 21st June last? Is the augmentation of the Deputy's pay, intended to commute the honorarium institution of the Deputy Magistrate? The people have now fallen to think seriously upon the subject, and engaged themselves to the study of Regulations. I most sincerely wish the Governor General of India will gradually embrace the opportunity to contribute, to the prosperity of India for its deserved son, and thereby render his name immortal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

1st Aug. 1862.

Cant tell.—*En.*

OVERSEA.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir.—It is said that coming events cast their shadows before them. I hope most sincerely that the shadow, in the *Monthly Times* of 6th May and 6th June last, of an eventual change in the route of the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company from Calcutta will not be found to verify the adage.

I think, however, it behoves all those who are interested in a direct communication between Calcutta and Bana—touching only at places in the direct line—to be alive to the matter, if possible, in time to prevent that change, if it should be in agitation, which from the manner in which it is mentioned in the *Monthly Times*, the organ it may be said of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, I very much fear is the case. In the *Monthly Times* of the 6th May the question is somewhat elaborately discussed, as if the writer was sensible that he was proceeding on unground premises.

The writer, after referring to the resistance made at Bombay to the extension of the communication to the other Presidencies, observes as follows:—

"In the January number of this journal it will be seen there is no disposition at present by the part of Her Majesty's Government to do more than they can help towards a communication with the East; though the Western interests are sufficiently strong to obtain delivery of the public treasure to the extent of £200,000 annually, to aid the communication with that less important portion of our empire!"

From Suva to Calcutta old Bombay, the distance is 5,200 miles—from Suva to Calcutta, direct, 4,770, or 400 miles more steaming, supposing the boat to touch at Bombay from Suva on its way to Calcutta—and also on its way from Calcutta to Suva—landing at Bombay a light mail on its outward voyage, and receiving a light mail on its homeward voyage—considering, in fact, this portion of the post similar to that by the Mariner's route in Europe. Under such a plan, this advantage would be gained—the largest possible revenue would be collected from private capital, and, though the demand would even then be considerable from the public purse, it would be much less than if both lines are to be maintained inde-

pendent of each other, and consequently it would be more likely to be obtained from the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

During the month of June, July, and August, branch boats would convey the mails from Calcutta to Galle; from thence proceed quickly to Aden, and there receive during those months the mail and passengers from England for Bombay.

This speaks plainly enough, and, considering the quarter from which it emanates, requires that the people of Bengal and Madras should be on the alert.

The *Monthly Times* of the 6th June again says in a somewhat similar article, "We are of opinion, that at present a monthly Communication between Suva, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, via Bombay would be sufficient."

On the 6th May, referring to the former question, he observes:—

"We are aware of objections to this arrangement; but we have carefully examined them, and unless others can be urged than those we at present know of, we greatly incline to this plan for future operation, and urge all parties to unite in a strong pull to obtain it. We may return to this subject in a future number."

He does not refer to the objections; as indeed he scarcely advances any grounds for the change.

All that appears is that there is no disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government to do more than they can help towards a communication with the East; but it is not at all shown that more would be required of them to carry out the resolution of the House of Commons of 1854, namely, eventually to establish the Communication "according to the smallest plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee." The sum total of the public expenditure over the receipts for postage being equally divided between the Governments of England and India, that is necessary on the plan via Bombay. This is only said it would be the case in so many words, but there is no proof of it; and before I refer to the objections to the plan, I shall endeavour to show that little more would be required from the Government on one plan than on the other; or at all events not sufficient to weigh in comparison with the amount that will be necessarily required under the proposed plan via Bombay.

It is admitted by the advocates of the change that it cannot be carried out during four months of the year, but that during that period the direct route to Suva must be taken; it is, therefore, only for two-thirds of the time that he proposes to change the route. Now during the remaining one-third there must be maintained, according to the writer's own admission, a vessel to proceed to Galle from Bombay with the mails for England, and thence to pass to Aden, to await the return of the Steamer for Suva, in order to carry the mails and passengers to Bombay, so that it is only the additional expense of the smaller vessel on her run to and from Aden during eight voyages that is saved by the change; while, on the other hand, there is the additional charge of the larger Steamer, consequent on her going out of the direct route to Aden, increased by the necessary Port charges of Bombay; and on a balance being struck it cannot possibly amount to a sum at all worthy of consideration, seeing that the writer himself is looking to obtain from the two Governments, 16 lbs annually to run every month from Bombay alone, and 20 lbs to add a monthly communication to proceed from Calcutta via Bombay!

It is, therefore, ridiculous to talk of so much more being required from the Government by the direct route from Calcutta to Suva, Bombay, joining on at Aden and Galle, according to season, than by the plan now proposed, so as to cause the Government to adopt the one, and refuse the other.

But the objections to the change are branch of little, and delay to the people of Madras and Calcutta in the receipt of their letters.

[August 10, 1842.

there is no more to be observed. All that is valuable in the parochial system will be maintained, but we will have a better prospect of success. We will have a more intimate connection with our people, and we will cultivate the country parsonage; and one glorious result of this abandonment of parochial divisions, is that we shall be enabled to send forth our missionaries, without asking whether he resides on a Moderate district or no, and promise to all, the Gospel of Christ. (Hear.) We should send forth our evangelists as we send out the young of Turkey for the same purpose, to plant our Church. I have only another remark to make, say, I have said, this is not the time to discuss the expediency of this measure, but I am availing as we went along, to arrange not only, as I demanded, but as to the supply which can be provided for the various dioceses; and for this purpose we must have a more intimate connection with our people than we have. In considering this subject, we have found that some ministers may be employed with great advantage. For instance, we have seen in the Synod of Argyle, and we propose to let loose upon it some of the Gaelic preachers from other parts of the Highlands. (Argyle, and especially the Synod of the Highlands, are the only Gaelic speaking people in the Kingdom.) These are, and some of the most devoted amongst them, hold the situation of parish schoolmasters, we have had some of the most successful preachers, and we have had some serious consideration, and a Committee was appointed on schools as well as on colleges, to inquire minutely into the matter. But in the meantime we have been able to send forth our missionaries, and to have to our principles should take any precipitate steps in quitting their present position. It is not as if they were to be expelled from the Universities, or that they were under no moral obligation to do so. Their adherence to our Church does not amount to a forfeiture of their situation; and even though it did, they should be free to leave it, and to go and do good, to leave on such terms; for it is not our duty lightly to take any steps that may throw the education of our youth into the hands of those whose principles we do not approve. We have no objection to say, that they might with advantage give those candidates for the ministry who were thought competent, on immediate admission to preach the Gospel for the same purpose.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 450. Vol. IX.]

SERAPMORE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 17TH. 1848.

[Price 3 Cts. Rs. weekly, or 10 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

THE NEW MAGISTRATE ACT.—Lord Ellenborough's return to his Council has quickened the movements of the Legislature, and given us no fewer than five Acts in fourteen days. Among these is the Act for the appointment of Deputy Magistrates. It has been enacted with little alteration. The clause which provided that the office should be open to natives of India without regard to religion or descent, has been wisely omitted. No allusion is now made in the Act to any class, and these situations are therefore open to all classes. Such indeed was evidently the intention of Government from the beginning, and it was on this ground that we objected to the use of any expression which should seem to limit the appointment to particular classes.

The greatest alteration made in the Act is the addition of a new section, which provides that the office of Deputy Magistrate may be held in conjunction with that of a Deputy Collector, and of an unencompassed Civil Judge. The unencompassed Judges of the two first grades are already invested with Magisterial powers to a certain extent, and it is probable that the object of this Section is to extend their judicial powers, and to enable them to take cognizance of cases which are at present beyond their jurisdiction. In this point of view the additional section appears calculated to facilitate the operations of the Police, by providing a more extensive machinery for the adjudication of cases brought up by it. The object of uniting the office of Deputy Collector with that of Deputy Magistrate is less apparent, and as far as it is apparent, less satisfactory. Whenever fiscal and Magisterial duties have been united in the same person, and an office connected with the peculiar interests of the state conjoined with one established for the interests of the people, the result has been, that the one has obtained an undue preponderance over the other. It is the natural result of the weakness of our nature that in such cases the interests of the Master should have the cream of the officer's time and attention. The flapper of the Board of Revenue falls more heavily on the ear of the Magistrate-Collector than the suppler of the Superintendent of Police. In all cases therefore in which the state is rich enough to pay two distinct officers, these offices should be dissevered.

The department of the Police should not be distracted by any other duties. Its time and attention should be devoted exclusively to the great object of ferreting out offenders. It should be deeply impressed with the idea that if any offence against life or property be committed, which it is unable satisfactorily to trace up, it is to that extent inefficient. When a crime is announced to a Deputy Magistrate as having been perpetrated within his beat, it should be his duty to give himself or his officers no rest till the offenders have been discovered and brought to justice; and if he has any other duties to perform calculated to interfere with the pursuit of those investigations, which he must be prepared to institute wherever they are necessary; if there be any other calls on his time which oblige him to postpone those enquiries, and thus to give to transgressors the advantage of time and circumstances, the public interests committed to him must suffer.

The Deputy Magistrate who is entrusted with the charge of the Police, should be always ready to move at a moment's warning to the scene of crime; and whatever fetters his movements detracts from his efficacy. If we had such a body of Deputy Magistrates distributed over the country, in the centre of small and manageable circles, and occupying a middle place between the Daroga and the Magistrate, crime would be prevented by the vigilance with which it was pursued—and it is in the prevention of crime, much more than in its punishment, that the secret of good Government consists.

The confessions of the Kechuck robbers, which the kindness of Mr. Dampier enabled us to review sometime ago, disclosed the fact that there existed in Bengal bodies of robbers who carried on a system of plunder, in large and organized parties, with perfect impunity; in some cases evading the vigilance of the Police; in other cases, overawing it by their numbers. Independently of these professional robbers, whose depredations are co-extensive with the boundaries of the province, there are local associations of men who prey upon society, and which our Magistracy has hitherto been unable to break up; and for this apparent reason that there is no agency charged with the special duty of hunting them out. The deposition of the Budhucks to which we have alluded, throws much light on the subject, and it ought to be turned to good account. It informs us that these men pursued a system of robbery upon the largest scale for a quarter of a century, and successfully baffled our ill organized Police; but that no sooner was the duty of pursuing them committed to Major Sleeman, who brought the system he had so successfully pursued against the Thugs, to bear upon them, than the whole gang was immediately broken up. The most notorious of the band was captured, and in his deposition stated that as soon as the Budhucks heard that these officers had been appointed especially to apprehend them, they found the country too hot for them, and retired beyond our territories. Let the same system be organized under the Deputy Magistrate, and these confederacies will dissolve of their own accord, and the security of life and property will be improved to a degree of which we have at present little conception.

THE JAIL DELIVERY ACT.—The Draft of an Act for shortening the period of imprisonment was published a fortnight ago, and has naturally furnished abundant food for comment to the public journalists. It is based upon the assumption that the increased strictness of prison discipline which has been enforced within the last year or two, has rendered the punishment of imprisonment more severe, and that it is necessary therefore to curtail the period of confinement upon the principle that increase of suffering should be accompanied by a diminution of its length. The fact of increased severity is defined by many, who affirm that a prison life, even at present, is easy and cheerful, and with the exception of the loss of liberty, more comfortable than the life which half the prisoners were accustomed to lead before they entitled themselves to free quarters. Upon the accuracy or the reverse

of this statement hangs the propriety of the first part of the draft, which forgives every prisoner one fourth the remainder of his sentence.

If the severity of punishment has been found to have increased, and imprisonment has been rendered more disagreeable than it was, it appears reasonable to curtail the term. And there is every reason to believe that in those districts into which the measuring system has been introduced, and restrictions have been imposed on the enjoyments in which the prisoners indulged, the punishment of the jail has been rendered much more severe. Of this a convincing proof has been afforded in the disturbance created at Chuprah by the attempt to introduce it, and which at one time threatened the peace of the district.

This measuring rule has been introduced into all the districts under the Government of Bengal, with the exception of two. But if it be right to curtail punishment on the ground of its increased severity, where is the propriety of curtailing it where the measuring system has not been tried? Strictly speaking, the Act should have been confined in its operation to those districts in which the new and stricter arrangements had been introduced, and should not have been made applicable to the North West Provinces, to Madras, or to Bombay, where the same reasons do not exist; for it is altogether a gratuitous assertion that increased strictness of prison discipline has been introduced generally into the Territories subject to the Government of the Company! For aught we know, the prisons in those districts, may present scenes as much comfort and gaiety as our own jails, before the Reform, and in that case the reduction of the term of confinement, far from being a relief, will be a hardship. Be that as it may, we are exceedingly curious to know, by what rule of Cooker, the Legislative Council intends to calculate the remaining period of a man's imprisonment, who is sentenced for life, so as to be able accurately to remit one fourth of it.

The second part of the law which directs that no offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any period longer than three fourths of the period now ordained by law, evidently arises from an idea that the present periods of confinement are too long; and of this there can be little doubt. If the object of punishment be the reformation of the culprit, and his restoration to society an improved character, this is more likely to be attained by strictness and even severity of discipline, than by length of confinement. During a protracted imprisonment, a man becomes in a measure disincarnated from social ties, and habituated to his jail life; and he is not likely to be deterred from the commission of fresh crimes by the mere dread of returning to it. The present sweeping enactment, so far as it respects the general reduction of imprisonment, appears to be premature. A careful revision of the system of prison discipline at all the Presidencies, and in every district, ought manifestly to precede any attempt at fresh legislation on the subject.

SERAPMORE.—We had occasion, a fortnight ago, to review the finances of the settlement of Singapore, which appeared to be in a highly satisfactory state. We have now analysed the

Singapore Free Press, of the 26th of June. It republishes the Notification issued by Mr. Birt, the President in Council, on the 26th of April, which announced the resolution of Government to sell all lands which were public property beyond the precincts or proposed limits of the Town of Singapore and Palang and in Province Wellesley, in full property, without any reservation of quit rent, at the general rates of 10 Rs. and 5 Rs. per acre, that is at the rate of a little more than 3 Rs. the bigha in one case, and less than 2 Rs. in other cases. The Editor, who may be supposed to be intimately acquainted with the exigencies of the Settlement, pronounces it "one of the greatest boons ever conferred on the Straits Settlements," and adds that the consequences which may be expected to result from this measure are many, and will all be productive of good. "We could almost have wished that there had been a small quit rent provided for, to be levied at some future period, upon a fixed and unalterable principle, to meet the expenses of the local administration. A Night assessment, when the land had been brought into full cultivation, would not have been felt by the proprietors, and at the same time it would have obtained all necessity for the imposition of any future taxes, which, however trifling, would from their very novelty have been unpleasant. But we will not quarrel with the completeness of a measure which is likely to give so great an impulse to the prosperity of this valuable island. The previous attempt to form a lead settlement upon a narrow and less liberal basis, appears to have so completely defeated its own object, that, there may have been eminent propriety in selling the land out and out, without any reservation of rent. And it is satisfactory to know that the measure is likely to be so extremely beneficial. The Editor informs us that "within the few days since the intention of Government was notified, the inhabitants have manifested the greatest eagerness to avail themselves of it. On the road which has been recently opened up between the river Valley and the Orchard road, where a single acre nothing was to be seen on either side but jungle and deserted gambler plantations, no less than ten individuals have commenced clearing the ground, and the jungle has nearly all disappeared before the axe for upwards of a mile along one part of the road. In fact wherever there are roads, the land is being rapidly appropriated." There are, it is said, 12,000 acres in cultivation, which are ready to be granted out and paid for. If these are sold at the maximum rate of 10 Rs. the acre, they will yield an immediate return of 120,000 Rs.; and this sum cannot be more advantageously laid out than in opening roads in various directions which would lead immediately to the purchase of the land in their vicinity, and thus not only produce a large and progressive increase, but also complete the great object in view, the rapid cultivation and improvement of the whole island.

The Editor of the *Free Press* seems to think that the best use of the ground now under cultivation is to be made by selling it for less than 10 Rs. the acre, and to meet somewhat of an invidious remark; which is an exceedingly small sum for the fiction on his predecessors, as though they had been and unfeared possession of land, as the boon deficient in the discharge of a duty which His Majesty grants term it, "as long as the sun and his Lordship prided himself on performing. In the mean while." Should Government devote speeches which are reported to have been made more than thirty times in the last instance to the at these entertainments, the thing is so much squandering of roads, it might reasonably expect, that we exceedingly doubt their sincerity. If his Lordship, we are satisfied, could not have uttered any sentiments which were calculated to draw an invidious distinction between the members of two honourable services,

ing Singapore, was not to realise a large profit and create a revenue for Government, but to form a depot for the reception and distribution of British manufactures throughout the islands of the Malayan archipelago. The settlement of Singapore has fully answered this object. It is the entrepot of a vast and beneficial commerce, and it has not only ceased to be a burden upon the resources of India, but by the progress of improvement, has formed a little nest egg of surplus revenue. The present arrangement will hold out a prospect of additional prosperity to the island, and may probably serve as a model for other settlements established for similar purposes. While our commercial intercourse with the continent of Europe, and America North and South, is daily subjected to increased interruption from the rivalry and jealousy of foreign nations, England cannot adopt a wiser course than thus to establish in other quarters of the globe, beyond the reach of her envious rivals, these marts of commerce, which shall furnish new vents for her manufactures.

THE HALF BATTAL ORDER.—Lord Ellenborough has received various tokens of gratitude from the Military Officers since his return to the Presidency for the gracious sentiments he has so repeatedly expressed towards the army. Within the last three weeks his Lordship has been sumptuously entertained by the officers of H. M. 10th Regiment in Fort William, by the Station of Barrackpore, by the General commanding the Division, and by the officers at Dum-Dum. On all these occasions his Lordship expressed his warmest admiration of the achievements of our troops, and renewed the assurance of his being emphatically the Friend of the Army. The applause which he has bestowed upon the recent triumph of the British armies in the East, by whose valor our honour has been regained beyond the Indus, and our influence established in China, is in the highest degree appropriate. They have richly earned all the commendation which the public authorities both at home and in this country have given them. But his Lordship appears in our humble judgment to have allowed himself to be carried away by the ardor of the moment, into the expression of sentiments which, under a strict interpretation, it would be difficult to reconcile with his position as the head of an Establishment composed of many component parts. The repeated assurance that he was the Friend of the Army, is liable to the construction that he was not to the same extent the Friend of any other branch of the service; and in this point of view may appear incompatible with that general duty of watching, without partiality, over every branch of the service, of which a Governor General cannot divest himself. There would be precisely the same impropriety in a Governor General's selecting the Civil Service or any other section of the service for the object of his special favour, and avowing himself the patron of that single class interest. It should be paid for less than 10 Rs. the acre, and to meet somewhat of an invidious remark; which is an exceedingly small sum for the fiction on his predecessors, as though they had been and unfeared possession of land, as the boon deficient in the discharge of a duty which His Majesty grants term it, "as long as the sun and his Lordship prided himself on performing. In the mean while." Should Government devote speeches which are reported to have been made more than thirty times in the last instance to the at these entertainments, the thing is so much squandering of roads, it might reasonably expect, that we exceedingly doubt their sincerity. If his Lordship, we are satisfied, could not have uttered any sentiments which were calculated to draw an invidious distinction between the members of two honourable services,

or which could be interpreted into an assurance that the light of his countenance was bestowed, almost exclusively, on one of them. We cannot suppose that his Lordship, while indulging in those national feelings of exultation as a Briton, which the contemplation of our recent triumphs could not fail to inspire, became unmindful of that prudent restraint, which his political position at the head of a great Government, would naturally impose.

It is wise however to improve the circumstance of having at the head of the army a nobleman who delights to be regarded as its Friend, and it is not unreasonable to indulge expectations of that substantial boon, which we have failed to obtain under the two preceding administrations; the repeal of the half battal order. It is scarcely possible to speak of the Court of Directors in reference to this order, with those feelings one would wish to cherish towards them, as our Honourable Masters. It is perhaps the most unjust, and the most inconsistent order which ever issued from a civilized Government. It is unjust to subject one division of the army to arbitrary reductions of pay, from which every other division is free. The half battal arrangement, to have been just, should have been extended to every Regiment. It is inconsistent to curtail the pay of the officers at those very stations which are most expensive. It is preposterous to regulate the relief of a great army upon the principle of establishing certain penal stations, and of giving to each corps its turn of punishment. It was unwise to risk, as the Court did in 1829, the affections and confidence of a whole army by a measure of partial economy, which brought no substantive relief to the treasury. We are ready to acknowledge that, considering the feelings which the obnoxious order excited, and the peremptory tone in which the repeal of it was demanded, it could not have been safely conceded at the time. Government can concede nothing on the principle of fear, without the certainty of creating a dangerous precedent. The Court at that period had at least this excuse, that they could scarcely retroact their steps without a sacrifice of discipline. No such excuse exists at the present moment; the agitation is created has long ceased, and the Army goes the round of the half battal stations in a spirit of patient resignation to the injustice of the measure, which is exemplary in the highest degree. Government might now restore the full batta to these stations, and re-establish an equality of allowances throughout the Army, not only without the imputation of fear, but even with something of a grace. The present season is most favourable for granting what continues to be the ardent wish of the army. It has fought and conquered in countries where British prowess was only a matter of indistinct report. The reverse which it sustained in one instance, it has gloriously wiped out, and British valor shines the brighter in Afghanistan for the temporary eclipse it suffered. It would be wise in Government to seize this opportunity for relinquishing the obnoxious order, and by its repeal gain the credit of rewarding the valor of our troops, when it was only undying an act of inconsistency and injustice. But the most favourable circumstance of the times is the commanding position of the Friend of the Army. During the last seventy years we have had no Governor General so entirely independent of the Court of Directors as Lord Ellenborough. No Governor General in the present century, Lord Wellesley perhaps excepted, has appeared to enjoy such absolute power in India. It is in vain for

determination to question his Lordship's power. It was only in the last week we had occasion to remark an instance of that concentration of power which Lord Ellenborough so manifestly possesses. The Court of Directors and the Board of Control both refused their sanction to the measure of remitting funds to England solely by the sale of Bills in London; and his Lordship immediately announced to the mercantile community that they should prepare themselves for the early adoption of this plan, because the strongest representations had been sent home on the subject. If Lord Ellenborough has such confidence in his own powers, when he is opposed of the wishes of the Court, surely he has only to insist on the abolition of the half batta order, and it will cease to dishonour our administration. The Court, it is true, clings to the order with the tenacity with which men too often adhere to an error of their own persuasion; but Lord Ellenborough is omnipotent in Leadenhall Street; and we hope therefore to find at an early period that his Lordship has vindicated his claim to the title of the Friend of the Army, by the issue of the following notification: *The half batta order is rescinded.*

MR. T. SYDNEY SMITH.—*The Madras Examiner*, a paper entirely unknown as this Presidency, except to one or two of our daily contemporaries, has undertaken the defence of Mr. Sydney Smith, in reference to the action for libel which he recently brought against the Editor of the *Bombay Times*. The *Examiner* appears to be in high dudgeon with us for the remarks which appeared in the *Friend of India* on the 18th of last month; and has so far lost his temper as to forget the rules of editorial propriety, and allude to us by name, as we learn from the following extract from his paper which appeared in the *Hurkaru* of Saturday last.

"MR. MARSHMAN AGAIN.—We perceive that in the last number of his paper, *The Friend of India*, this gentleman has repeated and dilated upon several of the mis-statements which we contradicted and corrected in our last paper. He, personally, as residing in a Danish settlement, is, we believe, beyond the reach of British law; but as certain parties in Madras have chosen, subsequent to our contradiction, to republish his mis-statements, (which they have thereby adopted as their own) we understand they have been already informed that they will be called upon to substantiate them publicly if they can, (whether by themselves or through means of Mr. Marshman, the author of the mis-statements) in a Court of Justice."

"Under these circumstances, we decline at present giving Mr. Marshman's mis-statements the detailed refutation they would otherwise receive."

This determination to prosecute a Madras journal which had been so unfortunate as to copy our remarks, is in perfect keeping with all the previous transactions in this case. It is a pitiful revenge which seeks to persecute the Editors who may have innocently borrowed an article, because it cannot reach the original offender; and we trust that the new Libel law now in progress through Parliament, will effectually prevent the repetition of it. We have carefully read over the article to which the Editor of the *Examiner* alludes, and are at a loss to discover any thing which even Mr. Smith's ingenuity could contrive into a libel. If any thing had been necessary to enforce on us the duty of adhering to the strict truth, the presentation of the *Bombay Times*, after the lapse of eighteen months, would have been a sufficient warning. We took extraordinary pains to ad-

mit no assertion which was even a doubtful aspect. We knew indeed that Mr. Smith had in his own letters, descended to the use of epithets to which the Press of India had long been a stranger, that he had told us that his forbearance to us should be attributed to his contempt; that our correspondent was "a mean liar," and a "weakling columnist;" and that Mr. Dighton had been "charged with swindling to the extent of a lakh and a half of Rs.," but we knew at the same time, that there was nothing Mr. Smith was less likely to forgive than the imitation of his example, and the application of such phraseology to himself. We were therefore peculiarly careful to guard against every thing which did not fall within the strict line of legitimate argument, or which the Courts could fix on as libellous. At the same time we felt that it was impossible to escape a prosecution, if the Courts should adopt the maxim that the greater the truth the greater the libel.

The organ of Mr. Smith, the *Madras Examiner*, alludes to certain mis-statements, which he says we have repeated and dilated on; and hints at our being beyond the reach of British law, as residing in a foreign settlement. Our residence in a foreign settlement, where happily British law is not administered, is an advantage which we will not controvert; but if the Editor will send us the "detailed refutation," of those mis-statements which he appears to be prepared to give, we will shew him that we are not beyond the pale of British justice and equity, by giving them the widest publicity in our power. As we do not happen to exchange papers with the *Madras Examiner*, and as none of our other Madras contemporaries are likely, after what has transpired, to touch this gunpowder case, and reprint this article, we shall send a copy of it to the *Examiner*; that he may not remain in ignorance of our willingness to publish the refutation, provided it does not exceed three columns.

On the general question which the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* have discussed, whether it be right to name an Editor or not, there can be but one opinion. Universal custom has established the rule that the Editor of a paper, should not be alluded to by his personal name, and experience has shown the value of the rule.

It serves to soften down those asperities which journalism is apt to generate, and to maintain a feeling of mutual courtesy among Editors. And of this there can scarcely be a more convincing proof than the fact, that an Editor never breaks through this restraint, except when his passions have mastered his reason, and he has lost all command of himself. Differences among the Editors of public journals cannot be avoided; nor indeed is it advisable that they should. It would be a public calamity if they were always of one mind, and presented only a dead level of stagnant thoughts. It is from the friction of opinions that the sparks of truth are elicited. But in these necessary and inevitable contests, it is quite possible for an Editor to expose his own view of a question with such order, as gradually to lose his egotism, and to treat his opponent's arguments with a severity which leads eventually to personality. On such occasions, our conventional rule of the impersonality of the Editorial character, is found to be of the highest service, and if scrupulously maintained cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results.

We perceive that one of our contemporaries who has recently broken the rule, and who ought

to be condemned to a month's penance for his transgression, seems to think that we set him the example by alluding to Mr. Sydney Smith, by name. But how could we have avoided it? Mr. Smith is not (now at least) the Editor of a newspaper, or a member of Parliament, and we could not have marked his identity by naming his journal or his borough. He is a barrister of the Supreme Court at Madras, and nothing more. If we had not used the name of Thomas Sydney Smith, how would the public have discovered the individual to whom we alluded? We have not therefore broken through the rule of Editorial propriety, and we intend never to do so, even under the severest provocations; for these provocations, as they are called, are after all but trials of editorial patience, and may be turned to the best account, by being made the instrument of strengthening that virtue. The press will always find its own dignity most effectually promoted by adhering rigidly to this doctrine of impersonality, and by guarding every editor as an abstraction. The fourth Estate cannot do better than to imitate the conduct of its superiors of the third Estate; and to bear in mind that to allude to any Member of that estate by name is deemed highly unpardonable, and is never for a moment permitted. Even the Speaker himself never pronounces the name of any honourable gentleman, except in cases of incontestable delinquency; and it is always the practice to his being made over to the Usher of the Black Rod. We wish we had an Usher of the Black Rod attached to the Press, to take charge of such delinquents.

GENERAL ELLENBOROUGH.—Lady Sale, in her memorials of Afghanistan had stated that Capt. Grant, the Assistant Adjutant General of the Cabul force "with cold caution obstructed every enterprise, and threw all possible difficulties in the way." Capt. Patrick Grant, anxious to obtain a vindication of his deceased brother's conduct from those among the survivors of the Cabul tragedy who were intimately acquainted with him, addressed Capt. Eyre and Johnson, begging them to state honestly and candidly their opinion how far his brother's conduct justified those expressions. The correspondence has been published in the *Dellis Gazette*, and, but for its length, we would gladly transfer it entire to our own columns. We must therefore content ourselves with borrowing those parts which serve to vindicate Capt. Grant's character, and which throw additional light on the cause of our dispute.

Capt. Eyre's letter is not so much to our taste as his book was. We allude more particularly to the introduction, which appears to be a laboured condemnation of Lady Sale, not altogether appropriate in the present instance. It looks more like the highly wrought opening address of an advocate in an action for libel, than a letter intended simply to vindicate the character of a deceased friend. It appears to great disadvantage when contrasted with Capt. Johnson's frank remarks on the same painful subject. "We are all liable to error, and as Lady Sale could not, to the best of my recollection, have founded her opinion of your brother from much personal knowledge of him, but from what other people who knew little of him chose to say, I am sure her Ladyship will be much grieved at having been the means of propagating so erroneous an impression of an Officer who in every point of view was an honour to his profession."

Capt. Eyre admits that Lady Sale's observations were made upon report, he admitting the

reports in the camp, arising from ignorance of the General's infirmity of purpose, were frequently to Capt. Grant's disadvantage. He says "it happened not unfrequently that an officer after having as he imagined, impressed the General with the necessity of a certain line of action, and yet finding that he adopted quite a contrary course, would angrily cast the blame on Capt. Grant, from the mere circumstance of his being the last person consulted. I believe that in this manner Capt. Grant came to be undesirably for a large share of odium, the more so perhaps, because from his usual reserved habits of speaking on public matters, his opinions were but imperfectly known." This acknowledgment shows that the reports which Lady Sale has recorded were actually current in the Camp, and that none but those who were in constant intercourse with the ruling authorities were acquainted with their inaccuracy. What ever therefore might have been Capt. Eyre's opinion of other assertions in Lady Sale's Journal, in this particular instance his censure exceeds the transgression, and must be considered as an indication of that feeling of hostility which the boldness of some of her Ladyship's assertions appears to have so generally excited. This opinion is confirmed by the tone of Capt. Grant's letter, in which he demands in terms, heavily couched, considering that they are applied to Lady, "an unqualified retraction of the aspersions which you have cast on the memory of a brave man." We allude to these circumstances with much pain, because Capt. Grant's aspersions arise from the inevitable necessity of vindicating from obloquy the names of a beloved brother who met his death like a hero in the service of his country; and the object of Captain Eyre's letter was to correct the report of his having obstructed every enterprise for the relief of the army, which Lady Sale had incorporated in her work. We regret that in either instance, the additional strength which truth acquires from the union of severity with firmness, should have been so greedily overlooked.

The utter incompetency of General Elphinstone for the crisis which had arisen, and which demanded the firmest decision of character, combined with the clearest judgment, is well described in the following extract from Captain Eyre's book. "True it is that our unhappy General, crippled in body and distracted in mind, could neither act vigorously nor deliberate wisely; but let it not be therefore supposed that he was a mere lifeless automaton to be moved at the will of another. Happy for us and for our country had he been so! Devoid with difficulties, both real and imaginary, and seeing the necessity for doing something, yet utterly unable to determine what that something should be, General Elphinstone was in the habit of applying for an opinion to almost every one of the numerous officers who at various hours of the day went to him for orders, and it is not at all wonderful that being surrounded and surrounded, without any opportunity for consulting together and thus coming to a mutual understanding, the opinions given by them were frequently of so conflicting a nature as to tend rather to mystify the already dim faculties of the General than to clear up the difficulties that were continually presenting themselves to his mind. Had these same Officers been asked to form a *festus stultus* of their ideas with a view to framing some definite plan of operations, I have little doubt they would have speedily resorted to a *standing dilemma*, and come to something like a *saturnian decision*."

The annoyance which the deceased Captain Grant himself felt from the ventilation of the

General is clearly pointed out in the following extract:

"But Captain Grant often complained bitterly to me in private that after imploring the General for hours together to decide on some point of emergency, and at length obtaining definite instructions, he had no sooner commenced to carry them into effect than he received a sudden counter order, and on returning to ascertain the cause, would find that some fresh difficulty had occurred to the poor old man's mind, which was not removed until the time for action had passed away."

In the following sentence Lieut. Eyre lays the whole blame of the catastrophe on General Elphinstone: "No one can feel more desirous than myself to shield the memory of poor Elphinstone from undue reproach. But no private partiality shall deter me from speaking the truth when called upon to do so, as in the present instance. His infirmities were the main cause of our ruin at Kabul, but he is far less deserving of blame than of pity. Had not Brigadier Shelton incurred his dislike or distrust, I believe, Elphinstone would have gladly resigned the entire command into that officer's hands, but having retained it to the last, it is quite clear that he, and he alone, was the responsible man, and that the staff officers over whom he exercised control, ought not, in common justice, to be blamed for the disasters consequent on his impermissible want of decision and unprecedented bad generalship. *Fit justice, rest taken.*"

Here however we must remark a slight discrepancy between the statement of Capt. Eyre and Captain Johnson. The former says, "Had not Brigadier Shelton incurred the dislike or distrust of General Elphinstone, I believe he would gladly have resigned the entire command into that officer's hands." Captain Johnson on the other hand says, "It was principally by the advice of the deceased Captain Grant that General Elphinstone consented to lay himself up on the 8th Nov. 1841, and make over the whole and sole control of cantonments to Brigadier Shelton." Which statement is to stand? We ask for the purpose of historical accuracy, and not in a captious feeling.

Captain Johnson brings forward four instances in which Captain Grant's conduct afforded a complete refutation of the unfounded reports which reached Lady Sale, and which she embodied in her narrative.

"On the evening of the 4th November, when Captain Boyd and myself went over to General Elphinstone's bungalow to entreat of him to strengthen, instead of abandoning the garrison, your brother and other officers were either then present or dropped in during the consultation. As the General took each officer in turn, he made his appearance at the time into an inner room to ask his advice, I of course know not what each individual then said. I can only judge by what occurred in my presence, and your brother did not utter one word that could lead me to suppose he was averse to the measure we proposed. There were some gentlemen who did give advice which caused ventilation, and this led to the loss of all our provisions."

"I was present with your brother at another consultation at General Elphinstone's on the evening of the 6th December, 1841, to which Eyre in his book makes some slight allusion, and at which both Boyd and myself had been desired to attend. This consultation had reference to the advisability or otherwise of sending a detachment during the night to surprise the village of 'Khoja Barwah.' I perfectly well recollect all that took place. Your brother did not utter a word that could be possibly construed into a wish to show impetuosity in the way of the expedition, but on the contrary, so soon as it was determined upon, he showed every alacrity to carry the General's or-

ders into effect. The expedition did not take place, but the blame, if any, attached elsewhere."

"On the evening of the 6th January, 1842, the night before our fatal retreat, I recollect as well as if I only heard it yesterday, your brother coming up to me and saying, 'Thank God, I have got the General to push on at all hazards to-morrow through the Khoori Kabul pass.' Had this advice been followed, and nothing was more easy, by sacrificing our baggage, and had proper arrangements been made, with which your brother had, however, no concern, it would have saved the Kabul Army."

"On the 7th January, 1842, as the advance was approaching Boodkhat, at about 1 P.M., I was riding near the General with your brother, when, at the suggestion of a certain officer the former to the astonishment of us all, ordered a halt for the day, instead of going at once, as he had intended not five minutes before, through the Khoori Kabul pass. Your brother immediately rode up to him and entreated he would push on to Khoori Kabul, pointing out the ill effects of that halting. His advice was again unheeded, as, to my knowledge, it had repeatedly been. What was the consequence? We gave our enemies time to make their preparations for our annihilation, and fearful was the slaughter the next morning through the pass."

The noble bearing of the deceased Capt. Grant, at the close of that fatal retreat, when the last remnant of the heroic band, after surmounting the bloody barriers of Jugaluluck, fought their way to the last scenes of conflict and perished at Gundaumuk, is thus described, by Capt. Eyre. "Nothing could be more soldierly than his conduct on the retreat. At Jugaluluck he received a wound in the cheek, when prominently exposing himself with some other officers in an attempt to check the increasing numbers of the enemy. This was for some quelling his spirits that then showed up, up to the final massacre at Gundaumuk he was among the foremost to encourage his companions in arms to fight manfully while they had life and limb. Being at length rendered powerless by wounds in both arms, he ordered an Artillery Sergeant who had lost his own weapon, to draw his sword and rush eye once again on the merciless Ghazies, which the poor fellow did, and after sustaining several of them, himself received a mortal wound."

It only remains for us to give Lady Sale's reply to the demand of Capt. Grant, and we think her frank avowal of the error into which she had been led, forms the best apology for the error itself.

"FROM LADY SALE,

To Captain Grant, *Asst. Adj. Genl. Sikh Kassees, 25th July, 1842.*

My dear Sir,—I received your note and the copies of Captain Johnson's and Mr. Eyre's letters too late yesterday to reply to them by that day's dak, but I lose no time in writing to express my regret that I should have been misled as I was regarding your brother's conduct. My journal was sent away in parts during the time I was in captivity as occasion offered, and never was sent again by me or corroborated in England. I believed what I wrote at the time, and am very sorry to find, from the able testimony you have sent me, that I was in error; I however greatly deplore having been the medium through which a slur has been so undesirably cast on his name. It is not likely that this journal should go through another edition, but if it should do so, I will remedy the error as far as in me lies by sending by the next overland, a copy of this note with copies of the letters you kindly sent me. You will, I think, publish them in the papers in this country.

Believe me, yours, &c.
(Signed) FLORENTIA SALE.
(True Copy.)
PAT. GRANT.

THE MARINE BOARD IS ABOLISHED, says a notification in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. Government has assigned to the task in five words that ancient and venerable Board which has existed, under one denomination or another, from the earliest days of the Company, and was considered an establishment of the first importance when the Military Board, and the Revenue Board, and even the Customs, Salt and Opium Board were unknown. It has resolved to concentrate all responsibilities on the head of a single individual, to be designated the Superintendent of Marine. There is nothing to be said against the measure, and a great deal in its favour. The Company's Marine is a source of expense and not of profit. The Board, which managed it was in fact four Boards rolled into one. It was also the Customs Board, and the Salt Board, and the Opium Board; three departments of large profit and little expense. There is always an objection to the union of a department which is a source of revenue with one that is only a source of expenditure; because of the temptation—often irresistible—to give more attention to the former than to the latter, under the idea of securing commendation by improving the revenue. Where a Board is charged with such multifarious duties, it becomes in a great measure a nominal body, and the Secretary is the Board, without its responsibilities. The increasing duties of the Marine from the increase of shipping and the multiplication of steam vessels, seemed to demand that it should form a separate department, and not continue attached to a body, with more functions than it could perform; hence the present arrangement. A writer in the *Star* of Tuesday, states that the Marine Board comes within the province of the Government of Bengal; and hints that the paternity and credit of remodelling it belongs to the Deputy Governor, and that Lord Ellenborough has the merit of having concurred in it. We believe the writer is perfectly correct.

Government has appointed Major Irvine, an Officer of Engineers, the Superintendent of Marine, apparently only as a temporary measure ; for it is not we suppose unlikely that the Court of Directors may desire to keep the patronage of this office to themselves, as they do that of the Master Attendant. The nomination of one who is not a seaman to such a post, has created some surprise, but only among those who have not reflected much on the subject. The Superintendent of Marine may be considered as the counterpart of the First Lord of the Admiralty, a post which in England is often given to a landman than to a sailor. Under the Whigs, it was successively filled by Sir James Graham, Lord Auckland and Lord James. Under the present Ministry by the Earl of Haddington. The present appointment has therefore the countenance of his favour. It is also recommended by the fact that Major Irvine is a man of great versatility of talent, and good habits of business, two qualities which may possibly be found of more consequence in the new office than even a thorough knowledge of every rope and sail in a ship.

With the able assistance of Mr. Greenlaw, the Master Attendant, and the officers of his department, there can be no doubt that the Marine will be managed with as much ability and success as if it had been entrusted to a seaman. Nor must it be forgotten that our Marine is likely to be composed in an increasing ratio of Steamers, and that the appointment of an Engineer officer to superintend it, is any thing but inappropriate: The department also requires na-

forms, and perhaps they will be most effectually carried out by one who is devoid of all professional partialities or prejudices. It has been found in England that the appointment of a husbandman of talent and energy, to the Head of the Admiralty during the last thirteen years, has been of no detriment, but rather an advantage; for at no former period was our Navy in so efficient a state, or so well able again to meet the world at sea, than it is at the present moment. It is not unreasonable to hope that as the present selection has been made with great judgment, the same beneficial results may be produced here which have been exhibited at home.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.—The *Hurkar* thinks we have acted ungenerously towards Mr. George Thompson, in saying that the remarks of the Press on his acceptance of the offer to advocate the claims of the King of Delhi in England were remarkable for their lenity; and has published a letter from that gentleman on the subject which we cheerfully copy. Though we have had occasion to differ from Mr. Thompson on many questions connected with the Indian administration, and may still be called to meet him, in the field of controversy, we have such respect for his personal character, and are so thoroughly convinced of the purity of his motives, that if any remark of ours has inflicted a wound on his feelings as a man, we most willingly retract it. In accepting the post offered to him by the King of Delhi, Mr. Thompson has committed no offence against the rules of morality, or even of propriety. He is as much at liberty as any other man, lawyer or layman, to undertake the case of the prince. The employment is honourable; and we are certain that the advocate the king has now chosen will throw his whole soul into the business, and amply repay by his exertions whatever allowance may be given to him. At the same time, judging of Mr. Thompson by his own high standard of philanthropy, and bearing in mind his frequent assurance of having come to this country from motives of perfect disinterestedness, the mind is apt to question the delicacy of his accepting an office which makes his visit to India a source of advantage to himself. Somehow or other, it appears to want the 'graces of congruity.' But when we have said this, we have said all that we have to allege against the measure. We have no idea that Mr. Thompson will give up the advocacy of what he considers, the interest of India, because he has a special retainer from one of its princes.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

— The New Military Police, which has been organised in Bundelkhand, seem to act on the principle that discretion is the better part of valour. In the *Star* yesterday we are told that a *dissuam* has been taken there. 50 or 60 of them were sent out with 1 or 3 horsemen of the Bundelkhand legion to summon dialoyal Thakours. The whole village turned out, and the new Police took to their heels, though the horsemen did every thing to rally them. They lost two killed and a great number wounded. Capt. Beston, on hearing of the disaster, mounted with his sawars immediately, but the river was swollen, so that he could not cross it, and the rebels have therefore for the present shied of it.

— General Cartwright, not having the fear of the *Hurons* before his eyes, ordered up guns from Dum-Dum on Wednesday, to salute "Lord Ellensborough," to whom he gave an exte-

tainment that evening, which four hundred merry hearts enjoyed. About half past nine, a salute of thirteen guns announced Lord Ellenborough's arrival, and about midnight, half the children in Serampore were waked by another peal of cannon which told of his Lordship's retirement. As the *Harkers* seem to be really in earnest on the subject, and appeals to Sir Hugh against the Dum-Dum nine pounders being used like Chinese crackers, we have given the whole of his article.

— The *Ster* states on the authority of Mauritius papers that the number of emigrants landed in the island up to the 30th of June, after the interdiction had been taken off, was 8233; namely, from Calcutta 4000; from Madras 2240; from Bombay 508; from Anjouan, one of the Comoro islands, 111; and 468 Chinese.

— The *Semiramis* Steamer which left Bombay on the 19th June, in the teeth of the Monsoon, arrived at Aden on the 7th July, in eighteen days. When the weather was favourable she made the

— The *Semiramis* Steamer which left Bombay on the 19th June, in the teeth of the Monsoon, arrived at Aden on the 7th July, in eighteen days. When the weather was favourable, she made the voyage in half the time. On reaching N. L. 10° the winds were found so moderate that she was enabled to cross over without finding it necessary to approach the equator so near as 4 or 5 degrees, as is usually done.

— One of the purchasers of the Union Bank shares has come forward in the *Englishman* and stated that the shares belonging to the Estate of Fergusson, Brothers and Co. were bought at 900 Rs. without the dividend.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

— The Bombay papers arrive very irregularly. The Times of the 25th ult. reached us yesterday, the 10th, having been *six* days in reaching Calcutta. The paper of the 28th arrived this morning, having reached town in *thirteen* days. The roads are evidently very heavy. We fear therefore that the advantage of the early arrival of the July Mail at Bombay, which is expected, will be neutralized by the length of its transit across the country.

— It has been remarked with much regret that in the present rainy season there has been a smaller fall of rain than in preceding years. The complaint is general throughout Bengal. The Western Provinces and Cutchak have enjoyed a liberal supply; but in the lower Provinces, the hope of the husbandman, owing to two months of comparative drought, was on the point of being ruined, when the fall moon of yesterday morning brought us a succession of hearty showers. The fields are inundated, the drooping ears of corn are looking strong and green, and the river is rolling on as though there could be no more flood.

—The *Bombay Chronicle's* *Chronicle* of the 29th, says, there is a rumour that Ali Mordad's Army had turned against him and taken possession of the fortress of Dejeu ka kota, just above Khyrpore. Ali Mordad has, according to the *Bombay Times*, obtained through the impolitic generosity of Sir Charles B. Hall a territory which yields eighteen lakhs of Rupees annually. The Government's permanent has kept lands only of the value of 22 lakhs, to pay all its expenses. May we hint to the Editor of the *Times* that he would confer a favour on many of his readers, and on us among the rest, if he would give us a Genealogical Tree of the Talpoora dynasty. We cannot trace out the relationship of the Amers now in power to the Amers, with any satisfaction, though we have consulted all the bookshelves here appeared on Sindia.

— The Steamer *Hindostan*, went out into the stream very early yesterday morning, and got away about half past 11 with 112 passengers. How many more would she have room for if she had been destined to Bombay, to take up the passengers of that port?

Q — We had scarcely said we could not tell what

had become of the draft of the Magistrate's Act, when it made its appearance as law in last Thursday's *Calcutta Gazette*.

The *Star* says, that some of the creditors of the late firm of Fergusson, Brothers and Co. have given notice to the Assignees that they intend to contest in the Insolvent and the Supreme Court the validity of the securities held by the Union Bank and the right of the Bank to the return of this season's Indigo. This was generally expected, notwithstanding the assurance that the lien of the Bank on the securities it enjoyed to the exclusion of the other creditors, was tight and inviolable.

The friends of Mr. Robertson, late Lt. Governor of the North West Provinces, have resolved to raise a subscription for a full length portrait of him to be suspended in the Metcalfe Testimonial at Agra. The surplus funds will be devoted to the foundation of a scholarship in Mr. Robertson's name in the Agra College. The sum subscribed, as given in the *Duff's Gazette*, amounts to 2618 Rupees.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

A very splendid entertainment was given to the Governor General by the officers at Dum-Dum on Thursday last which came off with great eclat. Sir Hughough was also present on the occasion, and was highly delighted by Lord Ellenborough, for his able conduct in China. This terminates the series of entertainments given to his Lordship by the officers of the army in and around the Presidency. There was one circumstance connected with the entertainment at Dum-Dum which we find it difficult to account for. It is told in the report of the *Harkers* that the health of Her Majesty was given by Col. Forester, and drunk in honour; while the health of Lord Ellenborough was drunk with three times three, and all possible enthusiasm.

The *Ceylon Herald*, has embodied in broken English the feelings of deep veneration and esteem which the inhabitants of Ceylon appear to feel for the late Honourable Mr. Turnour, who was not less distinguished for his exertions as a public servant, than for the variety and success of his literary labours. Of the very few European gentlemen who have latterly settled themselves to the learned languages of the East, and to literary labours, two of the most eminent have been removed by death within the last two years. Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson and Mr. Turnour.

The Sessions of the Supreme Court was opened on Friday last, when Sir Henry Seton, now the only Judge on the Bench, charged the Grand Jury. The Calendar is rather longer and more formidable than usual.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14.

The Mauritius papers last received seem to intimate that the number of Cooly emigrants had reached the number of 12,000, that the Colonial treasury had been exhausted in paying a bonus for their importation, and that the Government would not send any more. The *Star* seems to doubt the accuracy of the intelligence, having received of a later date from the Island which makes no mention of it.

Major Irvine has been appointed Superintendent of Marine. Col. Benson, now at Barrackpore, succeeds Major Irvine as member of the Military Board.

Sir Jasper Nicolls, we are told by the *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*, goes home to England from Bombay in one of the Steamers on the 1st of January next. If this intelligence should be correct, he will probably embark on the *Scylla*, and move down the Indus to Karachi, without visiting Calcutta.

The *Harkers* state, for the convenience of the public, that a visiting book is kept at Government House, and that parties wishing to pay their respects to the Governor General have only to enter their names and residences. But we can give you of what use this visiting book can be those

private audiences are abolished, and no man is allowed to address the Governor General in person on any matter connected with his own interests. Besides, his Lordship now lives with all the hospitality of a country gentleman at Barrackpore, and goes down to Calcutta generally on Friday morning and returns on Saturday afternoon. What time is there on those two Council days for these private visits the *Harkers* alludes to?

The *Harkers* states, "Pursuant to the advertisement put forth by the Scotch Missionaries, Divine service was held at Free Mason's Hall yesterday both morning and evening. On the former occasion there were about a hundred and fifty persons present, but among them were scarcely twenty members of the Rev. Dr. Charles' congregation." The Rev. Dr. Duff conducted the services in the morning, and delivered a most admirable discourse from Proverbs x. ver. 28: "The hope of the righteous shall be gladness; but the expectation of the wicked shall perish." As a sermon, perhaps, the discourse might not bear very strict examination; but as a piece of composition, Dr. Duff's address was assuredly one of the most eloquent, animating and beautiful that has ever been read from the desk.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

The Governor General has appointed three Commissioned Officers, as surveyors of the second class under Capt. Baker, the Superintendent of the Water courses, Canals and Forests in Seinde, together with Mr. Hooper as Assistant Surveyor, and four non-commissioned officers as sub-assistants. His Lordship appears to have taken up the improvement of this new conquest with particular ardour; and there can be no doubt that a few years of our administration will go far to repair the injury done to this fertile province by the selfishness of the Amers, and restore its former prosperity.

We regret to see the death of Lieut. Col. Peggs, mentioned in the papers. He had been nearly forty years in the country, and during the whole of the period was constantly engaged in some literary pursuit or other, in which however his success was not equal to his diligence. He had latterly turned his mind to historical speculations, which were of rather an eccentric character, and of which the only advantage was that they served to interrupt the monotony of antient life and afford occupation for the mind.

We were informed at the close of last week that the troops at Agra and Muttra had been summoned to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The *Harkers* of this morning states, that the formation of these corps for the coming cold weather has been determined on; one of 10,000 men at Agra; one of 5000 in Bundelkhand, and one of 5000 at Khyal. The Commander-in-Chief, we are told by the same authority, will be at Cawnpore about the 14th of October. The object of this assembling our contemporary does not explain. Why 5,000 men should assemble in Bundelkhand does not appear. Every thing perfectly quiet both there and in the Ganges District, with the exception of a small portion of the northern part of the Sanger territory which borders on the Gwalior district of Chundwara where the very few adherents of the ex-rajah of Jaipur have joined the few insurgents still at large from Sanger and would vainly attempt some enterprise, for they have little food. They have been joined by many of the marauders with which the Gwalior district abounds, and on the 20th of last month they had a brush with the police, in which they suffered little loss. There is nothing in the present or prospective state of Bundelkhand to call for an army of 5000 men. The assembling of 10,000 men at Agra has evidently an aspect to the state of Gwalior, where the Duke Khajoor has shut himself up in the palace with the Tara bane, aged 15, and the Maharajah, aged 9, in whose names he rules. He does not move out, and the insurgents

troops are prevented from raiding or killing him only by the assurance that they can quietly separate out of him all the juice of the Gungahjee Orange, or Treasury, which still contains one Crore of Rupees. In these circumstances, with a rebel army glared with plunder on our frontier, the assembling of troops in the neighbourhood is a precautionary measure, which could no longer be delayed with safety.

The Commander-in-Chief held a levee yesterday morning, which was numerously attended, not only by military officers, but by many civilians and gentlemen not in the service, who availed themselves of the opportunity of being presented to his Excellency. The *Harkers* says, that the presentation of the mercantile community would have been greater had it not been the morning for despatching the Express "to which all other things give place."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16.

The *Englishman* thinks we have been misinformed in the matter of Scott and Co.'s Directory, and as our remarks may possibly have an injurious effect on the interests of his family, we willingly insert the correction furnished by our contemporary.

"From the press of other matter, we have omitted to notice an article in the last *Friend of India*, which, unintentionally we feel sure, may have a very injurious tendency in respect to the interests of the late Mr. T. B. Scott's family. We allude to the notice of the Directory published by Scott and Co., relative to which we find the following observation: 'Samuel Smith and Co.'s Directory superseded Scott and Co.'s older work, and Mr. Scott was thrown upon his wits, and, eventually, the press itself was brought to the hammer.' All of this is likely to depreciate, and much of it is foreign to the fact. Our contemporary has been misinformed. We will not run ourselves into the error, that we condemn, by asserting that some might think the reverse was the case with reference to the two compilations; but without denying the merits of Samuel Smith and Co.'s publication, we feel bound to declare that the preferential assumption is, at least, gratuitous—that Scott and Co.'s Directory is still looked upon as a standard one, and deserves to be so looked upon—that its production was, in the last hour of his life, one of the chief means by which Mr. Scott supported his family, and that the work has experienced no falling off in the quantum of its subscribers."

"When Mr. Scott gave up his last daily journal, his press was not disposed of by auction. He sold the paper with his good-will, and so many of his presses as were not required for his Directory and job work—these he continued to prepare to the last, and his son is now prosecuting the same labour with the same press. The *Friend* will, we are certain, not hesitate to correct his mistake." We should however state that the Press to which we alluded was the India Gazette Press; and that, to the best of our recollection, the publication of Scott's Directory was suspended when he left Calcutta. He resumed the publication of it, we think on his return; and it is happy to learn from the *Englishman* that it is in sufficient favour with the public to afford his family the means of subsistence.

Messrs. Lattay, Brothers and Co. finding that the time fixed upon for the sale of Tickets in their Lottery had proved too limited; that is, finding that the public had not bought a sufficient number of Tickets, have most reluctantly postponed the drawing to the 26th of September and the 10th October.

The July mail may be expected this evening or to-morrow morning. Last year it arrived on the 16th. The Bombay despatch have latterly arrived in Calcutta in eleven days. If the Mail reach Bombay on the 7th, it may be hastily expected.

try, in General Order, No. 426, date 18th July 1942, is
 found.

No. 167 of 1933.—The following Subedar Majors and Subedar "Bahadours" are advanced from the 2d to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of "Order Bahadour," to all existing Vaccinies:

Sentence.—The court do sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant Charles Almy Mount, of Her Majesty's 50th or 100th's own regiment, to be publicly and severely reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Continued.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CHIEF IN INDIA.
The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the finding and sentence on the 1st charge, though he does not wholly con-

The Commander-in-Chief now conveys to Lieutenant Mount his decided disapprobation and censure of his conduct on the night of the 11th May. The disgraceful altercation with Assistant Surgeon Swin, was commenced by Lieutenant Mount, and considering that some disagreement had existed between these parties but a few weeks

This reprintand is to be read to Lieutenant Mount, in presence of the Major General commanding the station of Cawnpore, and before the officers of Her Majesty's 80th regiment, assembled for that purpose; Lieutenant Mount is then to be released and to return to his duty.

1st.—In having at the billiard room of the regiment, on the evening of the 11th of May 1943, and in the presence of several officers of his own and of another corps, made use of highly provoking language towards, and giving the lie to Lieutenant Charles Aubrey Mount, of the same regiment.

30--12 having gathered around and making remarks of a flatteringly nature, that the expressions he had used on the previous evening at the biliard room, were used generally, without individual application, and without any intention to insult the said Lieutenant Mount, the same morning being made in a document written by him (Assistant Surgeon Burke) dated May 12th 1843; that document likewise expressly purporting to be "a simple and correct record of

On the second count, guilty.
On the third count, guilty.
And the court do find that the conduct of which, they have found the prisoner guilty is unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.
Sentence.—The court do sentence the prisoner to a whole

Confirmed, but the results are restricted.

2. **Value:** The value of the property is determined by the fair market value of the property at the time of the transfer.

and—The prosecutor Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, de-
 clined to call upon Lieutenant Mount, as it would have
 been "a departure from his sense of justice," and the pri-
 mer also objected to it, "business this silence of Lieutenant
 Allen and Smyth deprived him of the power of disproving

The Commander-in-Chief desires Assistant Surgeon arts to reflect on the depth to which the mark was of one and was the means of striking him, and he trusts that he will never again apply the offensive term to any gentleman.

Head Quarters, Madras, 12th July, 1942.
The Research Division order of the 20th Indian Division

Country, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's Hat and appointed Senior Sergeant at Bourne, Bismarck, vice Coleman deceased.

entry, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the Munro's battalion at Ipoh, via Seremban.

The undersigned Ensigns, recently admitted into the service, are posted to the corps specified opposite to their names, and directed to prepare and join:

Unposted Ensign Robert Robinson Harris to the 97th

The undisciplined drummers and fife, of the 43d Light Infantry, are transferred, in their present rank, to the 10th regiment of native infantry :

With a view to his being appointed trumpet Major to that corps.

Major James Hurling, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, is transferred, as a private, to the 2d European regiment.

MARSHES.—In General Orders of the 20th ultimo, was

Headquarters, Manila, 1944-July, 1945:
The Company, Division order of the 6th Infantry, assisting
Sergeant E. Nelson, recently assigned Quarter Master
Sergeant in the 3d regiment of native Infantry, in com-
municating daily with the 3d company, 2nd battalion of ar-

Head Quarters, British, 12th July, 1942.
The following orders are confirmed:
The registration order of the 12th witness, by Lieutenant Colonel A. Collins, representing the 57th anti-aircraft battery, reporting Lieutenant and brevet Captain W. R. Murray

The grand jury divided order of the 6th instant, directing the undersigned to issue a writ of habeas corpus.

Corps.	Rank and Name.
6th Troop 1st Bde. Horse Artillery	Schwabe Major Thomas
14th Cavalry	Stephens Major William Elmer
60th Regt. Light Cavalry	Schwabe Major Smith Elmer
10th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major Francis Ring
12th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major Eugene Ring
23d Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major Francis Ring
21st Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major Charles Young
24th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major Henry
38th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major Henry

The undersigned National Officers are admitted to the list of Chiefs of the Order of British India, with the Title of "Bachelor," in full acting Comanches and to complete the Establishment.

Corps.	Rank and Name.
14th Regiment Light Cavalry	Schwabe Major Smith Elmer
7th Regiment Light Cavalry	Schwabe Major Smith Elmer
1st Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major Henry
5th Regiment N. I.	Stephens Major Charles Ring
9th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
10th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
12th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
14th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
16th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
18th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
20th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
22nd Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
24th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
26th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
28th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
30th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
32nd Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
34th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
36th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
38th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
40th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
42nd Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
44th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
46th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
48th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
50th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
52nd Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
54th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
56th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
58th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
60th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
62nd Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
64th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
66th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
68th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
70th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
72nd Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
74th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
76th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
78th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
80th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
82nd Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
84th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
86th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
88th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
90th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
92nd Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
94th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
96th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
98th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring
100th Regiment N. I.	Schwabe Major James Ring

EDWD. SANDERS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.
—
BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Charges.—1st.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, at Bangalore, on the evening of the 11th of May 1888, in having at the Billiard room of the regiment and in the presence of several officers of his own and other regiments, and of several ladies, been drinking and smoking, and having been in a state of intoxication, and having been guilty of indecent exposure, and of other conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

was in the presence of several persons, and the same was the case with another case, made use of highly prejudicial language to Assistant Surgeon Joseph Moran, of the same institution, when he was greatly insulted by an unbecomingly passionate expression.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 431. Vol. IX.]

SEMAPHORE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 24th. 1843.

[Price 3 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 30 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.]

THE JULY MAIL came in rather earlier than the state of the weather authorized us to expect, on the 17th of the month. It brought intelligence of no transaction of any magnitude, but it told us how the elements of extensive changes were at work in the United Kingdom. Foremost in importance is the condition of Ireland, where O'Connell is pushing on the Repeal agitation with unabated energy, arraying the whole Catholic population against existing institutions, rousing their minds with the most inflammatory addresses, but carefully avoiding any expression on which the charge of sedition could be fixed. On the other hand, the Ministry continue to pour his followers in troops, and to put the island in a state of defence, but refrain from any movement which might serve to bring on a collision, and end in a civil war. It is evident that the demagogue is much more master of Ireland than the Queen; but it is impossible to discover the means by which he intends to bring the masses of the population to bear upon the establishment of his independent legislature, which must in the present temper of the people, terminate, in an attempt to establish a separate government. He declares his object to be constitutional, the repeal of a certain obnoxious act of Parliament which united the two countries; but he has manifested no disposition to petition the Legislature for the repeal of the act; on the contrary, he seems determined to make no application at all to Parliament; as the following extract from his last address, in which, we have also the last edition of his *Schedule of Repeal* blessings will show. "And as he told the tardy offer of justice to Ireland, 'You're too late; you should have spoken sooner.' (Great cheering.) Mr. O'Connell then alluded to the opinions of Savaris, Plunkett, and Baile, regarding the illegality of the act for abolishing the Irish Parliament. The union was passed in violation of law, and they required no act of Parliament to obtain a restoration of their Parliament. Their beloved Queen had only to issue her writ, summoning a Parliament in College-green, and the measure would be accomplished. (Hurray, then, for the Queen! Long-continued cheering.) The blessings of local legislation were insensate. They should have this principle established, that every man—the Protestant, the Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Methodist—should pay his own almsman. (Cheers.) They would have free-trade. (Cheers.) They would have three pounds of sugar for the price of one pound now; and the same increase in tea and coffee; and the old women would then have three pennyworth of tobacco for every pennyworth they obtained now. Then the absentee drain would be stopped—nine millions a year would lie by in the country. The tennantry would be treated with justice, the extermination system would be at an end, and the rectorial murders—the horrid scenes of blood which resulted from the extermination system, would also cease. (Cheers.) Would they not, then, join him in struggling for Repeal? (Tremendous cheering.) They were now temperate teetotalers. In his mercy the eternal Creator raised up Father Mathew, and gave to the people the grace of becoming his disciples. (Cheers.) The star of freedom was rising, it was on the horizon—soon would it shine over them, and, whilst they played the fute of other nations, they would rejoice in the glory of their own beloved land. —

"The actions have fallen, but then still set young; They are the best cities whilst others have set; And though slavery's stones s'er their morning bath hung, The full sons of freedom shall beam round them yet!"

As yet O'Connell has taken no one step towards Repeal; he has done nothing but maul the Repealers, and keep their minds up at fever heat, rather we should say at the point where "spirits boil." Any single overt action in contravention of the Act of Union, will bring the Repealers within the grasp of the law; but any attempt to enforce the law would probably bring on the crisis which O'Connell evidently longs for, and enable him to appeal to his followers against the ruling authorities, as having first "made war upon them." But it is impossible that matters should continue in their present anomalous state for any length of time. Though O'Connell's strength lies in that almost miraculous change which Father Mathew has made in the national habits, and in the perseverance of his followers, who would otherwise have long since brought on a row and a rebellion; yet in the present inflammable state of his three millions of repealers, a single spark may create a general flame, and that spark the most trifling circumstance may supply. Upon the result of this movement it is utterly impossible to speculate. The Repeal of the Union, England cannot, under any possible circumstances, concede. There must therefore be a farther, perhaps a larger, instalment of the reform of grievances. The *disfranchisement* must be of a different genus from that which Sir James Graham offered the Disfranchisers, and which they regarded as a stingless nettle. No reform can be successful in healing the breach, which leaves the ecclesiastical scene untouched, and continues to consign all the ecclesiastical revenues of the country to a Church which embraces only a twelfth of the inhabitants. This grievance reformed, and the evils of absenteeism abated, it is possible that the Irish may fold up for a few years the hope of being again a nation. But it is much to be doubted whether any concessions, such as a British Ministry would dare to offer, can ward off a civil war.

The Education clauses of the Factory Bill, Sir James Graham pledged himself on the 15th of June to withdraw, in consequence of the strenuous opposition which had been offered to them by the Dissenting community. Since the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, and the admission of Dissenters to an equality of civil privileges with the members of the Established Church, there has been no occasion on which their actual strength has been prominently exhibited, and hence, many of the organs of the Church had been led to suppose that Dissent itself was on the wane. That idea has now been somewhat rudely dispelled; and it is become evident that whenever any such infringement of their privileges is attempted as may serve to produce unanimity among them, they are sufficiently powerful to defeat it, whoever may be their opponents. This power we wish them always to possess and to exercise; more than this would not be desirable: The Educational clauses of the Factory Bill were objected to because they were based upon the old idea, which had long since been attempted—but in vain—to maintain by

poins and penalties, "that there was to be one church as there was one nation." The "church is no longer co-extensive with the nation" as Dr. Arnold has justly remarked, and the determination to establish a system of national education, to which Dissenters were to contribute, while it was to be entrusted almost exclusively to the agency of the Church, with a trifling concession to the tender consciences of seceders, was found to be impracticable at the present day. If Dissenters are to contribute to a system of public education, they will of course expect, not as a matter of grace but of right, to have a voice in its administration. We most sincerely hope that during the recess of her Majesty's Ministers, discarding the advice of the two factory inspectors, Messrs. Saunders and Horner, who are supposed to have concocted the Bill, and whom the Dissenters cannot trust, will be able to mature a scheme of national instruction, which shall enlist the energies of every denomination, and secure the cordial co-operation of all classes; and this can be accomplished only by the careful omission of every clause, which shall place Dissenters in an inferior and humiliating position.

The papers state that Puseyism is losing ground; but having as yet received but one journal beyond the *Monthly Times* and the *London Mail*, we are unable to ascertain upon what facts or appearances this idea is founded. One more clergyman has quitted the ranks of Puseyism and joined the Catholics, and doubtless many others would follow the same example if they could carry their lives with them. Two centuries ago we had a similar movement in England, and it ended in the temporary abolition of Episcopacy. "Mr. Speaker," said Lord Falkland, on the 9th of February 1641, "Some have evidently laboured to bring in an English though not a Roman popery; I mean not only the outside dress of it, but equally absolute; a blind dependence of the people on the clergy, and the clergy on themselves; and have opposed the Popery beyond the seas, that they might settle one beyond the water (Lambeth). Nay common sense is more than ordinarily false, if none of them have found means to reconcile the opinions of Rome to the preferences of England; and to be so absolutely, directly and cordially papists, that it is all that 1600s a year can do to keep them from confounding it." And Lord Falkland lived in our days he could not have described the present state of things in the Church more accurately than he has done in this nervous language. Next week, we shall again revert to the progress or decay of this sect, if we should find anything worthy of notice in our files. The only two circumstances, which the papers we have received state, are, that Archbishop Wilberforce, perhaps the hottest zealous in the Puseyite camp, has been selected by Her Majesty's Ministers as the Preceptor of the Prince of Wales, who is however fortunately too young to have any arbitrary principles instilled into his mind, which would unfit him to govern a country like England; and the other face in the injury sustained by the Factory Bill is the injury sustained by the Factory Bill were objected to because they were based upon the old idea, which had long since been attempted—but in vain—to maintain by

ner it was the usual custom to go to sleep in the hottest time of the day; in that every party was awakened in the evening to partake of a supper which protracted a drunken *and* until a late hour of the next morning. Amidst constant repletion, and frequent irregularity, the climate operated with fatal influence. A reformation highly commendable has been effected, partly from necessity. (Hamilton states that when the whole English residents in Calcutta did not exceed 1800, there were 400 burials in six months) "but more by the example of a late Governor General, whose elevated rank, and noble birth, gave him in a great measure the guidance of fashion. Regular hours and sobriety of conduct became as decidedly the test of a man of fashion as they were formerly of irregularity."

The practice which it is now proposed to introduce, would in all probability lead society back to the pernicious habits of former days. If sold that the same principle of non-interference with the proceedings of your Society in respect to any Missionary Stations, already formed among the Heathen, will be exercised by the Committee on any opportunity they may have of extending their labours away from large cities." The charge of bad faith thus brought against the Society attracted the attention of Bishop Wilson, who appointed a Committee to examine and report on it; and that Report has now been published, and will be found in another column. The Committee appears to have been fairly constituted; the aggressors were Puseyite Missionaries, and the Bishop placed one Puseyite and two anti-Puseyites on the Committee, which has come to the conclusion that the charges of the London Missionary Society's agents are wholly unfounded.

It would appear from the extracts we have given, that in the *idish* time, all business ceased at two. It must therefore have begun early; and accordingly we find frequent notices of breakfast at seven in the morning. But the attendance to which the *Markara* alludes, provides for resuming business at 3, and continuing it till 7. It is easy however to foresee that the business done in the afternoon, will be little more than nominal. Men who have three hours thrown upon their hands in the middle of the day will surely resist the temptation of devoting a considerable portion of it to the pleasures of the table; and to return with any zest and alacrity to the desk upon a full and sleep exciting meal, will be impossible.

It is difficult to suppose that the arrangement can have been seriously contemplated. Calcutta is not now what it was when the town could conveniently close the business of the day at two, and retire to dinner and sleep. Half the business of India, political and commercial, is concentrated within the circle of the metropolis. The public establishments have increased ten fold. The houses of business have been multiplied from six to sixty. Instead of a dozen or fifteen large ships from Europe, visiting it once a twelve month, its port is crowded with shipping at all seasons of the year. The quantity of business which requires to be attended to, comes with so little abatement or interruption that the day is scarcely sufficient for completing it. No man has any time hanging heavily on his hands, except the Members of the Supreme Council. To create so large a gap in the time for business, as three hours in the day, would introduce intolerable confusion. It would be found impossible to resume the vigorous prosecution of labour after so long a relaxation; for all practical purposes

the day would close at noon, and the disorganization thus occasioned in every department of labour, public and private, would render a speedy return to the old habit of completing the business of the day at one stretch, indispensably necessary.

BISHOP CORRIE'S ALLEGED PLEDGE TO THE DISSENTERS.—Within the last month, there has been a long correspondence in the pages of the *Markara* relative to the interference of the Bishop's College Missionaries with the dissenting congregations to the South of Calcutta; in the course of which a letter of Bishop—then Archbishop—Corrie to the Rev. M. Hill has been brought up, with the intent of shewing that these encroachments were a violation of his pledge. This pledge was given when the buildings of Tallyho were made over by the London Missionary Society to the Christian Knowledge Society, and is contained in these words: "I need scarcely say that the same principle of non-interference with the proceedings of your Society in respect to any Missionary Stations, already formed among the Heathen, will be exercised by the Committee on any opportunity they may have of extending their labours away from large cities."

The charge of bad faith thus brought against the Society attracted the attention of Bishop Wilson, who appointed a Committee to examine and report on it; and that Report has now been published, and will be found in another column. The Committee appears to have been fairly constituted; the aggressors were Puseyite Missionaries, and the Bishop placed one Puseyite and two anti-Puseyites on the Committee, which has come to the conclusion that the charges of the London Missionary Society's agents are wholly unfounded.

It is manifest from a perusal of the documents adduced by the Committee, that the negotiation which gave rise to the pledge of Bishop Corrie, had reference only to the particular district, in which it is called, of Tallyho; and it seems to have led to stipulations binding on both parties. The London Society's Missionaries engaged not to establish fresh schools in that district. This stipulation is recorded on two occasions. They were therefore at liberty to establish Missionary Schools, and of course Missionary stations, in any other district, far or near. The Report says, the Church Committee "purchased the Tallyho Mission house, as the centre of a prepared missionary field, and with the view to keep that field their own, free from all other agency." What that field was, is to be determined not by any large views which the Gospel Propagation Society may have cherished, and which were not before the parties, but by the definite language in which the transaction was recorded at the time. It was the district of Tallyho, and no other, from which they bought out the London Society's Missionaries, and into which, as the result of that purchase, they required a stipulation that those Missionaries should not in future intrude.

Bishop Corrie, on his part, engaged that the Gospel Propagation Society, when they had an opportunity of extending their labours, should not interfere with the operations of the London Missionary Society. We are sorry to see that something like an attempt in the Report to weaken the force of this pledge of non-interference. It must of course be taken in the sense in which that devoted and single hearted Minister used it, and it can be regarded in no other light than as the counterpart of the agreement entered into by the London Missionaries, and as based upon the principle of mutual non-interference.

After the arrangement had been made, the London Society's Missionaries as the Report states, established a mission at Ramakalechok, which Mr. Bone describes as lying in a neighbouring district. With the converts at this station, the Propagation Society's Missionaries have sorely interfered, and this has given rise to the insinuation of bad faith.

Unfortunately the limits of this district, which the Gospel Propagation Society were to keep exclusively their own, free from all other agency, were not defined. That Society give it the most extensive dimensions; and repudiate the idea of having, by the purchase, shut up their Missionary sphere, and the operations of a growing Institution like Bishop's College. Who then is to define the boundaries of the Tallyho district? It is no civil division of territory, but rather an ecclesiastical diocese, the circumference of which has never been ascertained. Who is to determine whether Ramakalechok lies within its limits or not? Yet upon the determination of this point the question of bad faith appears to us entirely to rest. If Ramakalechok be within the boundary, the London Missionary Society's Missionaries are chargeable with bad faith in having intruded into it. If it be not, then the pledge which Bishop Corrie gave of not interfering with stations *already formed*, cannot be said to have been kept. With an agreement so loosely worded, in reference to a large tract of land the limits of which have never been fixed, it is impossible to sustain a charge of bad faith against either party; and we are sorry it was ever brought forward.

The Report puts a construction on the words "already formed," which, however ingenious, is not tenable. It endeavours to limit its application to the stations of the London Society which existed in 1823, whereas it evidently implies that the Propagation Society should not interfere with any stations, after they had been actually formed by the London Society, even from large towns. It would be preposterous to suppose that Bishop Corrie intended to limit the operations of a growing institution like the London Missionary Society to the stations which they actually occupied at that early period of their mission, and to affirm that in whatever other portion of the country they might hereafter establish Missionary stations, the Church Society claimed a right to interfere with them, and thus to do what was as anxious to avoid, "to create a hindrance to the accomplishment of the object we all aim at."

It is impossible to rise from the perusal of these papers without the painful impression that these disputes are occasioned by the loss of those noble Christian feelings which dictated Bishop Corrie's letter. If there had been the same conviction in the minds of those now in the field which then existed in his mind, that the Missionaries of various denominations in this country were engaged in the same glorious enterprise, and that mutual discords would prove a serious obstruction to its accomplishment, the necessity of the present enquiry would never have arisen. If the spirit which his pledge exhibited, had continued to animate the Gospel Propagation Society, it would never have been made a matter of discussion, how far its Missionaries might make war on the stations of the Dissenters, without violating the letter of it.

So much for the past. As to the future, the Report is clear and decisive. It defines explicitly the course which Missionaries connected with the Church of England, will hereafter pursue. "The future operations of a Society of like

Church of England cannot have regard in all its operations to the proceedings of a Society in avowed dissent from her. There is a world of meaning in this well turned period. It dispels at once and for ever all hope on the part of Dissenters, that Missionaries of the Episcopal Church will not interfere with their labours. As if however, there might be some possibility of mistaking the object of an assertion apparently so reasonable, the last sentence in the Report closes the nail. "What we would insist on is the utter incompetency of a Diocesan Committee, or even of a Home Committee to pledge a Society of the Church of England to an engagement of the kind,—that is of non-interference—with Dissenting Missionaries of any denomination." This Report has been received and unanimously adopted by the Committee, and ordered to be printed and published.

This entire repeal of the engagement of Bishop Corrie, and this declaration that any subsequent engagement of non-interference which even the Home Committee of the Society, its responsible Directors, may make, cannot be binding on any of its Missionaries, has created no surprise in our minds. We knew well, that the disputes between the Dissenters and the Purse-payers Missionaries in the South, must come as late as this termination. For, though the Church of England is not the Established Church in this country in anything like the same sense in which it is the Established Church in England and Ireland, yet, its feelings towards all who dissent from it are not changed, by this circumstance. It still continues to regard Dissenting Missions and Missionaries in all parts of the world as its pretended Holy Orders, and their ministrations as irregular, and wholly inefficient for salvation; and it must therefore regard the acquisition of converts from whatever churches they come from, not only unseemable, but commendable. How far these views, which are essential and not incidental to the Established Church, are consonant with the spirit of the Gospel, is one part of the controversy between Church-men and Dissenters; but while the Church maintains them, it is natural that it should act up to them. With some members of the Establishment, with Corrie and Martyn for instance, these Church principles were softened down by the sweet influence of evangelical feelings, and they regarded the Dissenting Missionaries of their day as brethren and not aliens, as fellow workers and not interlopers. But a party has now arisen in the Church of England distinguished for carrying these principles to the utmost limits of sectarian intolerance. They not only deny the validity of all ordinances performed by Dissenters, and regard their converts as mere Heathens, but maintain the propriety of making them over to the secular power, to be burnt to death, if they will not recant. This contempt of others is, as usual, accompanied by an overbearing conceit of their own prerogatives. They consider the child regenerated as soon as they have baptised it; they regard the bread and wine, when consecrated by them as transubstantiated into "the very flesh and blood which were given and shed for the life of the world," and as the means of spiritual life. Such men must of course consider it an act of religious merit to banish and drive away Dissenters with all faithful diligence or as our friend Douzet describes it. The declaration of the Report that no Committee can bind them to non-interference, will give a fresh spur to their zeal.—On the other hand, if a Dis-

senters regards the doctrine which the Purse-payers teach as deadly errors, and considers that men who depend for salvation on any acts performed by a Christian Priest, are equally as far from the Kingdom of heaven as those who look for eternal happiness to an act performed by a Heathen Priest, he is likewise bound to use all the means his power to reclaim such men from their fatal delusions. The Dissenting Missionaries, then, have no option but to reckon every Episcopalian Missionary an antagonist—except when personal acquaintance enables them to recognize a brother in a nominal opponent: and they are also delivered from all restraints of delicacy in dealing with the pernicious doctrines and influence of Puseyism.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Bonded Warehouse last week, it was resolved to recommend the construction of a set of offices contiguous to the Warehouse, at an expense a little exceeding £1000 of Rupees. The change will probably not fall short of 1,25,000 Rupees, which is to be provided for, partly by the sale of a quantity of superfluous iron castings, prematurely ordered some years back, and partly by a call of 2 per cent. on the Capital Stock, from the Shareholders. They have, it is true, received no very satisfactory return for their money since the Warehouse was complete; the dividends have indeed been poor; and some of them may think it hard to be called on for another instalment, equal, if we remember aright, to last year's dividend; still they cannot do better than to obey the call. If the Bonded Warehouse had been erected in the spirit of rigid economy, it would long since have yielded a sufficient return, but the extravagance which marked the first movement has kept it in the back ground. Notwithstanding unenviable appearances, however, it is an enterprise which contains the germ of prosperity, and which promises to yield a satisfactory return at no distant period to those who have embarked in it. The present proposal will serve to hasten that period. The counting offices which it is intended to erect, will afford such convenience to the mercantile community that they are likely to be immediately occupied. The merchant will not be long in finding it to his advantage to lodge all his goods in the Bonded Warehouse, and thus to relieve himself from all care and anxiety on their account, and at a few more times to rent an office, consisting of a few rooms, in its immediate vicinity. This will probably soon become the vogue, and will render the erection of further accommodation necessary. These offices will not only yield a fair return for the capital invested in them, but bring more profit to the mill, and serve to destroy the vacuum in the Bonded Warehouse itself.

THE IDLER'S LETTERS.—We have received a copy of the *Idler's Letters to friends at Home*. They have appeared in successive months in the *Star*, and are now collected together, and published in a more permanent form. They furnish an interesting record of events, at one of the most critical periods of our Indian History, and, written as they are, in a light and attractive style, will afford much amusement and some instruction. The remarks with which they are largely interspersed, embody the impressions of the time, at a period when it appeared to be the special delight of the Governor General to justify the press. They must therefore be received with considerable allowance. If the

writer himself were to revise them, with his present information, he would find much room for correction, before they could be considered a safe guide to the events of the past year. They must be regarded therefore, as the name imports, the Letters of an Idler, who does not aspire to the honour of inditing Historical commentaries.

The Dedication to Lord Ellenborough, whose actions form the great staple of remarks, appears to our mind to be too strong; it is more adapted to the meridian of London than of Calcutta, and will therefore be viewed as another proof of the extreme licentiousness of the Indian Press.

ELLA.—We have received from the author, Mr. T. W. Smyth, a volume of Poems he has just published, containing *Ellis*, or a tale of the Waldensian Martyrs, which now appears for the first time, and a number of Miscellaneous Poems, some of which have already been given in the Periodical publications of the Town. Poetical Review is by no means our forte; and we shall therefore refrain from any critical examination of the merits of the volume, which we leave to more competent judges. The writer, in his Preface, very properly disclaims exclusive originality; or originality, as Lord Byron is said to have remarked, being quite out of the question in our days. "Of an intentional plagiarist," says Mr. Smyth, "I am not conscious; though of allusion and imitation," and his imitations are sometimes so close, that even a lenient critic might easily mistake them for plagiarisms. "Whatever," he observes, "may be the fate of this thing of rhythm, and though not destined 'virum voluere perire,' I shall at least preserve the consciousness that the motives which led to this publication were not unbecomingly." The benevolence of the motive is unquestionably the strongest argument for this publication; as the profits of it are to be divided among four or five of our charitable institutions in Calcutta; though we have some misgivings as to the success of poetical publications in Calcutta, and the assistance they are likely to minister to the public Societies which are to reap the profit of them. We close this brief notice with a sincere hope that the present effort may prove an exception to the general rule; and do them more good than it is likely to do to the author.

THE LATE J. O. VOIGT, Esq.—The last Mail brings intelligence that the disease which constrained Mr. Voigt to return to Europe, terminated fatally, in London on the 22d of June, before he could reach his native land. During his brief residence in London he received the kindest attention from his old Indian friends, and more especially from Dr. Martin, formerly of Calcutta. Mr. Voigt had been a resident in Serampore, for more than fifteen years, in the service of His Danish Majesty; and he very early renewed his application to the study of botany, under the late Dr. Carey, in association with whom also Dr. Wallich, while Surgeon in this town, commenced his botanical career. After the death of Dr. Carey, Mr. Voigt undertook to superintend the garden he had formed, and in which he had collected a large variety of valuable plants from all parts of the world; and he continued to attend to it with great assiduity till he was invited to take temporary charge of the Company's Botanic Garden, on the departure of Dr. Wallich, last year, on leave to the Cape of Good Hope. During the last year of his residence in Serampore, he gave up all the time he could spare from his professional duties, to the compilation of a

Catalogue of the Plants in Dr. Carey's Garden, and in and around Calcutta. The very devoted attention he bestowed on this work, severely injured his health, and was one cause, we fear, of the attack which constrained him to quit the country. He took with him the manuscript of the *Horae Suburbanæ Calcuttensium*, in the hope of being able to carry it through the Press. That pleasure was denied him; and it will now be placed among the manuscripts of the University of Copenhagen, his Alma Mater. Mr. Voigt endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance by the generosity of his feelings; and his gratuitous attention to the poor of this Settlement, and to the Hospital after it was established, will long continue to be remembered with gratitude.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

— The *Star* gives us the Report of the embarkation of Coolies for the Mauritius during the month of July last. The number was, 1000 men, 138 women and 45 children, in all 1183. As the Mauritius appears now to be stocked to the full extent of the funds available for the encouragement of labourers, it would be advisable to turn the tide of emigration to the Island of Ceylon, in which commercial enterprise has experienced no unusual impediment within the last few years, and appears likely to be checked for want of labourers.

— A correspondent of the *Hurbers* states, that the Sicilians who fled from Candahar on the approach of our army and took refuge in Persia, have returned from thence, and are plundering and imprisoning all those who have, or are suspected to have, any wealth. Suffering, Shah Soojah's command to be in their hands. Yar Mahomed, still paramount at Herat, "the most accomplished general in Central Asia," as he has been perhaps justly called by those who know him. But the time has passed by when the intrigues or revolutions of Central Asia, excited any interest in our councils.

— A large party is to be given by the community of Calcutta to Lady Gough, which has been fixed for the 1st of September. An absurd report seems to have got abroad, and it is mentioned in this day's *Hurbers*, that it is given, not so much out of honour to her Ladyship, as out of disparagement to Lord Ellenborough. It is impossible there should be the smallest ground for such a suspicion. His Lordship never expected to be fitted by the denunciations of Calcutta and he is not disappointed at the loss of a dinner. We have no doubt the report was got up from malignant motives, in the hope of deterring gentlemen from acting as spectators.

— We mentioned last week that a widely extended confederacy of rogues had been discovered at Bombay; and that their books had been seized and examined; and that they confessed the worst suspicions of the Magistrates. We are now told that the Forty Thieves, as the Courier facetiously designates them, intended to bring an action for damages against Government and its servants for the illegal seizure of their books and papers.

— We have placed among our extracts an high wrought eulogy of Lord Ellenborough, from the *Bombay World*, a paper recently established in that city. The *Hurbers* says it has the merits of originality; which is saying a great deal. We have now two papers in India, the *Bombay World* and the *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*, devoted to the praise of the Governor General. In time there may be a third. These journals, thus expounding the cause of those in authority, will serve to mitigate the guilt of the *Hindustan* press of India.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

— The *Hurbers* states on the authority of a Foreigners correspondent, that a valued Hindustani Prince Aga Khan, has arrived from Can-

dahar, for the purpose of obtaining an interview with the Governor General to solicit either land or money for his master. Aga Khan is said to have done the state some service, when he was with General Nott's Army. He is also the spiritual head of a sect of Ismaelites, and possesses great influence in the south of Persia. But as we are likely again to meddle in the affairs of Central Asia, the probability is that his errand will be lost.

— The *Somerville Steamer* arrived at Bombay at 10 p. m. on the evening of the 7th of August with the London Mail, which reached Calcutta about midday yesterday in about nine days and a half. The passengers for Bombay by this vessel, from Suva did not exceed ten individuals; the number of passengers to Bombay by the July Steamer of last year amounted to *nearly* four. The sum drawn on the Indian Treasury by this mail amounts to about sixteen lakhs of Rupees, against four lakhs and a half drawn in July last year.

— The *Explicator* states that Baboo Harrowman Sen, the son of Dewan Ram Fomul Sen, has resolved to give a prize every quarter to the best of the students in Mr. Grant's Drawing Class in the Mechanic's Institute. Our contemporary describes it as "an act of that quiet sort of liberality which proceeds from the genuine impulses of a kind heart and clear head, without seeking to make an ostentatious display of munificence." We are anxious to be able to join in this commendation, and are therefore desirous of knowing the amount of the quarterly prize, and the accident by which this very unostentatious act became so public.

— A case of almost unparalleled cruelty it is said, pending before the Magistrate. The complainant is a native of Bengal, who was returning to his native land from England in a Liverpool ship, and who after having been treated in various ways was at length put into an empty sack set sideways with the top open. The sack was placed in the fore-castle with the complainant in it. He states that he was so kept night and day for two months! The case is under investigation before the Chief Magistrate. We have extracted a full notice of it from the *Hurbers*.

— The Lahore Government has declared itself against the pernicious publicity of the Press, and has, as the *Star* remarks, forbidden the further composition of the *Albion*, or native manuscript journals which were allowed to issue from the Court. Whenever a Government begins to gag the press, we may be sure that there is something which it is ashamed should see the light; and the public repay the complacency by always believing the worst. The safety and dignity of a Government will be best secured by allowing the press to take its own course. Either there will be a diversion in the camp, and one journal will correct another, and thus save the honour of the state, or the people will become so outrageous in their attacks that they will cease to attract credit.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

— The *Agre Uthar* states, of the 10th instant, states that the order which had been issued to the troops in the neighbourhood of Agra to hold themselves in readiness for service, has been countermanded.

— Intelligence has been brought from Moulemin by H. M. S. *Suez* which left there on the 9th instant. It is reported that two King's messengers had arrived at Rangoon to learn and report on the cause of the misunderstanding between the English Chief at Moulemin and the Burmese Governor of Martaban. Notwithstanding rumours of preparations which may look warlike, there can be no doubt that there will, or rather, there can be no war between the two powers, while their present mutual desire for peace continues. A report was said to be current that Mr. Binnell was to be reinstated; but this is of course out of the question, so far as the wishes and power of the Government in Calcutta is concerned.

— A meeting had been held at Moulemin, on

the 8th of August when a Committee was formed to consider the most eligible spot for the formation of a dry dock. The scheme to be divided into 100 shares, of which 100 were taken before the meeting closed. We rejoice to see so much enterprise at Moulemin.

— The settlement of Moulemin having gotten a new master, the *Chronicle* has got a new man for its editor, and he seems to enter on his duties with some spirit. He says that salt might be exported from Moulemin to Calcutta with advantage.

It appears to all in the province a little above eight annas the munda, and the Editor makes out that after paying for freight, warriage, and every other charge, and the Government duty here, there would remain a profit of some 40 per cent. We imported acres lakhs of mounds from Bombay last year. Why should it not be advantageously imported from a settlement as so much shorter a distance?

— The Provisional Committee of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland in Calcutta have just received an anonymous donation of 2,000 Rs. from an N. S. P. W. member, one-half being intended for the support of the Church properly so called, and the other for the support of its Missions.

— The *Agre Uthar* states, that all the insurgents drive out of the Bundeelkand and Sanger Districts are believed to have collected themselves together in the Chandore district, which belongs to Seidhs. The present disturbed condition of the frontier state makes it difficult to reach them, and it is probable that they may hereafter issue from thence and create new disturbances in our territories.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21.

— The *Catholic Herald* of Saturday last has a glowing article expressive of his gratitude to the *Star*, for his noble and generous conduct, in defending the Catholics. The *Star* accepts the compliment, and turns round upon "some Protestant writers," whom he reproaches for their "want of charity." We cannot but applaud the Editor for his anxiety to diffuse a spirit of charity among the Protestants; and we think that a similar effort in reference to the Catholics and their organ, the *Herald*, would not be altogether superfluous. In this very article, the Protestants are called the *rebels and fanatical sects* among us; the *Star* is lauded for having exposed the *fanaticism and prejudice of the fanatical sects*; their writings are called the *base productions and expressions of unprincipled men*; and our contemporary is described as having been actuated by his love of truth to *expose the follies, the fanaticisms, and motives*, of those who are constantly at their dirty work of calumniating our Holy Religion.

— The *Delhi Gazette* of the 12th contains items of intelligence from various quarters among which are the following: that Shere King was far from satisfied with the conduct of his minister Dhyani Singh; it would be no wonder indeed if he were; and that *Shere* were in progress to deprive him of his friends at Court by doing away with their services and filling up their appointments with other individuals. We are also told that Cabul is in a very distracted state, and that Dost Mahomed's oppression of all people, more especially of those who had been in any way the friends of the English, while there, were beyond description.

— The *Explicator* gives a letter which has been received in town, from some place not mentioned, which says that a Syce who had been in Brigadier Anquett's service had come in and stated he was with him in the retreat from Cabul, that he was not wounded, but taken prisoner by the Afghans, and after swallowing a diamond ring, laid himself down and died. In the same paper however we have a narrative of Sergeant Paul of H. M. 44th, one of the few survivors of the retreat, who could not be so re-exposed previously given that the Brigadier fell at the fatal barrier at Aginikhal.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22.

— The *Star* of this morning publishes the very complimentary letter which Sir Robert Peel ad-

dressed Sir Edward Ryan when inviting him to become a Privy Counsellor, and giving the benefit of his knowledge and experience to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We learn from the same paper that the Portrait of Sir Edward to be placed in the Grand Jury room for which a subscription was raised, is now in progress by Sir Martin Archer Shee.

Sir Hugh Gough, says the *Harkness*, leaves Calcutta in the next steamer, for Allahabad, about the 10th or 12th proximo. An entertainment is to be given for him by the officers at Barrackpore before his Excellency's departure. It is also confidently stated in the *Contestant* that Lord Kitchener intends to return the compliments recently paid him by the Military bodies by giving a grand entertainment at his country seat, as soon as the weather becomes favourable on which occasion the Park is to be splendidly illuminated—but there will be no guns from Dumdum.

Mr. Fiddington has been rewarded for his labours and persevering efforts to ascertain the law of Success by being appointed to the vacant post of Coroner of Calcutta, so long held by a national man, the Secretary of the Marist Bazaar. The *Harkness* says that Government has taken the opportunity of reducing the pay from 375 to 300, out of which the Coroner is to provide an office. The *Harkness* says moreover that this is ably very shabby. Our contemporary is doubtless right in his information but we have always understood that the allowance of the Coroner did not exceed 300 Rs.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23

While the letters received by the last mail from England describe the Ministry and the Directors as entirely undecided about our new acquisition of Soland, which they fancy to be in a very disturbed state, every fresh notice from the country describes it as altogether tranquil, since Shere Mahomed fed beyond the Indus. Sir Charles Napier had completely recovered his health and strength. Though the country presented but one sheet of water, the climate is said not to be found unwholesome; and the petty chiefs are described as coming in daily to make their submissions.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—
W. Bell, Esq. ... to Feb. 1844, 50
Baboo Tarachnath Sen, ... to Dec. 1843, 24
The Hon. T. H. Madhock, to June, 1843, 36
G. Fennant, Esq. ... to June, 1844, 50
C. C. Jackson, Esq. ... to June, 1843, 32
Capt. F. Nicholson, ... to Aug. 1844, 20
Rev. E. Whitehead, ... to ... 4
Lieut. Col. J. R. Ouseley, to Aug. 1843, 40
Rev. G. Lacy, ... to Dec. 1844, 20
Capt. Cunningham, ... to April, 1844, 20
J. Walker, Esq. ... to Dec. 1843, 10
Rev. J. D. Prochnow, ... ditto, 6
Mr. W. D. Lewis, ... to June, 1843, 12
E. A. Renda, Esq. ... to June, 1844, 50
W. H. Woodcock, Esq. ... to Dec. 1843, 20
Capt. Morrison, ... to Aug. 1844, 23

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th August, 1844.

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to nominate General Sir Hugh Gough to be Commander-in-Chief of all Her Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies, and the Honourable the Court of Directors have appointed him to the Command of the Honourable the Company's Forces in India, from his assumption of the foregoing Appointment, he deems it right to announce, that he will assume the duties of his important Office on the 8th instant, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, as promulgated in the foregoing Order.
2. It would not come within the limits of an Order to convey to the Army Sir Hugh Gough's views and his expectations on assuming a Command of such vast responsibility, other than to express his perfect assurance, that, in carrying through the important Trust confided to him, he will have the energetic support of every Officer, from the General of Division to the junior grade

in the Army, and the ready and willing obedience of the Soldiers, both European and Native. Sir Hugh Gough's Interests and his Character are identified with these.

3. An honourable record of brilliant Deeds in the Field and well performed Duties in Quarters, has deservedly established for this Army a high character, and ensured for it both admiration and confidence.

4. In following the Example of a long list of distinguished Predecessors in command, the Hon. Gough trusts he will, under the guidance of Divine Providence, be enabled to hand over the Army of India, whenever he may cease to be its Head, with unimpaired honour, and in a state of undiminished discipline.

5. General Sir Hugh Gough much regrets, that he is precluded by the tenure of his immediate Profession, from deriving personally from that gallant Officer, that valuable information, which his long residence in India so well qualifies him to afford.

6. The same honours, which have hitherto been paid by the Military, will be continued to General Sir Hugh Gough.

7. The General Staff of the Army and Office Establishments will join the Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta, by the 18th October next.

8. His Excellency directs that all Reports, Returns and Correspondence relative to Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces shall be addressed to his Military Secretary and to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army at the Presidency, respectively, until the arrival of the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, and the Assistant General of the Queen's Troops, at Head Quarters.

9. The Commander-in-Chief will receive the Heads of Departments, or, during their unavoidable absence, their Deputies or Assistants, on Mondays from 10 to 12 p. m. every day on the week, Council days and Sundays excepted.

10. His Excellency will be happy to receive all Officers and Gentlemen who may wish to see him, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

11. In cases of public emergency, the Commander-in-Chief may be seen on any day or at any hour.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LECHE, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE S. P. G. DIOCESAN COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF CORRUPTIONS (ALLEGED) PLACED TO THE DISCRETION.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Corresponding Committee of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee S. P. G. P. P. and 2nd June 1844, at the Palace, by summons from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

11. The Right Reverend the President stated, that certain allegations of a breach by the S. P. G. Missionaries of a pledge given by the late Archbishop Curzon in behalf of the Diocesan Committee to the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society have appeared in an Editorial in the *Bengal Herald* of May 10th, and given rise to sundry letters in the same paper, bearing the signatures of the Secretary and others, he had judged it fit to call the present meeting, in order to take the sense of the Committee as to whether the matter should, or should not be left as it is. He then expressed the opinion of the Committee being, that further investigation is advisable, it was proposed by Mr. Malley, Esq. seconded by W. H. Alcock, Esq.

And carried unanimously.—That a Special Committee be appointed to examine into the state of the question as now before the Public, and, if necessary, institute further enquiry into the facts of the case, and report thereupon to the corresponding committee.

It was also agreed unanimously on the proposal of Mr. Malley, Esq. that the Special Committee should be composed of the Venerable the Archbishop, the Rev. the Principal of Bishop's College, and the Rev. H. J. Pratt.

In discharging the duty laid upon us by the above Resolutions, we have thought it sufficient to report attention to the following statement of the charges which appeared in the *Bengal Herald* of June 15th, in a Postscript to a letter signed Thomas Boscawen, Secretary Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society.

Mr. Boscawen says, "The statement is this: The D. C. Committee [the Calcutta Committee] of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge [through Archbishop Curzon] did not manifest any pledge to the London society, that, if the Mission premises at Tallymore were given up to the [Dis-

cession] the Mission of the London society, apart from large cities, should not be interfered with; and that this should not be violated in the L. M. Society's Mission at Bhamahma (the Calcutta districts immediately proximate to the Tallymore station.)"

The following is a copy of Archbishop Corrie's letter referred to by Mr. Boscawen:—

To Mr. M. HILL.

Calcutta, November 27, 1832.
My DEAR SIR,—I am about to meet you, in the spirit in which it is intended.

"The fact of missionary labour in this country is large enough, for all the missionaries of the various societies at present in the country, without interfering with each other. The differences which subsist between them in the mode of conducting their labours, however well understood among ourselves, are not understood by the natives; and would, I apprehend, were they promiscuously brought before them, serve in many cases as a hindrance to the accomplishment of the object we all aim at. On this account, and on this alone—I am requested to communicate with you on the subject of your relinquishing your station at Tallymore, to the missionary lately appointed to take charge of the Diocesan Committee's schools in that quarter. When you assume an age offered to experienced the committee's schools, and the fact of your resignation, I think, inform, that the reason for declining your offer was, that we were expecting a missionary to arrive, who would take charge of that and of the other schools of the Diocesan Committee's neighbourhood. A missionary has now arrived, and will enter on the superintendence of these schools. If you will kindly consult the Committee with whom you act, and it should be agreed to accede to his wishes, the expense your society has been at in the erection of buildings at Tallymore will be cheerfully reimbursed by the Diocesan Committee; of course time allowed for finding another suitable abode, and I need scarcely add, that the same principle of non-interference with the proceedings of your society in respect of any missionary stations, already formed among the Mission, will be exercised by the Committee on any opportunity they may have of extending their labours away from large cities."

I am, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,
(Signed) DAN. CORRIE.

We have carefully considered all that we could discover bearing upon the question, and are decidedly of opinion, that the charge of bad faith now brought against the S. P. G.'s Agents is wholly unfounded. We consider in fact, that no such pledge as the one referred to for ever given, and that, for the following reason:—The charge is at variance with the actual language of Archbishop Curzon's letter. His words are, "the same principle of non-interference with the proceedings of your Society in respect of any missionary Stations formerly formed among the Mission will be exercised by the Committee, on any opportunity they may have of extending their labours away from large cities."

Archbishop Corrie does not speak of Stations that shall be heretofore, but of stations *already* formed; whereas that charge of the L. M. society's Agents proceeds on the assumption, that his words (which moreover are incidental, rather than essential, to the transaction in question) have a prospective bearing, and are to limit, in perpetuity, and in all parts of India, the operations of the S. P. G. P. P. That Archbishop Corrie's reference to the fact of the existence of stations is not to the contingencies of the future is further manifest, from the language used by him in the opening of his letter, which is, "the fact of the existence of stations to the L. M. society." The fact of missionary labour, in this country," he says, "is large enough for all the missionaries of the various societies at present in the country, without interfering with each other."

11. "The charge is at variance with the *real* design of the letter, as well as with its *avowed* design. For the avowed design was to avoid collisions with the L. M. society's Agents, by inducing them to move to a distance. "The interference," it says, "which subsists between them (the various missionaries in India) as to the mode of conducting their labours, however well understood among ourselves, are not understood by the natives; and would, I apprehend, were they promiscuously brought before them, serve in many cases as a hindrance to the accomplishment of the object we all aim at. On this account, and on this alone—I am requested to communicate with you on the subject of your relinquishing your station at Tallymore to the missionary lately appointed to take charge of the Diocesan Committee's schools in that quarter."

It is manifest from this that collision was expected to be the consequence of *future* position, and

that notwithstanding the jury did so act with the view of relieving some injury, or producing some public benefit, he was protesting to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew that he was acting contrary to the law, by which expression they understood to mean that the jury was acting in defiance of the law. What was the proper question to be left to the jury, in respect of a person labouring under an insane delusion, and such delusion was set up as a defence to the indictment? The second question was, in what terms ought the question to be left to the jury, where the unconscious mind appeared in the course of the trial? The judges thought that these two questions ought to be answered together, and their opinion was that the jury ought to be told that every man was presumed to be of sound mind, and in possession of sufficient reason to be responsible for his acts, and the contrary was proved; and that to establish a defence on the ground of insanity, it must be proved that the party was labouring under the defect from such a disease of the mind as not to be in a state to know the nature of the act, or, if he knew the nature of the act, then not to know whether he was right or wrong in the doing of it. The fourth question was, if the person was under an insane delusion only as to the existing case, what consequence ought to follow?—ought he to be thereby excused? The answer to that question must depend on the nature of the delusion. But making the same assumption as before, that the person was labouring under a partial delusion, and was not in other respects insane, he must be considered the same with respect to his responsibility, as if the fact to which he was deluded was a reality. The fifth question was, Can a medical man, conversant with the disease of insanity, who never saw a prisoner previously to the trial, but who was present during the whole trial, and the examination of the witnesses, be asked his opinion as to the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, or his opinion whether the prisoner was conscious at the time of doing the act that he was acting contrary to law, or whether he was labouring under any and what delusion at the time? The judges were of opinion that the question could not be put to the witness in the precise form stated above; for by doing so they would be assuming that the fact had been proved. That was a question which ought to go to the jury exclusively. When the question was put to the witness, then the question, as one of science, could not be generally put to a witness under the circumstances stated in the interrogatory. [From the discussion on this question Mr. Baggallin said that he did not see the ground of the opposite practice, hitherto sanctioned by the judges.]

"Rebecca and her Daughters" have grown in the sanctity of their crucifixion, and to the people of Wales, until they have drawn tribulation on themselves. On the 14th, a party of farmers of the hundred of Elyet met in the neighbourhood of Talog, and released "a demoniac" from the hands of a creditor, a cattle trust a debtor and credit account for the last eighteen years; and if found fair and correct, and the money received from the sale fairly and honestly laid out on the roads, then the gate at Wase River is not to be disturbed; but if unsatisfactory to them, then the gate is to be immediately demolished. On the nights of the 15th and 16th, all the gates between Carmarthen and the Tivy, and along the banks of the river, were destroyed. On the 17th, a party of police, twenty-two in number, with twenty-eight prisoners, went from Carmarthen to Talog, and levied a distress on a person who had refused to pay toll. They did so; and soon after they were surrounded by a party of 400 men, many of them armed; who dispersed the police, and made their way to the house of Mr. Davies, the magistrate who had signed the distress-warrant, obliged the constables to pull down the wall round the house, and then released them. In the next time, rumours spread abroad that there was to be a great "demonstration" in Carmarthen on the 19th; and a large body of magistrates, with the mayor, assembled in the Town-hall, to be prepared for any emergency. Representations of the excited state of the neighbourhood had been sent to the Home Office; and a troop of the Fourth Light Dragoons had been ordered from Carmarthen to the Tivy. From an early hour the streets were crowded; and about ten o'clock was announced the approach of the rioters by the Newcastle-Emlyn road. Mr. J. L. Davies endeavoured to persuade the rioters to retire to the houses. They read a list of their complaints and the changes they desired; which included not only the removal of all the turnpike-gates in the county, but also the abolition of all the turnpike roads, the abolition of the total alteration of the present Poor-law, abolition of church-rates, and an equitable adjustment of their landowners' rents. These with other alleged grievances, are or were stated to be the basis of their determination to get remedied. An express was sent to meet the Dragoons and hasten their arrival; and in the next time the Royal Artillery and Foot Guards were called out and stationed near the Workhouse; and a number of special constables were stationed at the Hall and at other points. About noon, the rioters began to

move into the town, through Water Street gate, headed by Mr. J. L. Davies. The leading body consisted of some thousands on foot, many of whom were Charles and rabble of the town; a large number of women was among the crowd, and many bearing inflammatory placards, such as "The women followed by the rioters to represent Rebecca; some bearing banners with which to sweep the foundations of the toll-houses and the Workhouse, and the rear brought up by about 300 footmen on horseback. They passed the toll-gate, passing the hall, and hoisting the magistrates, and proceeded to the Workhouse, which they attacked. They climbed over the high wall with which the building is surrounded, and then burst open the lodge-gate and porter's door; the horsemen rode into the yard and surrounded the premises and the rioters on foot soon forced an entrance into the building, and commenced their work of destruction. While the rioters were at the act of pulling down the premises, the military arrived. Mr. T. C. Morris read the Riot Act, and summoned them to surrender; but they made an attempt to rush on the military. The dragoons charged, using the flat of their swords, and soon put the rioters outside the wall to flight. These within offered some resistance, but at the moment the flat of the sword was turned upon them; when they vanquished. Many escaped over the wall; but about a hundred were taken prisoners, and several horses were abandoned by their riders. Two men and women were wounded by the swords, but not very seriously. A farmer fell from his horse, and his head was cut by a kick. Several prisoners were immediately examined before the magistrates, and were committed to a disaffected provincial barrister is said to be a leader of the riot; and the brother of a Member of Parliament is supposed to be among the prisoners.

The Rev. George Talbot, M.A., formerly of Balliol College, has resigned the living of Evershoe-cum-Casterdale, Somerset, and joined the church of St. Anne, Rome. This is the fifth member of the University of Oxford who has turned Roman since the conversion of the Rev. R. W. S. history. A handsome building, in the English Roman style of architecture, with a tower, there capable of accommodating 600 persons, has just been completed at the corner of Beaulieu-street, in the City, at a cost of £7,000, for the delivery of the Graham lectures. The Rev. Henry Erskine Head, rector of Fenion, Devon, has been, at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the office of the ministry, the loss of his living, and the costs of the action, for having published a letter, in which he maintained that the Church of England, the order of Baptism, and the Order of Confirmation, in the case of excommunicated persons, retained erroneous doctrines. Mr. Head is an evangelical clergyman, and the Bishop of Exeter belongs to the Puseyite school. Mr. Head preached his farewell sermon on the 25th, to a crowded and deeply affected audience, choosing for his text the well-known words, "The lively oracles of God." He commenced by remarking, that on the early day he was expected to be seated on the church door as a victim of an ordinary magnitude. He recapitulated the whole of the circumstances connected with the proceedings which had been taken against him, and expressed his undiminished attachment to the great truths, for the advocacy of which he has been made a living martyr. He stated that he was now cast upon the wide world without a farthing in his possession, not knowing where he was to go, or what he was to do; still he rejoiced at the stand which he had been enabled to make against the fearful error to which he had referred, and on behalf of the great truths of evangelical religion. The scene towards the close of the Rev. excommunicated's sermon, when he earnestly, and with the deep solemnity of one who has been in the presence of Divine holiness, he said to have been "a most affecting and earnest witness."

COLONIAL.—The *Zealandia*, now on her passage from Jamaica to Liverpool, has on board three thousand weight of Sea Island seed cotton, grown and ginned on the estate of the Hon. Mr. J. H. B. and is the product of about a mile and a quarter from the sea-beach, and in a dry sandy soil. The cultivation of cotton, which at this time formed one of the principal staples of the island, has been greatly increased since the introduction of the new seed, and the introduction of the new seed and coffee plants. Hundreds and thousands of acres, along the coast, which used to be profitably employed in its cultivation, have been suffered to lie fallow. Mr. George, who has been in the island since they might again be made both available and profitable. In Jamaica much anxiety will be felt to know what prices the cotton will realize, and how much it will be sufficiently remunerative to induce other growers, along the coasts of the island to employ their land and their small capital in its cultivation.

Mr. C. Bagot, late Governor General of Canada, expired on the 19th May. His remains here were conveyed to the funeral service in the *Victoria*, on board which ship Lady Mary Bagot and family have also returned to England. The correspondent of the *Colonial Gazette* remarks, that of all the many

Governors of Canada, Sir C. Bagot's is "the only memory that will live in the affections of the colonists." His popularity, exercised in the most judicious and kind and honour, his love of truth and justice; and secondly, to that policy of ruling by and for the many, by which he converted the colony into a majority of ten to one." His success in this matter, as in converting the rebels of French-Canada into loyalists, was not owing to any levity in his character, but to his courage and his sense of half measures, from repugnance to the false pretences, the shuffling, and the lying which it requires; he did thoroughly what he thought right, and intended to do, not because he was a realist, but because it would have been against truth and honour to do less. It was the thoroughgoing character of his acts which crowned them with success; but the seeming boldness was only honesty and consequent earnestness of purpose." The same writer states that Sir C. Metcalfe differs from his predecessor in some important particulars. He says—"Those who ought to know, say that he never reads the newspapers! He says that he, he looks into everything else, works like a horse, and keeps his opinions to himself." I observe that the class of jobbers and tricksters seem to mind of him: they say they can't make him out. As respects parties, he at present leaves everything as he found it—what is perhaps inevitable; and speaks publicly of his predecessor's policy as a system of terms, which may be only a generous departure from his ordinary and very marked course on matters having any relation to party. He says that he finds the difficulties of his position greater than he had been led to expect, though he had been prepared for no easy task. People who had been long on the spot know that his difficulties are not great—that it is an easy task to govern Canada if you only know how; and it is hence inferred that Sir C. Metcalfe resembles all his predecessors during the early years of his government, being considered as a rule as to the best mode of proceeding. Others think (and I own to being one of them) that he is somewhat disposed to resemble some of his predecessors, but not as to the best mode of proceeding. Others think (and I own to being one of them) that he is somewhat disposed to resemble some of his predecessors, but not as to the best mode of proceeding. Others think (and I own to being one of them) that he is somewhat disposed to resemble some of his predecessors, but not as to the best mode of proceeding.

The difference which has hitherto existed between the New Zealand Company and the Zealand Company, respecting the title of the latter to land, having been satisfactorily adjusted, colonising operations are now about to be commenced on a large scale. We have seen a prospectus put forward by Mr. C. Rennie, the late member for Ipswich, Mr. W. Gargill, and Mr. W. P. Crook, which we understand has been very favourably received, and which would be the formation in the colony of a settlement for Scottish emigrants of all the various classes, which constitute society, which shall comprise a provision for religious and educational purposes, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; the whole of the Emigration Fund arising from the sale of the Company's lands in the settlements, being employed in promoting the emigration of persons of the labouring class from Scotland only; Englishmen and Irishmen, however, being permitted to join if they approve of the scheme. It is proposed, therefore, to open a new settlement, for the purpose of forming a distinct settlement, the Company shall appropriate £25,550 acres of land; to be divided into 2,500 lots of 10 acres each for the town of the settlement, and 2,000 lots of 10 acres each for rural lands. That there shall be reserved, free of charge, for future municipal purposes, 250 town lots. That one town lot, one suburban lot, and one rural lot, shall constitute a single property; 200 properties in land reserved for the Company; and the remaining 1,900 properties being reserved for the private sale of the Company. That the purchase money received, viz. £12,000, shall be disposed of as follows:—£4,000, to the Company, as the price of the land, at 10s. per acre, £8,000, for services rendered by the Company, £1,000, for roads, bridges, &c. £5,000, as a Church building fund, £10,000, as a provision for ministers, £10,000, as a school fund for the settlement.

The New Zealand Company are to choose the place of settlement, and be trustees for that portion of the purchase money to be appropriated to specific purposes.

FRANCE.—The Minister of Marine and the Colonies has announced that the harbours of the Marquis and Society Islands shall be opened to the vessels of all nations.

The Chamber of Deputies spent three days in discussing a bill to provide for the maintenance of the new French settlements in the Pacific. Ministers demanded 5,500,000 francs. They vindicated the neces-

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 452. Vol. IX.]

SERAPPORE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st. 1848.

[Price 3 Cts. Rr. monthly, or 30 Cts. yearly, if paid in advance.]

DEFENCE OF COL. SLEEMAN.—Since the appointment of Col. Sleeman to the management of the Bundelkand and Sagar territories, he has been the object of repeated vituperation in the columns of the *Delhi Gazette*. These attacks on his public character have been so interrupted, and occasionally so virulent, as to shake the public confidence in their truthfulness. They evidently originate in the personal feelings of some one to whom the Editor has lent a favourable ear; he cannot therefore be too cautious in mistrusting the authority on which they are published. Such a crusade against a public officer, is not usual with our public journals. In almost every instance in which it has been exhibited, the public has been enabled, sooner or later, to trace it up to the malice of some individual, who has laboured to accomplish his own base object, by poisoning the sources of public information, and who, by writing to various journals under different signatures, has hoped that by a kind of ventriloquism, he will be considered as echoing the public voice.

An attempt was made last month to enlist the *Bombay Times* in this attack on Col. Sleeman's administration. Some individual sent a long paper to that journal, cast in the form of an editorial article, in the hope that the Editor would be soft enough to adopt his prejudices, and give them the weight of his own authority. There is something of supererogatory impudence in such attempts to entrap an Editor, and to make him the instrument of giving effect to the passions of another, upon his own responsibility. We have carefully noted the various instances in which correspondents have attempted to supply us, and our correspondents with articles which were intended for the editorial columns, and we have found that, with few exceptions, their object has been to wound the reputation of some opponent. Those who have any genuine and important information to communicate, are generally content to send it in the shape of a letter to the Editor, with some appropriate signature. A contribution to the editorial columns, always comes in a very questionable shape, and is usually found to be dictated by malignity.

The paper which appeared in the *Times*, furnishes no more particulars, than with the exercise of a little ingenuity, we should probably find it no difficult matter to establish the identity of the writer; but we will not attempt to draw him from the obscurity which he has chosen. The spirit exhibited in that document is indeed so misanthropic, that we are almost tempted to believe that we have met the slanderer before; but we will dismiss every thought of his personality, and attend only to the subject matter of his communication, which is to show, "that Col. Sleeman has disappointed public expectations, and is altogether unfit for the situation he holds;" that "he is totally unqualified for the duties which it is generally believed"—and as erroneously as generally—"he is totally unqualified for"—"that there can be but two opinions"—"namely that of the writer"—"of his total incapacity for so responsible a situation as he now holds,"—that having an object in view, which every eye must recognize, "he set himself to

work to have all the old district officers removed, ruining their reputation and prospects in the pursuit of his own views of advancement." How Col. Sleeman was instrumental in removing the district officers, we have no means of ascertaining. General and uncontradicted reports attribute that measure to a higher source; but if the writer of this communication be one of those officers,—which seems scarcely probable, if they were gentlemen—there was at least one exception to the injustice of that sweeping assertion.

The measures on which the writer endeavours to establish the total incapacity of Col. Sleeman, are fully detailed in his communication. If his premises were correct, his conclusion would be unanswerable. But the Colonel, in a letter which he has addressed to the *Bombay Times*, and which we give below, has so entirely demolished his facts, as to leave his conclusions without a leg to stand on.—The writer stated that the Jytpore Rajah was the most powerful chief in Bundelkand, and was looked up to as their head. On the contrary, it is a fact that he is one of the least considerable of those independent Chiefs, and that they look down upon him, and upon all the other descendants of Chutural, because he was the rebel servant of their ancestor.—The correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, who aspires to the chair, states that the notorious leader of banditti, Dhakunjee was murdered for a bribe; whereas it turns out that although a reward was offered for his apprehension, no man was sent in pursuit of him, and that he was murdered by his own nephew, whose father, brother, and wife he had deliberately put to death five years before. That his nephew, Jawahir Sing, tracked him with an unquenchable thirst of revenge, and as he came suddenly on him, would not suffer any of his followers to fire, till he had lodged his own ball in the heart of his uncle, whom he then approached as he lay weltering in his blood, and perceiving some signs of life, gave him the coup de grace with his sabre on the right side.—The writer states that Dhalum Sa, the chief of Mudumore, is a lad of fifteen and that Nizam Sa, his uncle, is the ruler of the state; when the truth is that Dhalum Sa is a man of more than sixty years, and Nizam Sa is his brother.—Lastly, the writer states, that Dhalum Sa and Nizam Sa, the noted marauders whom our troops had long pursued in vain, were secured by the admirable arrangements of Capt. Boland, but that instead of being hung, they were pardoned by Col. Sleeman, and restored to their country, with an entreaty that they would keep the peace. This tissue of misrepresentation is at once destroyed by the assertion that these men surrendered themselves to a Native officer, Rameshwar, a Tuluwaddar, on condition that their lives should be spared, and that their property should not be confiscated. All the documents of the case were submitted to the Governor General, without note or comment from Col. Sleeman, and his Lordship declared that the pledge of no British officer under his Government, whether wisely or unwisely given, should be violated. They were released with much reluctance, but even their enlargement is a less calamity

than the violation of a solemn promise made by a public officer, would have been. Should they renew their depredations, our police will, doubtless, be found strong enough to recapture them; but had our national faith been violated, no subsequent efforts could have restored its integrity. Thus falls to the ground this malignant attack on the new administration of Bundelkand.

Col. Sleeman has acted wisely in thus making the press, which has been the instrument of abusing him, the channel of his vindication. He had the option of a prosecution for damages against the Editor of the *Bombay Times* for the injury his public character had sustained, or of a plain and mainly justification of his conduct by a counter statement. He has chosen the latter alternative, and his triumph is complete.

We are fully aware that a public officer, responsible as he is to his own Government for his public measures, may well rest satisfied with its approbation. His referring to notice newspaper attacks, and his determination to stand on the ground of his established character, cannot be considered as a confession of guilt. But every gentleman who holds a prominent position in the administration of this country has the public eye in England, more or less, upon his conduct, especially since the establishment of steam communication has brought Indian affairs more prominently into notice. He cannot be indifferent to the unfavourable impression which such dangerous assertions may produce, if they remain uncontradicted. While the census of his proceedings spreads through the land of his birth, wherever his name happens to be mentioned, and his character receives its stamp from these charges of incapacity, it is poor consolation to him to reflect that the archives of Government, which the present generation are never likely to see, contain the amplest vindication of his conduct. He has relatives and friends at home, whose feelings cannot be so deeply wounded by those malignant representations, and it is in some measure a sacred duty he owes to their affection, to put them in possession of counter statements, that in this instance the attempt to remove an unfavourable impression by means of the Press, will be found to have been completely successful.

Of the general merits of Col. Sleeman's administration in Bundelkand, it is too early to speak. His established character as a public officer affords every promise of success; and the present tranquillity of the province, during the season when it was predicted that the distracted would have full swing for their designs, because our troops could not keep the field, is a favourable omen of future peace. Col. Sleeman may possibly err on the side of mildness and conciliation; on the other hand, a bloody campaign against our own dependents, is a measure which cannot be too highly deprecated. Considering the force already established in that country, and the troops which can so easily be poured into it, it is quite possible that the mildness he has adopted may not be considered by the disaffected as an index of fear, and may not lead to subsequent disturbances.

To the Editor of the *Friend of India*.

SIR,—I received from Mr. Abbott, whose letter you have published in your paper of the 23d of last month, has made some mistake which you will perhaps permit me to correct.

1. He states, that the British was the most powerful Chief in Bundelkhand—that he is looked up to by the British as their head, being the blood descendant of Chattruhal; and that no chief considers himself as his own Raja without receiving the *Khut* from him.

2. That the notorious leader of Banditti who infested the Ghauts state for some years, was awarded for a bribe!

3. That the chief of Mundpore, Dhalan Sa, is a boy of fifteen years of age, and his Uncle, Nizam Sa, the ruler of the estate de facto.

4. That the leaders Dhalan Sa of Mundpore, and Narwar Sing of Delwar, were secured by the admirable arrangements of Captain Boland, and ought to have been hung, or transported, or at least imprisoned for life; and would have been so had Mr. Fraser remained in office.

5. That I shall excite the indignation of the British nation for not hanging them, and for having sent them back not even as pardoned criminals; but with an avowal that they will exert their influence to preserve peace throughout the country.

These are your correspondent's facts—with his arguments I have nothing to do.

1. The *Jyepoor* Rajah, the smallest of the Bundelkhand chiefs who are descended from Chattruhal, as you will find by a reference to Mr. Runkton, and was peremptory a creature of the British Government, his estate having received in free gift from us, in the year 1808, one-half of his estate, and been suffered to retain the other when he had by his actions lost all claim to it. Their estates are all east of the Damua. But the large Bundela chiefs, who are all west of the Damua, Orcha, Duma, and Chanderi, look down upon all the hanging Rajas, as they are termed, the descendants of Chattruhal, because he was a rebel servant of their ancestor, and got possession of his estate by treachery. Of the other large chiefs west of the Damua, the Jhansas, who are a Brahmin, and the sumpter a Gajur; and they have no fellow feelings with Bundelas of any kind. No chief ever received a *Khut* from the Jyepoor man, who has his personal character, and associated with by only one of the Chattruhal descendants, and by none of the others. A more atrocious rebel and murderer could hardly be named.

2. A reward of two thousand rupees was offered by me through Captain Ross, the Agent at Jhansas, for the apprehension of Dhalan Sing, who had murdered and plundered. I believe I may say, some hundreds of innocent and unoffending men, women, and children, among the peasantry of the Jhans territory. I never sent any man in pursuit of him; nor had I ever any communication whatever with any man who went after him.

He was shot while sitting by a fire at the head of his horrible gang, just after he had murdered and maimed twelve innocent villagers, not by a person bribed, but by Jowahir Sing, the only surviving son of his older brother, Dugal Sing, whom he, Dhalan Sing, had in 1838 deliberately and treacherously murdered in order to get the exclusive possession of the family estate. He murdered, at the same time, the brother of Jowahir Sing and his wife, and inflicted eighteen sword cuts on his mother who survived!

Dhalan Sing was about six feet four, and the handsomest man in Bundelkhand. He was considered the bravest warrior in the country. Jowahir Sing, I believe, about six feet high, but I have never seen him. He is said to be almost as fine a looking man as his uncle was; and his uncle was often heard to declare, that he was the only man on earth that he feared; and that he felt that if he was to die by any man's hand it was by his. He did all he could to murder Jowahir Sing, as he had murdered his father, brother, and sister-in-law; and in his attempts murdered many other people. Jowahir Sing knew that such could not long live in the same province, and was too proud and brave a man to quit his inheritance to make room for him.

He tracked his uncle with an unquenchable desire to avenge his father's and his brother's blood, and when he saw him he felt that he was at war with his gang, he had with him fourteen true men of his own clan. He was considered the best shot in these parts; and he would not suffer any man to fire at him, but he passed through the heart of his uncle. They then fired at his followers as they made off, and killed one and wounded four. Jowahir Sing called up to the body, and finding some signs of life still in him, he goes on to the right side with his sabre.

The horses of the gang, five in number, were

plashed near the fire. Of these they took possession; and mounted on that of his uncle Jowahir Sing accompanied the body to Jhansas, where it lay in state the whole day, by Capt. Ross's orders, for the inspection of the people of the city to whom his name had been so long a terror. Jowahir Sing thought that in putting him to death, he had done his duty to his father, brother, and sister-in-law, and he was not ashamed to show his wounds; he was satisfied, and he should blame him, or call him a *brave* *warrior*? I was at Jhansas at the time, but I neither saw the body of the uncle nor the person of the nephew.

3d. Dhalan Sa is not, as reported, a lad of fifteen, but a man of more than sixty years of age; and Nizam Sa is not his uncle, but his younger brother.

4th. & 5th.—In reply to these statements, I must beg you to do me the favour to publish the enclosed translations of documents which were submitted by me to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, with the letters which accompanied them, and without any comment of my own. His Lordship, feeling like an English politician, directed the release of the prisoners, and their restoration to their estates, determined that the pledge of no British officer under his Government to reward any man who would do what he never before violated. I transmitted his Lordship's orders to the officer in charge of the *theatricals*, Captain Elliott, and never held any communication whatever with the persons who were to be released. Alas! did I regret the necessity of releasing such men, but, as an Englishman, I felt that his Lordship's orders were the only ones that could be honourable to be given. What Mr. Fraser might have done, I know not; but I know him to be a man of the highest honour, and believe that he would have recommended the measure that has been adopted.

It would be charity to believe that your correspondents know nothing whatever of Bundelkhand; for if they do they must know that there is not a word of truth in what they state regarding it. Of course they will tell you, that the above points are all *mis* *statements* in which it is usual to state what is not true; but they should remember, that facts are the only foundations for arguments; and that Gentlemen's characters are judged of more from their statements than from their reasoning powers. Yr. Servant, W. H. SERRATT.

JHANSAS, 2d August, 1843.

—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 12.

LEUT. EYRE'S COURT MARTIAL.—The documents connected with Lieut. Eyre's Court Martial, which was held at Ferozepore in January last, have just been reprinted in the journals of Calcutta from the *United Service Journal* of London; but they throw no additional light on the dark tragedy of the retreat. Lieut. Eyre was tried on the charge of having abandoned the British force on the 9th of January, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirder Mahomed Akbar, the leader of the camp. He was honourably acquitted on the plea that the *Sirder* was not regarded—officially we suppose—as an enemy, but rather as our ally; that our troops were forbidden to fire on him both before and after the 9th of January, and that in going over to him, he acted in strict conformity with the orders of the General. Capt. Johnson, who was called to give evidence at the trial, put the matter in the clearest light by saying, that Mahomed Akbar “was the chief of the enemy who followed us from Cabul; or rather I cannot call him an enemy, as he was looked on as a friend at the time by the late General Elphinstone.”

He was officially our ally; in reality, our bitterest foe. To move appearances, some of his horsemen, as Lieut. Mev deposed, accompanied our troops through the defile on the 8th, and called out to some Ghilzies who were keeping up a heavy fire on our troops, and on their calling out, the firing ceased. It appears then that the enemy, who at that day put three thousand of our troops to death, in the Khooor Cabul, were not beyond the influence of the *Sirder*. Our unqualified army had full opportunities of appreciating the generous sympathy and friendship of this good Samarian, in

their melancholy retreat, on the 7th January, when the troops might have pushed on through the Khooor Cabul, with comparative safety. They halted on his earnest entreaty, if not at his express command. The next day (the 8th) the heights were crowned by the enemy, and the slaughter of our troops was terrific. It was at the particular desire of the good Akbar, again, that the army halted at the Khooor Cabul on the 8th, on the promise of obtaining supplies, which promise, like every other, except that of exterminating the army, he never honoured. On that fatal day, while the half starved troops were exposed to the utmost severity of a Cabul winter in the bleakest part of the mountain range, the enemy were assembling for the next day's slaughter, which nearly annihilated the army. Two thirds of the troops who perished in that retreat, fell in marching up the defile of Khooor Cabul, and in descending from it. In both instances, had they pushed on at the time when they halted, a large remnant might have been saved; in both instances, they halted in consequence of the *friendly* advice of the *Sirder* Mahomed Akbar. It was owing to the fatal mistake of regarding him as a friend, and placing a reliance on his promises, that the army of Cabul perished in the mountains. Had the General not been so infatuated as to regard him in the light of our ally; had he pushed on at once after the 6th, without paying the slightest attention to the treacherous advice of the Afghan chief, there is every probability that one half that army might have reached Jelalabad.

FOURTEEN.—We have carefully examined the papers of June, which have dropped in at successive intervals, and find that they fully bear out the assertion that Pusyam is losing ground—that is, in the political world and among the *Leity*. The Treacher movement originated in a great measure in a desire to counteract the liberal views of the Whig Ministry, in ecclesiastical matters, and the growth of that Dissenting influence which it was supposed such a Ministry would not fail to foster. The liberal tendencies of the age were to be checked by disseminating and enforcing certain Church principles, which it was thought would strengthen the spirit of conservatism. Hence the movement found favour with the great political organs of the Tory party, the *Times* and the *Quarterly*; and it was encouraged, not so much for the spiritual elements of which it was compounded, as for the support which it was likely to minister to the politics of the party. In a political point of view, Pusyam is identified with Toryism. It is true that the British Critic, the mouth piece of the Oxford School, has thought fit to keep its vituperations on Sir Robert Peel; but this is only the ebullition of that disappointment which the Pusyam experienced, when they found that the Ministry whom they had assisted in their struggles for power, forgot them after their success. When the Whigs, as a party, had been all but annihilated, and the Conservatives had obtained an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, the aid of Pusyam was no longer necessary. The increasing bigotry of the party was also found to be inconvenient to a Ministry, which, having discovered that during its ten years' absence from office, liberal principles had taken deep root in the country, had adopted the wise conclusion that it was no longer either safe or practicable to conduct the administration of the country without a large admixture of those principles. The *Quarterly* has therefore thrown Po-

making overboard, and the Times is evidently making preparations for doing it the same kind of office. Tractarianism having lost all its political importance, has been repudiated by the Ministry; for though Mr. William Gladstone, who appears to have taken his stand on the verge of absolute Puseyism, has obtained a seat in the Cabinet, yet Sir Robert Peel's repeated cheers when Mr. Hampden denounced it in the House, more than counterbalances this advantage. The hope of seeing Dr. Pusey enthroned at Lambeth, and of reviving the Convocation, is, therefore, more remote than ever.

From the origin of the Tractarian movement, it has been steadily opposed by the Laity, and for reasons which it is not difficult to understand. Puseyism aims at reviving that spiritual despotism of the Priesthood, and that abject submission of the Laity to the Church, which Protestantism has broken up. Is it therefore any matter of surprise that the Laity should have resisted its encroachments, and placed themselves in opposition to a system, which nourishes ecclesiastical arrogance, and embitters all the relations of society by the malignity of its bigotry? Laymen, however warmly attached to the Establishment, recoil from that supererogatory intolerance which only wants the power, to establish an Inquisition in England, and to establish the face of society with universal gloom. Nor are they less disgusted with the ritual innovations of the sect, with its surplus preachings, its candlesticks, its waltzings, its crucifixes on the altar, its "postures and impostures, its feignings and grandeurings;" its new "ecclesiastical millinery;" and its spang the ceremonies of the Romish Church. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, who has written a book to show the propriety of restoring the Romish holidays, and Mr. Milnes, we believe the only two representatives of the Tractarian party. The Laity generally are sound and firm in their attachment to Protestantism; and their increasing opposition to these innovations serves to justify, in one sense, the assertion that Puseyism is losing ground.

But there can be no doubt that it is making fearful progress among the clergy. We hear of no clerical dissenters from its ranks; on the contrary, the increase of its adherents throughout the country is matter of painful notoriety. Almost every paper gives fresh evidence of the spread of this pestilence among the clerical members of the Church. The instances which are continually turning up of the adoption of these sentiments and practices by one Clergyman after another, in various parts of the country, would almost lead to the supposition that the majority of the body was tainted with them. The University of Cambridge appears to have adopted them almost to the same extent as the University of Oxford. The Camden Society of Cambridge is the hot bed of Puseyism. At its last anniversary Meeting, a strenuous effort was made by some members of the University to obtain a disapproval of some of the most objectionable passages which have appeared in the Society's publications. Their evil tendency was faithfully exhibited, but every fresh allusion to them, was received with rapturous applause. In the course of the proceedings, the President spoke of Dr. Pusey in the most flattering terms; and the room rang with acclamations. From the statements given in the papers, it would appear as though Cambridge has gone almost as far as Oxford in the adoption of Puseyism.

The suspension of the Head of the party from preaching in the University of Oxford so far, from damping the ardour of his partisans, appears rather to have inspired them with fresh zeal. He has now the credit of being a persecuted man; he is enriched with the glory of martyr; and the cause of Puseyism is considered to have acquired a fresh claim on the mind, from the very opposition which it has experienced. Thus is the Church of England torn with internal discord, at a time when the elements of change, of religious change, are powerfully at work in the two other divisions of the empire. Had Puseyism been vigorously discomfited at the very outset by the Hierarchy, as an anti-Protestant movement, it might probably have died a natural death in its cradle. But the Puseyites flattered the Bishops with the offer of a profound submission to episcopal authority, and thus lulled too many of them into fatal security. That submission is now reserved only for the Bishops who look favourably on the Sect. It has struck its roots deep, and extended its branches widely, and more than half the clergy are said to be reposing under its shade. We question whether it be any longer in the power of the Episcopal bench, by any effort they can make, to arrest its progress. It appears to gain additional strength from opposition; and even the contempt of society is deemed a badge of honour. It must, we apprehend, run its mischievous course through the establishment, till it perishes in the convulsion which it creates.

This article has extended to such length that we can afford only two quotations, both of which however will serve to show the spirit of the Tractarian movement, and its inevitable tendency, if not design, to root out Protestantism. At the last anniversary meeting of the Catholic Institute, the President thus alluded to recent transactions at Oxford:

"Look at the controversy now going on in the established church, especially at Oxford. There was one Regius Professor (Dr. Pusey) just condemned and suspended for having advocated the doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist; whilst another Regius Professor of the same university (Dr. Hampden) had been subjected to a sentence for denouncing his maintenance of an entirely opposite doctrine. Now, if the action were to terminate against Dr. Hampden, he thought that the University of Oxford would be in a worse state than the University of Cambridge. He had heard at one of the meetings of that Institute a hope expressed that they (the Roman Catholics) might live to see the day when high mass would be celebrated in Westminster Abbey. He knew not how probable such an event might be, but this they knew, that the doctrine of the real presence is the cornerstone of the University of Oxford (loud cheering); and it had been authoritatively declared, that if Dr. Pusey's sermon had not been condemned, it would have been a direct and direct (transcendent cheering and applause). There was indeed a very slender barrier between Puseyism and the Church of Rome; and, oh! what a field was now presented for the Roman Catholics to demolish that slender barrier at once, and to restore this great country to that Catholicism which is so exceedingly desirable. (Vocal cheering.)"

Some letters from Oxford appeared about two years ago in the *L'Univers*, the organ of French Catholicism, which were evidently written by one who was no friend to Protestantism. They have now been traced up to Mr. Delpech, the disciple and friend of Mr. Newman, with whom he frequently resides at Littlemore. The following extract from them will serve to show the character of Tractarianism more than a hundred sermons and tracts, written under a feeling of nervous, and with a conviction that it is lawful to punish death for the benefit of a spiritual patient.

"Mr. Newman, one of our theologians, published

at a few days since, the nineteenth number of the *Tracts for the Times*, in which he designs to demonstrate that the Church of Rome has fallen into no formal errors since the Council of Trent, and that the innovations of the saints (the *Ordo proinde* for example), purgatory, and the supremacy of the Holy See of Rome, are in no way contrary to the Catholic tradition, and even the most established formularies; in fine, that the dogma of transubstantiation should be no obstacle to the union of the Churches, as in this Article there is only a verbal difference between them. As the Council of Trent is but little satisfied with our Thirty-nine Articles, although he maintains throughout that the provisions of God himself render the Reformers from openly teaching in them the Protestant dogmas to which they were but too much attached. You will perceive, Sir, all the importance of these opinions, and the more so, as they are not the opinions of an isolated theologian. I can assure you, that at the same time that an opposition was raised by the older members of the University, (as might be expected, seeing that they lived under the system of the eighteenth century), that very opposition gave me an opportunity of observing that even the most moderate of the Catholic party at Oxford were ready to sustain the author of the tract."

Again this gentleman writes:—"In the second place, we have a sacred duty to discharge towards the Catholics, and of our Church. We cannot yet bring ourselves to believe that our dear England is in the same position as the heretics who learn in the same manner, Luther and Calvin. Of a truth, Sir, as the Episcopate and the clergy will worth something! A sacrilegious king may, indeed, have stolen from the altars of Canterbury the sacred bones of St. Thomas, but think you he had the power to drive away the great soul, who, from his throne in the skies, ever watches over the Son which he has illustrated by his life, and consecrated his blood! God forbid that the angels like of Landgrave and of Andalus should ever cease. If we have not preserved it, it is no more; for of a truth you will not say that its mission has been kept by us. There is no Archbishop in portions of Canterbury or of York, as there is in Canterbury or of St. Denis. But perhaps you may say that the names of Archbishop and of Bishop, which have been used with Rome, he also ceases to exist. But permit me here to become a little scholastic, and to borrow the terms with which the school supply me, in order to give more precision to my ideas."

"There are at this moment in the Anglican Church a crowd of persons who balance between Protestantism and Catholicism, and who, nevertheless, would reject with horror the very idea of union with Rome. The Protestant position, which, for three hundred years, has been the basis of our Church, is unhappily too deeply rooted there to be extirpated without a great deal of violence. We must, then, offer in sacrifice to God this ardent desire which concerns us of seeing once more the perfect unity of the Church of Christ. We must still bear the terrible void which the isolation of our Church creates in our hearts, and remain still ill it please God to convert the hearts of our Anglican converts, especially of our holy fathers, the bishops. We are destined, I am persuaded, to bring back many wandering sheep to the knowledge of the truth. In fact, the progress of Catholic opinions in England, for the last seven years, is so inconvertible, that no hope should appear of extinguishing it. For the last seven years, till, by God's blessing, the men of England have become accustomed to hear the name of Rome pronounced with reverence. At the end of this term you will see the fruits of our mission."

BYRAN VIA BOONBY.—In the *Monthly Times* of the 6th of July, there is a brief notice of a negotiation between the Peninsular Company and the Court of Directors, which seems to confirm the suspicions of our correspondent S. It runs thus:

CONCURRENCE WITH INDIA.—The returns moved for in Parliament under this head have been produced, and we gather the following results therefrom:—Over a period of four years the communication between Suez and Bombay has cost the East India Company £280, 177, or at the rate per annum of . . . 70,000
Annual grant from the Crown . . . 80,000
£202,954 capital embarked—war and tea:—
calculated 16 per cent. . . 32,473
Insurance, 6 per cent. . . 18,000
Egyptian expenses . . . 10,000
Interest on capital, at 4 per cent. . . 15,000
Annual cost . . . £203,000

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have offered to contribute for a bi-monthly communication between *Bombay and Bencoolen* for an annual sum of £150,000. It may be said the East India Company do not insure. Admitted; but then a larger per centage should be allocated for war and loss.

Upon this we have to remark, that the insertion of the annual grant from the Crown, of £50,000, as a part of the expenses of Steam navigation to Bombay, appears altogether unaccountable. In what can it have been expended? It does not refer to the communication between England and Alexandria, for the memorandum expressly mentions the communication between *Bombay and Bencoolen*, and no other. The first item of £70,000, gives all the expense incurred in this pay and allowances of officers and crews, fuel, stores, provisions, &c. deducting the amount of passage money received. The third item of £45,000 covers the wear and tear of the vessels, calculated at 12 per cent. per annum. The entry can be assigned to no imaginable utility, and must have been introduced either by inadvertence, or with the view of swelling the apparent charge, and assisting the negotiation then pending. The actual cost to the East India Company must therefore be taken at 155,000*£*—of which Parliament pays one third—and the Peninsular Company appears to have made an offer of contracting for a bi-monthly communication between *Bombay and Bencoolen*, at 150,000*£* a year.

Although the negotiation refers only to the line of navigation between *Bombay and Bencoolen*, there can be little doubt that it is intended to embrace the other Presidencies, likewise, and that it will eventually result in an arrangement by which the Peninsular Company's steamers shall start from Calcutta, not, during eight months of the year, sail at *Bombay on their way to Bencoolen*. It is to this project that our correspondent, *the*, has endeavored to rouse public attention, with the hope of preventing its consummation, by the united expression of public opinion at this Presidency, and at *Madras and Ceylon*. And thus as we desire to see the steamer which the Peninsular Company have devoted to the communication between *Calcutta and Bencoolen*, employed exclusively in that line, we can surely desire ourselves that the feeble voice

of the community will be sufficient to defeat a project in which the interests of the Steam Company and of the Government of India, are so closely involved. It must be for the interest of that Company to secure a large bonus from Government, as well as all the passengers to and from *Bombay*; and they will easily persuade themselves that the inconvenience to the *Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon* passengers of being detained four or five days longer on board, will be but trifling, and scarcely worthy to be compared with the advantage of obtaining a sight of *Bombay* on their way to *Bencoolen*. Although Government will gain little actual relief from expense, yet it will doubtless be considered no small advantage to be exempted from the necessity of building new steamers for this line, when those now employed become unserviceable; to have the present vessels disengaged for the service of the state, and to enjoy an opportunity of sending and receiving despatches every fortnight. Those despatches will of course be sent, as at present, by express, and will constitute no new charge on the public exchequer. The public will however be subjected to the same charge for postage across the country which is now incurred, and which is so severely felt; but this inconv-

enience will be little heeded by those who do not suffer from it. It is quite possible that Government may calculate that the bulk of letters and newspapers will be brought from *Bombay* by way of *Bombay* by the steamer, quite as quickly as they now come across the country, and of course at a more reasonable charge; and that through the derivation of the steamer to that part will derive Calcutta of the benefit of receiving communications direct from *Bombay* as speedily by steam as they are now obtained by express, yet on the whole, the community will be in a better position than it has been in for the last four years. Thus, by magnifying the advantage to the state, and extenuating the inconvenience to the public, Government may persuade itself of the propriety of this new arrangement. On this view of the interests of the two more powerful parties to this negotiation, we are inclined to think that it will be completed at no distant time, and that the inconvenience it will inflict on the third, or weaker party, will create little concern or sympathy. But it is quite possible that some fresh improvement in steam navigation may turn up before the plan is matured, and produce another revolution, and demolish all our present calculations.

THE EXPORTS OF JAVA AND MANILA.—We have been favored by a friend with an official statement of the exports from the Island of Java from 1835 to 1841. Although the trade between that island and Calcutta makes no figure in our annual return of exports and imports, the subject will not be altogether unimportant to those engaged in mercantile pursuits. It may even afford some interesting reflections to the general reader, who remembers how fondly the English nation cherished the idea of recasting this fertile island among its colonial possessions, and how bitter was the disappointment which Lord Castlereagh's surrender of it, at the Congress of Vienna, occasioned. They will now have an opportunity of estimating the value of this possession, which was restored to the Dutch, under the impression that the Prince of Orange would espouse the Princess Charlotte, and in the hope of cementing the alliance between the two countries.

We pass over minor articles of export, to examine the progressive increase of the great staple productions of the island, which supply its export trade. And first, with regard to the article in which it has been supposed to threaten the interests of the Bengal Presidency with a formidable competition; we allude to *Indigo*. In the cultivation and export of this article, there has been a gradual and steady progression during the last seven years, as the following statement will show.

Mds.		Mds.	
1835	76	1836	8610
1836	126	1837	7029
1837	100	1838	5365
1838	310	1839	10,522
1839	600	1840	9778
1840	480	1841	15,689
1841	568	1842	87,246
1842	2213	1843	24,044
1843	3981		

The value of the *Indigo* exported in the last year is put down in rounded figures at sixty lakhs of *Rupees*, or at 600,000*£* of about 250 *Rupees* Java *Rupees*. It is however to be observed that the average price taken which it attains in the market, Bengal has little to boast of in any increase of

produce in Java; for the augmentation of the supply, will necessarily lower the price; and eventually give the command of the market to those who can raise the article at the least cost; and our price cost in India.—Agents' charges of course excluded—is within a Hundred *Rupees* a mound.

The increase in the exportation of *Coffee* has been almost equally remarkable. The export is

1835	was, pks. 277,632	1836	460,018
1836	340,059	1837	460,371
1837	390,558	1838	468,078
1838	416,172	1839	684,947
1839	381,682	1840	569,810
1840	526,742	1841	757,470
1841	399,096	1842	11,23,373
1842	314,174	1843	961,407
1843	360,166		

The value of the exports in this last year are estimated at 288 lakhs of *Rupees*, or about two millions and a half sterling. Hogendorf, a warm reformer, and a bitter opponent of the Government of his day, writing in 1806, said that under a more liberal system of administration, he had no doubt Java could raise without difficulty fifty millions of pounds of *Coffee* a year. In the year 1841, in addition to the coffee consumed on the island, she exported *One Hundred and thirty millions* of pounds.

The exportation of *Rice* is not noted in any year before 1837; in that and the subsequent five years, the export is put down at about 30 lakhs of *Rupees* annually.

The value of the exports of *Mace, Nutmegs and Cloves*, in the year 1835, is stated at 11,23,000 *Java Rupees*; in the year 1841 at 21,23,000.

The gradual and uninterrupted increase in the export of *Sugar* shows the growing capabilities of this fertile island. The exportation is

1835	was pks. 16,357	1836	372,865
1836	19,793	1837	439,624
1837	33,290	1838	538,514
1838	23,870	1839	676,065
1839	73,780	1840	784,980
1840	108,640	1841	845,017
1841	190,898	1842	10,13,373
1842	245,872	1843	10,31,094
1843	210,948		

In seven years it has risen from about 30,000 mounds to 18,45,000, that is, more than six thousand per cent. And the value of the sugar thus exported is estimated at *One Hundred and twenty-three lakhs* of *Rupees*.

In the article of *Bamboo* Tea, we also find an increase of more than 500 per cent. in the exports; though the price appears of late years to have fallen considerably. In 1835 the quantity exported was, 9118 pekils, valued at 519,500 *Java Rupees*; in 1841, the exports were 48,300 pekils, and the value was estimated at a little less than 20 lakhs of *Rupees*.

The exportation of that whimsical luxury of the flowerly nation, *Dive's* nests, presents almost as great a fluctuation in quantity as in price. Thus in the year 1838, the export was 394 pekils, valued at about 670,000 *Java Rupees*. In 1842, the export did not exceed 264 pekils, but the official value is reckoned at more than 7½ lakhs of *Rupees*, or Two thousand *Rupees* the mound.

But in an article of real necessity, *Ten*, we find the export so small as entirely to baffles all our expectations. We were given to understand that the cultivation of this plant had been so

violation of the principles of the Chapel. In the perfect confidence that the future donations of the benevolent will be distributed with the same caution and discrimination by the Missionaries, as the fund already entrusted to them, we trust Mr. Britzke's appeal will not fail to produce a happy result.

WEEKLY EPIPHONE OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

— The *Madras Advertiser* states, that Mr. Steadholder will not return to this country, and that during the brief period of his stay at Madras, he engaged himself as the monthly correspondent of that paper. That paper goes on to say, "A more suitable person could not be found, nor one better qualified to meet the varied tastes of the readers of Indian newspapers."

— Col. Butterworth, who has been appointed to supersede Mr. Blandell in the Straits' Government, embarked at Madras on the 11th instant, on the *Charles Forbes*, under a salute of eleven guns. The Singapore papers last received, allude to the recent suspension of Mr. Blandell, in terms of just indignation. It is evident that when he proceeded on public duty from Penang to Singapore, he had not the least idea of the blow that was likely to fall upon him. The report that has been somewhat widely disseminated, therefore, that he has voluntarily resigned the Straits' Government, is totally without foundation.

— Victims are sometimes as contagious as vice. The worthy Sheriff of Chester, Mr. Adam Pears Smith, having resolved to become the founder of a library in the Jail, usually denominated No. 1, Chaverington, the Sheriff of Madras, Capt. Biden, has determined not to be behind his brother of Calcutta, and has resolved, likewise, to found a library in the jail of Fort St. George.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.

— The *Star* of this morning has an Editorial article on the subject of Railways in India, occasioned by a proposal which has been published in the *Monthly Times*. That we will read in India of any length and cost, cannot be completed by a joint Stock Company, is self-evident. There are no funds here adequate for the purpose, and capitalists at home have no confidence in British management. It must be done by the Government, the great Landlord of India; and there can be little doubt, that such a road, connecting the Western provinces with the part of the Ganges;—there is but one point, and will probably not be another in this country—would be of the highest service, and afford a good return. But we notice this article more particularly on account of the following sentence: "As it is, we have but one made road in Bengal, and that wants bridges."—We think our contemporary will find on examination, that very large sums are now in course of expenditure on the bridges of this road.

— The *Weekly Times* of the 16th August contains from Hyderabad, of the 27th July, which states that Sher Mahomed was collecting a force among the Marwats and Beguins. It was rumored that the Afghans from Duder,—that is we suppose the marauders of the Bolan,—were to join him, and that his negotiations had been extended to Multan. This journal also remarks that rumors were rife in England that the conquest was not to be retained; but it is to be hoped that we shall be spared the exhibition of so gross an act of jealousy.

— The *Dell's Gazette* gives an excellent item of news from Cabul, through the news writers of the Lahore Durbar stationed there, which is not without interest. From this source, we now learn that Dost Mahomed had offered a reward of 2000 Rupees, besides a Jaygee, to any one who would bring in Amersham; and that nearly all the buildings destroyed by the English had been rebuilt.

— The *Singapore Spectator* states, that Mr. Lyall, the Advocate General, has been appointed Law Officer at the College of Fort William; and that the students of the Hindoo College will be allowed

to attend his lectures. This is the first instance in which an Advocate General has had leisure for any exertions out of Court, and Government has shown liberality in trusting it to the best account. The Lectures here spoken of will, we suppose, refer to the Laws of England, and not to the legal institutions of British India. After this was written we met with the correspondence which led to this appointment, and have copied it from the *Star*.

— There has been an unusual degree of sickness in the city of Delhi, for some time past, which seems to have affected all classes. The *Dell's Gazette* says, on the 16th, that it is on the increase. The King has been advised by his spiritual master to order a fast for ten days, and the fast to be subsequently exposed with vessels full of wine, sherbet and milk, on each of the ten days at the three gates of the palace, with a view to stay the progress of the disease. The Editor tells us, that the same superstitious ceremony was observed at each of the gates of the city, by permission of the *Magistrate*. Impossible!

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.

— His Excellency the Command-in-Chief has appointed Major Harrold, of H. M. 10th Light Infantry, Persian Interpreter. He held the same appointment in Afghanistan under Sir Willoughby Cotton and General Elphinstone; and subsequently bore an active share in the labours of the illustrious Garrison of Jellalabad. The appointment is spoken well of in the *Star* and *Harbinger*, and will we believe meet with general approbation.

— A correspondent of the *Star*, in the number of this morning, informs us that Government has deputed Col. Lloyd to investigate the causes which have led to the frequent insurrections, which have of late broken out in Assam. The writer who is evidently no friend of the public Authority in the country, traces the dissipation to the repeated appropriations of fresh territory which have been made of late years. We were rather surprised to find him censure the occupation of Ferozabad Sing's territory. The resignation of this fine country to a man so totally unfit to manage it, was a mistake; and the re-annexation of it was considered by all men at the time as just, politic and benevolent. We must however have the other side of the question, before a fair and safe opinion can be formed on the subject.

— We have papers from Singapore to the 2d of August, on which date the steamer with the treaty, ratified by the vermilion pencil, had not arrived from China. We regret to learn that H. M. S. *Sumner*, which had been landably employed in destroying various nests of Pirates in Borneo, had struck on a shoal in the river, at high water mark, and as the tide receded, fell over on her side and filled. The only other item of news from the settlement is the increasing ravages of the tigers. It appears that Government formerly gave a reward of a Hundred dollars as head money for every tiger brought in. This sum was afterwards reduced to 50; and the inducement to destroy them ceased. The tigers began accordingly to increase and multiply, and they have now extended their ravages to a degree, as to affect the value of property, in the interior. A patch of land which fetched 300 dollars some time back, cannot obtain a purchaser at 25 dollars, owing to the dread of these animals. Our Government in Bengal usually gave 10 Rs. a head, or rather a tail, for every tiger, and this reward was found strong enough to clear some of the districts of them.

— A correspondent of the *Englishman* states, that the Indigo season has been as favourable in Tirhoot, that the district is likely to yield the enormous quantity of 40,000 mannds, which is, we believe a greater quantity than it has ever manifested. If the same abundance marks other districts, the year will probably be one of the most productive on record.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.

— The *Appy Ubbler* states, that the Chelms has been raising at that station with fearful violence, and that several of the neighbouring stations have been visited with this malady. It has created such alarm among the natives that the cessation of rain, which, at this season of the year, is a source of great anxiety, has scarcely been noticed.

— Both the *Harbinger* and the *Star* have this morning published the decision of the Privy Council in the appeal case in which Agi Kureekee Mahomed and others were appellants, and the Queen, on the presentation of Mahomed Kureekee, was respondent. The Council has reversed the decree passed by Sir John Grant and Sir Henry Selous, and taken the same view of the case which Sir Edward Ryan, and Sir Lawrence Peel, both Advocate Generals, took.

— At the close of last month a volcano broke out on one of the group of islands lying on the S. E. shore of the Island of Celebes, on the coast of Amama. It has led to the formation of an entirely new island. We have copied a few remarks on the subject from the *Star*.

— The Military Staff of Calcutta has resolved to give an entertainment to Lord Ellenborough on the 9th of next month. The master was settled at a meeting held in Calcutta on Saturday morning, when we are told there was a stormy debate whether the Civil portion of society should be invited to join in the compliment. 118 are said to have voted for, and 10 against their admission; but the proposal fell to the ground on the announcement that Lord Ellenborough had been already informed that the dinner was to be given exclusively by the Military, who will thus have all the credit to themselves.

The *Dell's Gazette* of the 19th August states, on the authority of advices from Betwa, that Kaim Dill Khan, one of the Candahar Sardars, who fled to Peshawar on the approach of our army, and returned to it on our retirement, had come down to the Peshawar valley to watch the progress of events in Seinde. It is said that the fugitive Amier of Seinde, Sher Mahomed, has joined him, which is some indication that he himself has been joined in any satisfactory manner by the British tribes.

— The *Harbinger* of this morning alludes that the charges of unbecomingly brought by a Native returning to India against the Captain of a Liverpool ship, who put him in a tub and exposed him to the elements, for two months, has entirely broken down. The case has been carefully investigated by the Chief Magistrate and Mr. Montford, and they found that the man had been after all kindly treated by the Captain, that he was ill the whole voyage, and very poor.

— The *Harbinger* also chronicles a rumor that the Board of Customs is to be abolished and the management and responsibility of the department committed to a Commissioner or Superintendent. The Board will in this case have no other duties to attend to but those of the Jail, and the Opium departments.

— Mr. Montford has revived the laudable custom of whipping criminals. The culprit will deserve his score of stripes. He is a notorious offender, in better accordance with the House of Correction than with any other House in Calcutta has never pursued an honest calling, and knows no profession but robbery. He is a hulk of one of the twice been; he belongs to the class, which a friend of ours facetiously described as furnishing the oldest gentlemen in the world.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.

— From an extract given among our selections from the *Madras Spectator*, we find that the Rev. Mr. Wolf, who assumed the society of India ten years ago by his eccentricities, discarding the seal of Col. Stoddart's and Captain Comely's murder, and offered to proceed in company with any officer, or, if necessary, alone, to Bokhara to procure the release of the prisoners. He would not be employed on a more appropriate or benevolent errand; and we hope the same Government and the Court of Directors

wire, connected with a copper plate at one extremity and with a zinc plate at the other, is now all the electrical apparatus required. The principle on which the telegraph operates with this simple self-acting battery is as follows:—Each terminus there is a corresponding magnet, the ends of whose wire, the electrodes, which are set in motion by powerful springs or weights; this apparatus is so contrived that when the letter is to be telegraphed, as may be marked thereon, that letter is printed on paper; the hands on the dial at each station are adjusted alike; therefore, when set in motion and supported at the same instant, the hand of each electrical agency is required only to set the apparatus in motion: this is effected, whenever the voltaic connection is broken, by deflecting a coil of wire, which action removes a stop; the instant the voltaic circuit is removed, the machinery ceases to act. The communications may thus be carried on for any time with great rapidity; the symbol indicated on one dial being indicated on the other instantaneously, however far apart. As the velocity of electricity is immeasurable; and as the conducting power of the earth is without stint, there appears to be no assignable limit to the action of this terrestrial voltaic telegraph. Should the Lords of the Admiralty consider satisfactorily the pending negotiations, by constructing the construction of a telegraph on this principle between Portsmouth and London, the copper sheathing of the ground in the present harbour would form a necessary and adequate plate for the assisting battery; the positive pole of which could be supplied by the water-tanks at the Admiralty, this system being constituted an earthwire cable, on a large scale.

These curious results of scientific investigation are probably capable of many other and even more important applications than Mr. Bats at present contemplates. To military men, for example, it may suggest the idea of applying the galvanic agency of the earth to the means of impregnable defence against invasions by converting the islands of Great Britain and Ireland into gigantic batteries. It is well known, that instant contact with a few plates of metals differently oxidized will melt the hardest metals, and that the strongest animals who then can annihilate the others when all the copper and zinc in the bowels of Cornwall combined with the iron of the sea produce a never-ending series of shocks!—*Spencer, July 1.*

THE REV. MR. WOLFE.

In the STANDARD of July 24, we find the following remarkable notice from the Rev. Joseph Wolfe, the well known Missionary to the East. It will be seen that he disabellows the reported murder of Colonel Stoddard and Captain Conolly at Bokhara, and in stilling it furnishes a plausible and moderate a journey there for their liberation. We far however after the circumstantial accounts received of their death, there is little hope that these unfortunate Officers may yet survive.

PROPOSAL FOR THE LIBERATION OF COLONEL STODDARD AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.

TO ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.
15, Richmond-green, Richmond, July 2.
Gentlemen,—Though a missionary and a clergyman myself, and not an officer, I do not take to my pen in order to excite your sympathy in behalf of a clergyman and a missionary, but in behalf of two of your fellow officers, Captain Conolly and Colonel Stoddard, who are at present captives in the great city of Bokhara; not having been myself two months at Bokhara, and knowing as to the character of the inhabitants of Bokhara, I am fully convinced that the reports of their having been put to death is exceedingly doubtful, and that they are by the scores from which the report originated. I, therefore, one of you, gentlemen, would be inclined to accompany me to Bokhara, or merely pay the expense of the journey, and I am anxious to go there, and I am fully confident that I shall be able, with God's help, to liberate them from captivity with the assistance of my Turcoman friends in the desert of Khiva and to seek out the values; but I would undertake the journey without making myself responsible to the British Government, and entirely upon my own responsibility. I merely want the expense of the journey, and not one single farthing as a compensation, even in case of complete success. I shall be 10 days more at Richmond, Surrey; I, therefore, one of your brave and noble soldiers, or one of your men, or to assist me in making the journey, let him come to me—and we may talk over the matter more fully.
I am, gentlemen, your humble and obedient servant,
JOSEPH WOLFE,
Late Curate of High Wycombe, in Yorkshire,

and formerly Missionary in Persia, Bokhara and Afghanistan."—*Spencer.*

To Correspondents.

Observer's letter and our observations next week. We have four letters from another Observer, most of which are intelligible.

We are thankful to Mr. Grant for his communications, and shall avail ourselves of it in the next number.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL MEDICAL EXHIBITION FUND.
To the Editor of the Friend of India.

DEAR SIR,—A considerable body of your subscribers, are deeply interested in the proceedings of the Bengal Medical Relief Fund, I shall feel obliged by your offering room for the following resolutions of the Medical Officers of this station, on a correspondence between the Committee of Management, and J. T. Pearson, Esq., "relative to the funding annually of 50,000 Sicca Rupees and to the necessity of continuing the maximum rates of subscription."

Your obedient servant,
W. JACKSON,
Off. Superintending Surgeon.

Dinapore, 16th Aug. 1849.

At a Meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Medical Relief Fund, at Dinapore, on the 9th of August, the Medical Officers in the "Margin" agreed to the following resolutions.

- 1. That the Meeting approve of the exertions of J. T. Pearson, Esq. to reduce the present heavy rates of subscription to the Medical Fund.
- 2. That the Meeting agree with Dr. Pearson, that the present rates are ruinous to the younger Assistant Surgeons, who will pay more than double the real value of the annuities, if they are continued, and by impoverishing the service, it prevents us from raising a Bazaar Fund, a source which has so much improved the prospects of our Bombay brethren.
- 3. That we do not agree with the managing Committee that the "reserve Fund" now amounting to 1,500,000 Rupees should not at present be dissipated from its purpose of making up the value of 5,000 Sicca Rupees, to be added to each annuity so long as it may be required, but with the hopes which will soon bring in a large sum, we see no reason for continuing the present heavy rates of subscription and we should further urge upon the Committee, that the surplus of that sum which may have been accumulated, should be appropriated to the granting of annuities, whenever the Committee think it safe and expedient.
- 4th. The Meeting, therefore, are of opinion that the subscriptions may with perfect safety be reduced one third from the maximum rates which we are paying. Thus, let a Surgeon pay 40 Rupees, and so in proportion through all the grades. We shall then preserve the *justa equitas*, the "Something intermediate between the minimum and maximum rates," without endangering the stability of the Fund.
- 5th. That the safety of the Fund is completely secured by Article V. which empowers the managers, with consent of the 4th Quarterly Meeting, to enlarge the subscriptions for any year, always providing that they are never to exceed the maximum rates.
- 6th. That we are fortified in the necessity of reducing the subscriptions, from the conviction that the present heavy rates are felt as an intolerable burden by the great body of subscribers.
- 7th. That if the Fund works well with this reduction and the "reserve" is not much encroached on then we should return as soon as possible to

the maximum rates, as at first, the managers having it always in their power, to raise for any particular year, the sum originally stipulated, namely, 50,000 Sicca Rupees, and that we consider Dr. Pearson has completely established his position, that only one surplus sum was originally intended to be ready to meet contingencies.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

FESTIVAL—Mr. HEAD.—The Bishop has given the benediction of Fenton to the Rev. Mr. Goring, of Chudleigh. Mr. Goring was the curate of Chudleigh, who contended that living with Mr. Palt, and by whom contended the Bishop was enabled to get up a case (though a bad one) for contesting the title to that living. On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. Cornish did the services. His congregation consisted wholly of the gentry and household of Mr. Justice Patterson, and has a residence in the parish. The parishioners feel deeply indignant at the treatment which their Reverend pastor has received at the hands of the Bishop.—*Exeter Times.*

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ISLAND OF TAHITI.—The two following despatches contain the substance of the communications which have passed between the British and French Governments on the subject of Tahiti.

"LOUIS COWLEY TO THE EARL OF ABERDEEN. (Extract.) Paris, March 30. "I had some conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday, on the subject of the proceedings of the French squadron in the Pacific, and particularly with relation to Otaheite. Mr. Guizot told me that the sovereignty of that island had been tendered by the Queen to the King of the French, and had been accepted provisionally by Admiral Duperre Thonart."

"He said, 'We have nothing to conceal with respect to our proceedings in the Pacific. We should gladly avail ourselves of any means of strengthening or improving our possession of the Marquesas, but beyond this we have no views of conquest or aggression in the Pacific. With respect to Otaheite, and islands, for instance, we are quite ready to acknowledge their independence.' This he repeated several times. He afterwards observed that there were grounds for apprehending that the inequality of the islands in the Pacific might be disturbed by dissensions on account of the difference of the religious tenets of the Catholics and Protestant missionaries. He did not, however, say that any disturbances had yet taken place."

"H. GUTHRIE TO LORD COWLEY. Paris, April 6.

"Monseigneur L'Ambassadeur.—I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me yesterday, in which you speak of the facts that are circulating in England respecting the future welfare of the Protestant missions established at Tahiti. The language held by the Government of the King ought to have been sufficient to allay any such apprehensions. M. L'Ambassadeur, you very candidly acknowledge, yourself, that the British Government was entirely satisfied with it. I, however, appreciate, as you imagine, the interest which you take in me, in a spirit of amiable confidence and conciliation, the confirmation of these assurances; and I have no hesitation in repeating to you, that the Government of the King, in the system which it proposes to apply to the Marquesas and Society Islands, will remain faithful to the three great principles which it has never departed from—the liberty of religious worship, protection of the subjects of all the Powers, and, finally, the no less sacred duty of assisting in the labours taken to spread the benefits of Christianity. Accept, &c."

—Record. (Signed) "GUTHRIE."

HOUSEHOLD.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We are happy to say that the present mail conveys to India particulars of the rewards which her Majesty has thought proper, at present to confer for the distinguished services lately performed in Sicily. In addition to the G. C. B., the colonial of the 97th Reg. has been given to Sir C. Napier. Nothing definitive has been determined upon respecting the distribution of the prize money captured at Usterbois, and secured by the late Mr. Napier's statement in parliament, the Government have been unwilling impudences which we hope has reached them by the mail just received. The news received from India by this opportunity is considered rather of an unsatisfactory character. It appears quite evident that the establishment of our

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NOTICE.
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Chairs and Hutch—by McCabe and other makers, portable to order of the deceased, just landed ex Mallin, **Fourth St.**
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Plated Ware—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Castleshire, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mercantile will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

Parties indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor.

THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by its facility of administration to children.

From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

THE Friends and Acquaintance of the late Mr. JOHN HENRY MOOR, for many years Head Master of the *Singapore Institution Free School*, will learn with regret the decease of this gentleman, who died on the 10th inst. at the residence of his wife, at the age of 81 years. Mr. Moor was a native of England, and was the father of eight Children, the eldest of whom is a Girl of fifteen and the youngest an Infant of three months old, are thus left in a state of absolute destitution. In a case so peculiarly deserving of notice, it is trusted that the Christianities of the Colony will be quick to sympathize with the bereaved family, and that the friends of the deceased will feel that this Orphan Family have no common claims on their charity and benevolence, which are hereafter never been appended to a *visu*. The friends of the deceased are requested to send their contributions to the Rev. Mr. George Gilling, a gentleman who will form a temporary Committee for the collection of the funds subscribed and until the same be placed in the hands of the Trustees appointed by the Subscribers. It is further requested that the friends of the deceased will be so good as to forward their contributions to the Rev. Mr. Gilling, who will be happy to receive them, and to forward them to the hands of the Trustees appointed by the Subscribers. It is further requested that the friends of the deceased will be so good as to forward their contributions to the Rev. Mr. Gilling, who will be happy to receive them, and to forward them to the hands of the Trustees appointed by the Subscribers. It is further requested that the friends of the deceased will be so good as to forward their contributions to the Rev. Mr. Gilling, who will be happy to receive them, and to forward them to the hands of the Trustees appointed by the Subscribers.

Mr. J. H. Widdowson, Agent of the Calcutta Union Bank
 was kindly condescended to act as Treasurer :
 The Honourable Thomas Church, Esq.
 Rev. Richard Pasting,
 Rev. J. T. Dickinson,
 Doctor Mougenotte,
 Doctor Orley,
 Joseph Balestier, Esq.
 John Purvis, Esq.
 J. H. Widdowson, Esq.
 Josephus D'Almeida, Esq.
 Wm. Napier, Esq.
 E. J. Gilman, Esq.
 December, 30th May, 1848.

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August 1st, 1843.

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of God. *Eight Annas.*
A brief Account of the Jews. *Four Annas.*
A brief Sketch of the History of India, pp. 38. *Two Annas.*

Singapore, 20th May, 1842.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22. The English Barque *Merrin Luther*, H. Palmer, from London 6th April and Glasgow's day 1st July.—The English Barque *Alfred*, W. Ramsey, from London, 8th April.—The English ship *Fleurie Ramet*, C. Randle, from Mauritius 2nd July.

—23. The English Brig *Dido*, E. Saunders, from Singapore 5th August.

—24. The English Barque *John Willam*, Dorr, A. 13th, from the Mauritius 30th July.—The English Barque *Theresa*, G. G. G. G., from Calcutta 18th August.

The English Ship *Union*, J. Middleton, from the Mauritius 2nd July.

—25. The English Ship *John Bell*, T. B. D. Gardner, from Glasgow 17th February and Cork 2nd April.—The English Barque *Cookson*, G. Patterson, from Liverpool 1st August.

MESSRS. ALLAN AND CRAIG beg to announce to the public, that they carry on the Joint Trade of Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, &c. in Howrah, and that their prices will be found from 30 to 35 per cent. lower than the rates hitherto charged in Calcutta. Blacksmith's work also done at moderate rates. All orders executed with dispatch.

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CAMPBELL, PORTEOUS and Co. are prepared to accept contracts for October and Spring sowings. Apply to Messrs. Hathrade and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Glaz and Sons, Ropangollah; Dr. Begg, Tirhoot; B. Liddle Esq. Mirzapore. and ourselves at Cawnpore.
Cawnpore, 5th Aug. 1843.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 483. Vol. 12.

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH. 1848.

Price 3 Cts. Per Month, or 30 Cts. per Annum, in Advance.

THE MAIL.
The Mail for Seram, is due on 24th of October next, and the latest news from Calcutta, which may be of opportunity, will be in it.
J. H. GREY,
Off. Post Master Genl.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH BY THE CIVILIANS.—The Civil Branch of the public service, and the Civil portion of the community in Calcutta, have at length resolved, to give a ball and supper to Lord Ellenborough, as a "mark of attention," on his Lordship's return to the Presidency from a successful termination of hostilities in Afghanistan and Scinde. This entertainment, which creates a new precedent in society, will close the series of festivities to which this happy event has given birth. The Army took the lead on the occasion, and the Civil Service, to avoid the imputation of singularity, has resolved to bring up the rear. The entertainments offered by the Army have a character of appropriateness on two grounds. His Lordship has taken every occasion of declaring himself the Friend of the Army, and these marks of attention may therefore be regarded as an expression of its gratitude for the magnitude of the obligations under which his Lordship is understood to have laid the Army by his good wishes. The Army, moreover, has no other legitimate mode of exhibiting its satisfaction with the conduct of the Head of the Government. It has been decided by high military authority, that an address of thanks from those who hold military commissions to those at the helm of affairs, would be incompatible with the position which the army occupies in the commonwealth; and would imply an equal power of expressing its disapprobation of the public measures of its superiors. Hence a public entertainment appears to be the only mode in which the Officers of the army are able, without impropriety, to offer a compliment to the Head of the Government.

The civil community of Calcutta, however, stands in a different position. It comprises a large body of independent gentlemen, engaged in various professions, and a small percentage of the civil servants of the state. It is not deterred, by any sense of impropriety, from the expression of its sentiments upon the measures of the Governor General; and it has been usual, during the last fifty years, to mark his return to the Presidency from the accomplishment of any successful enterprise, by an address of congratulation, framed with such caution as to secure the concurrence of all parties, however discordant may be their views of the policy of the undertaking. We cannot at this moment lay our hands on printed authorities, but if our memory does not deceive us, we believe that in the case of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Wellesley, Lord Minto, Lord Hastings, Lord William Bentinck, and Lord Auckland, the entire population of the community of Calcutta was the presentation of a congratulatory address. It is possible that a ball and supper may have been solemnly given to the Governor General's

Lady, or Sisters, but of this our recollection is indistinct. An address however appears never to have been omitted except on the present occasion; and the omission will probably be as unpleasant, as the presentation of it would have been agreeable. A ball and supper may afford amusement to the gay, and throw some additional labour on the physician and the apothecary, but it is not that token of approbation which the Governor General's predecessors have been in the habit of receiving from the Civil community of Calcutta, and it must be comparatively unsatisfactory. It has no political importance; it cannot be quoted by Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, when the Opposition taunt him on the subject of Lord Ellenborough's administration, for it may have originated quite as much in a fondness for gaiety, as in a regard for Lord Ellenborough's political character. The little value which might be attached to it, has been miserably diminished by the tardiness with which it has been given. It comes in the wake of half a dozen other balls given by the military, and wants the freshness of a spontaneous movement. In these circumstances, an Address would certainly have been peculiarly appropriate; more especially as the individual intended to be honoured is a Statesman, and not a Lady.

THE JELLAHABAD GARRISON.—A correspondent of the *Herkers* having some time back incidentally alluded to a Council of war which was held at Jellahabad, while it was beleaguered, we acquired through the subject of a retreat was brought under discussion or not, and expressed some desire to know how the votes stood for and against that movement. At the defence of that place is one of the most memorable transactions in a very memorable campaign, there is an historical interest attached to the vicissitudes of feelings and opinions of its illustrious garrison. One of the most remarkable incidents connected with the battle of Plassey was the Council of war which Clive held before he engaged in it, and the resolution which the great majority of the Council adopted against the engagement. It has been observed with regard to such assemblies that their votes are invariably given against the prosecution of vigorous measures; and Clive remarks that if he had followed the advice of the Council, he should have been ruined. We must confess that we had some curiosity to know whether the Jellahabad Council of war afforded an exception to what has been considered the usual result of such councils. We were aware that if the majority of the council voted for a retreat, their reputation for courage could be little affected thereby, as their opinions would necessarily be attributed to prudence and not to pusillanimity. We know also that no such disclosure could injure the character of the General, because he must have met aside the resolution of the Council, when he resolved to maintain his post. To explain the motive of our enquiry, we beg the reader to bear in mind that public journals must be considered in the light of editors for the future Historian, and that the value of their services will be estimated by the abundance and accuracy of the facts they are able to accumulate. In our humble sphere, we

had therefore a duty to perform to posterity, of which we were not unmindful.

John Brown has sent a letter to the *Delti Gazette* in reference to our enquiry, in which he states that there were four Councils of war held; and he furnishes us with details of all but the last, which referred only to the proper time for the attack on Akbar Khan's camp, so successfully made on the 7th of April. The first two Councils were of minor importance; but that which was held on the 12th February, appears to have elicited great contrariety of opinion. The names of the members are given by the correspondent, who states that the debate was stormy. We have not the Blue book at hand to refer to, but if we are not mistaken, this was the Council of War held on the arrival or approach of Akbar Khan with his forces; and we may easily suppose that the subject under consideration referred to the course which it became the garrison to adopt in these difficult circumstances; in other words, the question discussed probably was, the propriety of standing a siege, or attempting a retreat through the Khyber. It was a period of intense interest, for upon the determination thus formed, depended the character and safety of the garrison. It would not have been surprising if, in the flushed state of the troops, with a powerful enemy ready to lay siege to the place, and without any immediate prospect of relief from General Pollock, some members of that Council had advised a retreat upon Peshawar. In proportion to the importance of the crisis, is our anxiety to learn how the votes stood; for the disclosure made by the correspondent manifestly shows that the determination to hold the post at all hazards, which gave its character to the campaign of 1848, and led eventually to the recovery of our honour by the recapture of Cabul, is to be attributed to the wisdom and firmness of some, two or three of its members. *John Brown* tells us that the proceedings were duly recorded; we suppose, therefore, that they will be found in the Military records of Government, and be available for the future historian. He has however thought fit to rebuke our curiosity by saying,

"And now I really will conclude, with a gentle hint, namely, that the paper which endeavours to draw out secrets (on occasions of this nature) voted for this measure, and also voted for that measure, commits the interest of the community no more than its own, and so I take leave of my Friend."

This remark is more conclusive than satisfactory. It teaches us that the present generation cannot safely push its researches further in this matter, and that the next age is likely to know more than we do about it; and, in fact, more than we do know, or can know, about the secrets of action either in the disastrous or the victorious campaign. Whether we should do ourselves good or harm, by any further attempt to gratify a curiosity which *John Brown* seems to think important, is a question on which we may possibly differ from him; but when he tells us that it would do no good to others, we give him full credit for his equity and benevolence, and at once take leave of the subject.

THE REASON.—It is but rarely that our pub-

(Exhibition 7. 1842)

to journalists, like to this very English magazine, the *Weekend*, but the present season has been so remarkable, and to deserve a distinct notice. It is remarkable in many respects. We have had, perhaps the mildest hot *summer* on record for twenty years. The days of *excessive* heat, in which all bodily and mental energies are tried, were extremely few. The burning, blistering month of May was so repeatedly rebuffed by showers, at two intervals, so of its *summer* the arrival of the rains, which are looked for on the 10th of June, scarcely perceptible. June came without its supply of rain, and the month of July, in which the country is generally saturated with water, passed off without any heavy showers. At the end of July, the *hanks* were nearly as dry as at the end of May. The rice crop had grown seriously to feel the want of rain, and the natives anticipated a famine. The rains did not set in fairly before the beginning of August, when we had a month's supply in a week. During the last three weeks, however, the rains have been again suspended, and showers have descended at long intervals, and in scanty measure. Our books, the blinding of which exhibits so great sympathy with the weather, and is usually covered with such mouldiness as to require constant attention during the rains, have been remarkably free from all appearance of mould. The river has not, up to this moment, risen to its usual height during the rains, and in another fortnight will begin to subside. The current of the stream, which during the months of July, August and September usually rolls almost with the rapidity of a cascade, has been extremely languid; and the influence of the flood tide, which is generally suspended during these three months except at the spring, had been fully an unusual degree. In short this has been the most extraordinary season we have had for twenty years, and its singularity is attributed—and possibly not without reason—to the influence of the Cape.

The Indigo season is perhaps the first one to record. A planter always anticipates a larger crop than he obtains; but in this year of the Comet, the planter, with few exceptions, have already obtained more than they anticipated, and they have nothing to quarrel with but the reduction of price which the exorbitant bounty of the season, is likely to inflict. Thirteen thousand 40,000 mounds. Other districts, though not equally blessed, will yield an unusual harvest. We see the crop stated by brokers, at 130,000 mounds; but all brokers, those of Calcutta excepted, have an interest in moderating the public expectations. If the accounts we hear from every quarter without exception, be authentic, the crop is likely to exceed, rather than to fall short of, 150,000 mounds. These accounts refer not to plant on the ground, still exposed to the vicissitudes of the seasons, but to that which has been already cut and manufactured. We have not of course the same means of ascertaining with accuracy the extent of the crop, on those who are professionally engaged in watching its progress, and comparing the produce of such individual factory with its former output; but we still venture to say that, not even in the most prolific of past years, have the reports of the planter been so generally cheerful as in the present year. For apace, the croakers are in a noticeable minority; and long will the year of the Comet stand out to be remembered as the first harvest.

Deborah, has married her sister's widow to the third eldest son of a Town day by the Native Officer of Wingmang, and his father-in-law, who has been killed, it seems, has been succeeded in the chieftainship. A high feud existed for a number of years under the idea that it was a voluntary contribution; and this excuse is deemed sufficient to mention its continuance. It appears that a petition against the payment of this 'contribution' has been presented to the Collector by a body of the Khambya tribes, and that the Collector of the District has directed that it shall cease to be exacted from them. This is at least in one proof that the tax was not voluntary; or rather voluntary in no other sense than that in which the three stalwart Highlanders who were proceeding in a cart to the Head Quarters of the corps, bound hand and foot, described themselves as the Countess of Southampton's volunteers. Another proof of the involuntary nature of this tax is afforded by the fact that a respectable cloth merchant of the Town, having been engaged for a supply of rice in a neighbouring village, the seller was obliged to convey it by night into the Town to evade its import.

It seems very singular that a Collector of Land Revenue under the Madras Presidency, should find it so difficult to distinguish a voluntary from a forced contribution, or to determine the circumstances which impart a voluntary character to any gift. To us it appears evident that if an impost be remitted to one class, and not to others, it is compulsory. If men enter a town at night to evade payment of a demand, that demand is not a voluntary gift. If poor men station themselves to collect it, and on its being refused by any individual, detain his goods to the extent of the demand, it is not a voluntary, but a compulsory tax. If men are not allowed to enter a town without a certificate that the contribution has been paid, then it is a "forced benevolence," similar to that which the Long Parliament abominated; it is not the voluntary contribution. It is said that the establishment of persons is kept up to secure this fund from being devoted to other purposes. But if any such establishment be permitted to exist and to act at all, it will inevitably become the instrument of extortion. We are not acquainted with the precise organisation of this *Mahadeva* fund; but we suppose that the money is either paid to a Committee of Native, or to its Secretary, or its Treasurer; or at some shrine in the town of Vingsampett. What could be more natural than for the pious devotees, to proceed to the house where the office is held, or to the temple, and there deposit their gifts of their own free will and mere motive? This would be termed in Bengal a voluntary contribution. What could be easier than for the Collector to prohibit this system of depositing gifts under any form or pretence, and to induce profligates by best of their inferring the public that no more was under the smallest necessity of making any payment to the Association. If he did not wish it; and that any attempt to exact money from him would be severely punished. This great change, however, representing would of course extinguish the whole system. It is the system which any Collector, who had the face of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, when he was in office, would not permit to exist. It is the system which any Collector would not permit to exist.

guilt of violating the positive injunctions of the Home Authorities, and expose them to the censure which such disobedience will draw down on them.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S LAST NOTIFICATION.—The following notification appears in last Saturday's Gazette:—

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Some misconception appears to exist with respect to the Power which Officers of both Services have over the Documents and Papers which come into their possession officially. The Governor-General-in-Council deems it expedient to notify that such Documents and Papers are in no case to be made public, or communicated to individuals without the previous consent of the Government to which alone they belong.

The Officer in possession of such Documents and Papers can only legitimately use them for the furtherance of the Public Service in the discharge of his official duty; and it is to be understood that the same Rule which applies to Documents and Papers applies to information of which Officers may become possessed officially.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor
General of India in Council.

J. THOMASON, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The notification has reference of course to the communication of intelligence regarding the proceedings of Government to the public press, which it is intended simply to instruct. As regards official documents and papers, the rule laid down by the Governor General compassed itself to every man's judgment. These are the exclusive property of Government, and the promulgation of them without permission is a breach of official discipline. But the instruction in the notification, regarding the confidential character of all information which public officers may come by officially, appears equally worthy objections; and the instruction is likely to be misunderstood by the ignorant individuals in the service, and of the state itself. The Notice is evidently based on the assumption that some of the public servants, misapprehending the nature of their service, have actually communicated information of which they had become officially cognizant. Yet we cannot recollect a single instance in which any information has been divulged by which the interests of the state could suffer in the smallest degree. The officers of Government have not needed any formal prohibition, to hold, as under the seal of confidence, any intelligence the communicating of which would have compromised the public welfare. The present notification is therefore unwarranted, as the as cabinet secrets are confidential, as they have sworn, that we have no secret of them made public; but the general prohibition to impart any information in reference to those measures of Government which there should be no object in making a mystery of, will occasion much injury.

While the press continues to be free, the character of official news is exposed to attacks from the enemies of the multitudes and the big business and they have no means of maintaining the highest standard of their reputation but by giving their explanations and justifications in the newspapers. This condition the same currency which the masses have accepted. The press which has been the instrument of attack, becomes the most effective and the most powerful means of defense. It is not necessary that the press should be given by a public officer absolute freedom of expression, for the chances of it being abused are great, but the chances of its being abused by the confidence with which they are treated are small. It is not necessary that the press should be given by a public officer absolute freedom of expression, for the chances of it being abused are great, but the chances of its being abused by the confidence with which they are treated are small. It is not necessary that the press should be given by a public officer absolute freedom of expression, for the chances of it being abused are great, but the chances of its being abused by the confidence with which they are treated are small.

far to measures which the writer could have been acquainted with only from his official position. Under the operation of the rule now promulgated, he will be entirely debarred from any such mode of justifying his public conduct, and his character must continue to suffer from the unjust aspersions cast upon it. It is important better than to state the personal impropriety of the rule than by referring to Col. Stowen's family visitation of his proceedings to which we alluded last week. In his pamphlet last concluding letter to the *Bombay Times*, he has disclosed an estate meeting; he has betrayed an official confidence; but by a simple statement of facts, which are neither of historical date of political importance, and which therefore he has no object in concealing, he has effectively compromised himself from all blame; still of these facts he became possessed officially, and any such mode of violation is closed in future against every public officer. However high he may stand in the opinion of his superiors, in the public eye he must often be content to be reckoned a fool—and something worse.

But the rule is calculated to inflict a still more severe injury on the interests of Government. The proceedings of all Governments are liable to be misinterpreted, and their motives to be misrepresented. Beyond the sphere of its own official circle, a Government, owing to the insipidification of false humanity, had more opponents than friends, and when the press is free, it is often made the echo of aspersions, rather of praise. The centers is too frequently misapprehended, but it is not the less implicitly believed, as the more eagerly repeated; and when it repeats unexamined, it gradually settles down into the minds of men, and influences their opinions of the administration. Thus by the *Bombay Times* of mis-statements, a Government, with the purest intentions, is liable to be considered a monster of oppression. Repeat the importance of multiplying, rather than compiling, the means of disseminating the public mind on questions of interest connected with the public administration. Hence even in the *Star Chamber* days of Queen Elizabeth, Burleigh never allowed a dangerous pamphlet against his mistress to remain unforwarded, wisely remarking that although they were but straw, they showed which way the wind blew. The House administration, Whig or Tory, is always exposed to the marvellous misrepresentation of the Opposition and its hirelings; but it possesses many opportunities of vindicating its measures, and in this enabled, in spite of party mis-statements, to maintain its public reputation. There are the debates of the House of Commons, which afford every occasion for explanation. There are pamphlets published under official influence which furnish an antidote to the poison which opponents endeavor to distill into the public ear; and there are always two or more newspapers, supposed to be in the interest of the Ministry, which are engaged in setting the public right.

From all these means of vindicating the Government of India is cut off. Still it has not been left entirely the victim of slander. Deceit of late, some of its servants have contrived, in an insinuating mode, to furnish one or another Journal, with authentic data for showing how greatly the public mind has been abused by misrepresentation. We have repeatedly observed articles in our daily correspondence, which we traced up to a direct official origin, and which have not only entirely misled the public opinion, but moreover have done harm, when they were exposed.

before they had time to take root in the public mind, and the sense of truth, and good Government has been preserved without the smallest compromise of official confidence. While the want of explicit explanations, or negotiations of peace, have been necessarily and wisely withheld from view, this useful communication of information has served to convince the public, both here and in Europe, that the Government was laboring for the public good, and had nothing to conceal. These communications will now cease—but the public curiosity touching the measures of Government, the prime actor in the drama, will not cease; on the contrary, it is likely to be the more excited from the effort now made to hush it; and the only effect of the present notification will be to give an unchecked currency to misrepresentation and falsehood; for even those who may become possessed of the truth in the free intercourse of social life, will be careful how they disclose it, lest they should commit their friends. The notification therefore will do much mischief to the interests of Government, and none to those of the press. It will neither diminish the circulation, nor the reputation of the journals; but it will have this effect,—by closing up so far as possible every avenue to the truth, it will diminish the culpability of mis-statements, and render it impossible to repeat, with any degree of decency, the charge of dishonesty which some have brought against the press. We will venture to predict that three years after this notification shall have been in operation, the character of the Government of India will stand very different in the opinion of Christendom than it now does,—unless the notification should experience the same fate which has attended every other attempt to cut off the supply of the public to valuable information, and become a dead letter within a month after its promulgation.

FRANCHISE OF JAVA.—The notice we published last week regarding the Export trade of Java has been favorably noticed by our contemporaries, and more particularly by the *Standard*. He remarks: "that there is little apprehension of the consequence of the competition with Bengal in the cultivation of Indigo." We believe the best price in Java to be really much below the sum stated by him, namely, 220 Java Rupees per mound, but if it can be produced there at about the same rate as it costs here, we do not think the rivalry will be disadvantageous. It may be injurious to those who have given extravagant prices for factories, and may tend to force out of Indigo cultivation places wholly unsuitable to the plant; but by stimulating competition, and forcing economy, it will in the end give the Bengal planter a certainty in his operations, which he never could have, when tempted by extraordinary fluctuations or impetuous undertakings and extravagant expenditures." Since our last article was written, we have received a further notice on the subject, drawn up by a gentleman on the island, possessed not only of great experience in the cultivation of this article, but of very accurate information on all subjects connected with its commercial interests. From his representation we are inclined to argue that the Indigo of Java is likely soon to become a more formidable rival of the Bengal Presidency than we had at first supposed. The price of the Indigo given by us at 220 Java Rupees, was only the current market value of the article at that time, and not its real value. We now have the opportunity of giving you the real value of Indigo in the native market of the island.

quantities on Government plantations, and may be considered as the property of Government, who ship it to Holland, where it is sold on its account. We are told that private planters can deliver their Indigo at Batavia or any other port of the island for one Java Rupee and a half to two Rupees the pound, every expense included. At 2 Rupees the pound, the mound of Indigo would be equal to Java Rupees 168. The Java Rupee, or *Guilder*, is intrinsically of less value by 15 per cent than the Company's Rupee. 120 pice are equivalent to a Java *Guilder*, but gold and silver coins are become so scarce that none are procurable under 185 pice at the present time. The Java Bank paper, the currency of the day, acknowledged by Government, and received by it in all payments, which was formerly equivalent in value to Silver, has been so much depreciated in value, that a Java Bank note for 100 *Guilders* cannot command more than 77 silver *Guilders*. Hence the Java Rupee is reckoned forty per cent less in value than the Bengal Rupee. A mound of Java Indigo may therefore be delivered at the port of exportation, for a sum which appears to vary from 110 to 120 Bengal Rupees; and this brings the prime cost of the article to a considerable approximation to the price at which it is, or can be, raised in this country. Considering therefore that from two and a half to three, and from three and a half to four Rupees a pound have been obtained in Europe for this Indigo according to its quality, it is not surprising that the cultivation of it should have been pushed both by Government and by private individuals; and it is not altogether unlikely that in two or three years, or in 1868, the produce of the island will reach Three millions of Pounds, or 40,000 mounds.

The season of 1861 was very unfavorable to the Planters from grain drought, and that of 1864, from heavy rains; but the present year, from all accounts, promises to be very propitious, and should the price in Europe be equal to 8 or 4 Rupees the Pound, according to quality, the profit of the season will be great. It is proper however to mention that the high price which Indigo has lately borne, has arisen in some measure from the high rate of Bills of Exchange on Europe. Some have of late been sold at six months sight, at a premium of more than 20 per cent. A Bill for 70 Rupees payable in Holland has sold for 100 Rupees in Java. When the exchange falls, the price of Indigo is likely to experience a decline.

Hitherto very little attention has been paid by the Planters to the sowing and packing of Indigo, three or four qualities of which were formerly mixed in one chest, through inadvertence or carelessness. This has rendered the delivery of Indigo very unpleasant, and considerably injured the sale of it. The Planters are now said to be alive to the necessity of giving more time and attention to this department; and, adds our authority, "we have not the least doubt that Java Indigo will very soon be worth as much in Europe and America as the best Bengal." Here is a signal indeed.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Bombay is again at issue with Calcutta about their communication with Europe. At this Presidency we have, at length, obtained our wishes, and enjoy the benefits of a direct communication by steam, from our own shores with Europe. We have now the same privilege of which the port of Bombay has so long enjoyed, the monopoly; and when our line

has been completed by the establishment of three vessels, there will remain only this difference between us and Bombay—that the communication between us and Suva, will cost the state fifteen lakhs a year, while the same advantage is secured to us at the moderate outlay of only two lakhs of Rupees from the public Treasury. The *Bombay Times* regards our present advantages without a particle of envy. He would rejoice indeed to see the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels darkening the Bay of Bengal; only he would indignantly withdraw the bonus of two lakhs which Government gives the Company, and without which they would probably find it difficult to keep up the enterprise. He considers it extremely improper that the ryots of the Gangetic valley should be taxed two lakhs of Rupees, to provide the luxury of large steamers for the *Que En*, that is for the community of the Bengal Presidency; but somehow or other, he has nothing to say against taxing the Bengal ryots, fifteen lakhs, for the convenience of the *Bombay* docks, to enable them to go by steam to Suva instead of doubling the Cape—for the expense of the Steam establishment is drawn from the revenues of the Bengal Presidency. But, says our friend, the passengers from Bombay find accommodation in the Red Sea packets merely because their vessels are kept up at any rate, for mail purposes. Granted; but are the two lakhs of Rupees given to the Peninsular Company to enable them to send their steamers direct to Calcutta, intended only to afford us the luxury of large vessels? Is it not intended that these vessels shall also bring the mails for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta and the southern to the north? Is it simply because these mails have not been sent by these steamers, that the *Bombay Times* is enabled to assert that the bonus is intended for the passengers, and not for the mails? Let our Mails be sent on direct, as we currently do, by our own steamers, instead of being postponed by way of Bombay, and the despatch of two lakhs to the Peninsular Company's vessels will secure the same magnificent character, which the expenditure of fifteen lakhs for the Bombay Steamers is supposed to possess.

The *Bombay Times* says that it is the duty of Government to carry the mails in the best and cheapest way that can be effected. By the best way, he evidently means that way which will be best for the community; by the cheapest, that which will be cheapest to Government. If the mails for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta and the Eastward were separated from those for Bombay and the stations which lie nearest to it than to either of the other places, and were sent by the Peninsular Company's steamers, those steamers would be entrusted with the conveyance of more than half the mails. Allowing however that only half the letters and papers are sent by them, still the conveyance of this material will be effected at a much cheaper rate than that of the other half. The Mails for the two eastern ports and Galle, cannot be conveyed for a cheaper rate by any other arrangement. It would likewise be beneficial to the public, as to Government. Our letters would reach us at a charge of only two annas, instead of being added with a heavy postage of fourteen annas. Therefore, it is the duty of Government to encourage the Hindoostan and her sister vessels, by a bonus of two lakhs, on effecting the best and cheapest way in which the mails can be carried.

But it is an "irresistable" supply of our resources to maintain more steam routes than are indispensable. Quite true; then maintain that

which is least expensive, and curtail that which falls heaviest on the public resources. Let the Peninsular Company's vessels bring all the Mails on from Suva, and reduce the establishment of the Bombay Steamers, which are the most expensive; and let a launch steamer from that port be in waiting at Aden to convey the mails for Bombay and for the stations with which it most readily communicates. Let the grand trunk road be laid down from one end of the route to the other, from Suva to Calcutta, by way of Aden, Galle and Madras; and let it be occupied by the great vessels of the Peninsular Company, and let there be one launch road from Aden to Bombay, and another from Galle to the eastward to be occupied by smaller vessels. This would in our apprehension be the most rational, and certainly the cheapest mode of operation; because the conveyance on the trunk road may be kept up, as at present, for two lakhs, and the branch communication with Bombay, &c., we suppose, half the present expenditure, or seven lakhs and a half of Rupees a year.

That some change in steam arrangements is contemplated by Government, in consequence of the successful voyage of the *Hindostan*, is evident. We have the presumption to think that the plan we have laid down will be the most feasible. But if it should not be adopted, perhaps the next best arrangement would be to send the large Steamers from Galle to Aden, and vice versa by way of Bombay, though to this plan there are many and serious objections. But the plan proposed by the *Bombay Times* will never answer. Our contemporary proposes, that the large steamers shall ply only between Suva and Aden; that all the mails and passengers shall be transhipped at this latter place, and sent on to Bombay; that the light mails shall be dispatched by express, and the heavy mails and passengers put on board a third vessel at Bombay and sent on to Galle, Madras and Calcutta. But if the *Hindostan* is but just able to accommodate the passengers from Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, how can these passengers be crammed into a vessel with only half its accommodation? Any arrangement which should subject the great bulk of the passengers to the inconvenience of two transshipments in thirty days, must inevitably fail. If the plan laid down by the *Bombay Times*, which provides that the hundred passengers from the eastern ports shall embark three times in three separate vessels, while the twenty or twenty-five Bombay passengers shall be put to the inconvenience of only two embarkations, be adopted, the advantages of steam communication, between Calcutta and Suva, so far as passengers are concerned, will be entirely neutralized. There are few who would not prefer the circuitous route round the Cape to the inconvenience of visits by Bombay. The Steamers sent on from Bombay would never have so other duty than to convey the mails, and in that case Government would find it quite as cheap, if not cheaper, to send on those sent from Bombay by land, free of cost, to all parties, than to keep up an establishment for their conveyance by sea.

WEEKLY EPIPHONY OF NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

The *Epiphony* gives an account, on the report of the meeting of the Civil community to do honour to Lord Milnesborough. The original report ran thus: "Mr. W. Robinson then proposed and Mr. O'Dowda seconded the motion, that all

members of the community be invited to join in this mark of attention to his Lordship." The corrected version of the motion is, that all members of Society be invited to join. There is a distinction in the City of Palaces between the meaning of the words Community and Society not to be found in Johnson, which a stranger to our local institutions might not at once comprehend. All members of Society are members of the community, but all members of the community are not members of Society. A line of demarcation is drawn between those who are said to be in Society and those who are not. Perhaps the best definition which can be given of the two classes, is that all who are on the Government Home List are in Society, and all not found there, are beyond the pale.

A meeting of the Committee of the Church Building Fund at Midnapore was held on the 28th of last month, when it was resolved to solicit the Bishop to consecrate the ground, and lay the first stone of the Church, previous to his departure for the Upper Provinces.

The *Herberts* states, that owing to the severe examples made by the Chief Magistrate, and the energy he has infused into the officers employed in the river police, there has been of late a great decrease in the number of thefts committed on the water. Formerly, scarcely a day passed without some complaint; but some time however there have not been more than one or two in a fortnight. A year or two ago the quantity of property stolen on the river, chiefly in the transport of goods to and from the ships, was estimated at five lakhs of Rupees a year. We are happy to learn that there has been such a diminution of crime, and are very willing to attribute it to the increased vigilance of the police; but a share of the praise is due to the new arrangements for the conveyance of goods, and to the construction of Cargo boats, in which the goods are carried under cover and by day. We consider that there is a Cargo Boat Association, and that it holds half yearly meetings, but we do not remember to have seen any report of its organization, or its success. We wish some of our readers could furnish us with information as to the capital of the Association, the number of boats employed, the expense of their construction, and the charge made for lighters as compared with that of the old riskiness, under the old.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

There is a *Ray* correspondence in the papers of this morning between two houses of business in Calcutta, the one charging the other with having withdrawn the valuable connection of a large Glasgow firm by representing that some of its goods had been pressed to the Union Bank, which charge has been satisfactorily refuted. The other firm asserts that no such advice was ever sent by it to Glasgow, but admits that a gentleman, recently admitted as a partner, did send some advice to a friend before he was a partner, not very favourable to the character of the injured House. The matter, as we learn, has been sent into the hands of Solicitors, and will afford employment to the gentlemen of the bar; and we shall not therefore allow farther to it.

We stated last week, that a Mr. James George, of the Paramal Academy, had added 300 volumes to the *Jail Library* founded by the Sheriff in the year of the long talked Comet. Mr. James George has written to the *Epiphony* to denounce the notice as a hoax, and to state that having an income which may be represented by two figures only, it was out of his power to have made such a gift; in other words, had he voted so propitiously, he must soon have filled the books himself.

The *Bombay Times* has received a letter direct from the Sandwich Islands, dated the 6th of April last, which will be found among our selections. It gives a very full account of the prisoners for which Lord George Paulet was sent there to obtain redress. The writer, after saying that his Lordship was sent to seek an adjustment of affairs, says, the rest you know. Unfortunately

by we do not know the rest; for there is a history in the correspondence, just at the most interesting period of the negotiation.

— There have been some story slanders about the Roman Catholic of Bombay. The Vice Apostolic has, it seems, received from the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, during the last few years, a sum little short of a lakh of Rupees, of which he has given no satisfactory account. A full account of the matter will be found in another column.

— The Rev. Mr. Anderson and his Colleagues in the management of the General Assembly, its extension and Branch Schools at Madras have followed the example of their brethren in Calcutta, and joined the Free Protestant Church of Scotland. Their salaries were drawn from the Missionary funds of the General Assembly in Scotland, and they have ceased to receive them since the first of July, trusting to obtain support, though on a diminished scale, from the funds raised for Missionary objects by the Southern. It appears, however, that they will continue to conduct the affairs of the Assembly's Institution for the present, and to apply the local funds raised for education at Madras. The violent course which the "rump" of the Assembly, as the Ministers who remain have been termed, could do, would be to make over the Educational Institutions at the three Presidencies to the Free Protestant Church; for it was through the seal, and perseverance of those who are its leaders that these admirable seminaries were established.

— The salary of the Private Secretary of the Governor of Madras, is to be raised, we learn, to Rs. 1800, in the hope of securing the services of some Civilian of excellent standing and experience.

— The Joint Stock Bank of Western India has declared a dividend for the first ten months of its existence at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

— The Nawab Ghasee Odiah Mahomed, Ghosab of Deew, is dead. By this fatality an allowance of about 50,000 Rupees a year reverts to Government.

— The *Jur* on board the *Hindostan* steamer was seen, or dead. This alarming fact was discovered before the vessel had got fifty miles down the river, and a reconnaissance was drawn up by Capt. Mansley with forty-nine soldiers. We can fancy the expectation which must have pervaded a vessel, with more than a hundred gun ho, on board when it was found that the *Jur* was lost, and that there was little prospect of obtaining better before they got to Deew. We rather wonder they did not insist on the Captain's putting back instantly to Calcutta. The fault does not appear to lie with the Commander, who is not the purveyor, and who did all in his power to remedy the evil by purchasing 200 dead mules. Calcutta's opinion must look sharply into this matter. All his officers, and all his rapidity of travel, may, even the excellence of his Hams and Turkey, will be a poor compensation for such loss.

— The *Argonaut* of this morning gives us a long and very flattering account of all the great things which Lord Ellenborough is about to do for India. There is however an amusing simplicity in the following remarks of our contemporary: "If we are really to have no more wars, it is to be hoped that these plans of improvement will not be confined to Western India, but that Government will endeavor to lay out the surplus revenues in places of permanent utility for the improvement of every part of the empire under British rule." Why, we have been hoping the same thing for the last twenty years, but in vain. When Governments have no money, if plenty poverty when it is rich, it has no will. "Till within the last twenty years have we had a full century, and on one occasion it was emptied by a Balaclava, and on the second by an Afghan war. Had experience confirmed the truth that Governments have never been found less willing to improve India than

when it has had the most ample means of doing so.

— The *Harbinger* states, that Government is about to make a move in the appointment of Deputy Magistrates, and that they are to be appointed to train of the most turbulent districts, namely, to those in which there are the greatest number of Indigo Plantations. There are to be two grades; the lowest will receive 300; the upper 500 Rs. a month. The Indigo districts deserve the earliest attention of Government. We hope the new appointments will be followed up by discharging the belligerent persons, the Planters and the Zemindars, and that all private war for the redress of grievances will be rapidly extinguished.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

— A correspondent, adopting the signature of O. J. has come forward in the defence of Mr. Maun against the freedom attack made by the Rev. Mr. Loveday on his character. We are writing, on the principle the Reverend gentleman advocates, to hear the other party, that is the *Sanctity* *Times*, before we take up the subject.

— The *Albion*, from Calcutta, brings the latest figures that the commercial treaty with the Chinese had been signed, and was forwarded to England by Col. Malcolm, in the *Alber*, which vessel sailed from Singapore on the 10th of August.

— The papers notice the death of Lieut. Col. Grant, of the 30th N. L. at Newburg, in Bundelkand, on the 21st ult. He appears to have been greatly beloved by his officers and men. As a tribute of respect to their deceased Colonel, the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment here his remains to their last resting place.

— We have copied from the letter of a Correspondent of the *Harbinger*, a list of the munificent donations made by the European community of Assam to the erection of a Church at Gohatty.

The foundation stone was laid on the 9th of November, 1861, and the Church, it is said, will be completed in the coming cold weather.

— The *Friend of China* of the 16th of June, which we happen not to have received, but which has reached the office, says that the vast empire of China, through its length and breadth resounds with preparations for the possible, and it is hinted the probable, and not remote contingency of a new conflict with the English. We have copied the whole article. We suppose however that the subsequent signing of the commercial treaty, in which we have just heard, may be considered as some indication of peace for sometime to come. That we shall have another brush with the Chinese before many years have passed, is however highly probable.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

— No addition has been received to the information communicated yesterday that the ratification of the China treaty was on its way to England on board the *Alber*, nor have we received a single paper from China by this opportunity.

— The *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer* of this month, contains the following liberal and enlightened sentiments: "It gives us sincere satisfaction to learn that the *Bengalee Patra* in Calcutta," an Institution established by the Natives to diffuse the blessing of knowledge through the vernacular tongue—"is in a declining state; the native people have considered better for their own interests than the office of Europeans who expanded the school with the design of giving the boys a complete education through the medium of the vernacular! So may every volume perish which is based on narrow minded and partial views." No man who is answerable to God for the use of his time would be justified in wasting a moment of it in replying to such reflections as these. But as the absence of the cause of education appears to have terminated, and the *Harbinger* seems to think that there is no chance that the subject may excite attention, we shall leave no occasion in publishing some valuable paper on the subject. We have hitherto refrained from giving these publications for fear eliciting the subject, under the idea that the Educational Board, or

Committee, or by whatever name the Educational Directory be designated was in a state of permanent vacillation.

— The *Free Nation* states that an "idea" is abroad that the Imperial of the Sudder Board and Sudder Court to Agri is not recommended with the possible migration of the *Quarter General* and his Council to that station. The present Lieutenant Governor goes there this year, and Bengal being now a firmly constituted and consolidated dependency, under Mr. D'Almeida, this transfer of the Governor General and his official suite might be a saving of some four or five lakhs of Rupees to the State. Our contemporary gives it as a rumour. We have no idea that the Council will ever move, however frequently the Governor General may. Calcutta is inconveniently situated for the seat of Government, now that our empire has stretched beyond Bengal, but so in London, and as so many other capitals in Europe and America.

— The *Harbinger* conveys to us the gratifying intelligence that the first of the ice ships, the *Arctic*, reached Madras on the 10th instant, and may be daily expected at Calcutta. They would the Governor General by Military, Civil, and Military, under circulating obligation, were he to send one of the steamers now lying idle in Calcutta, down to the lower floating light, to tow up this prodigious cargo.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

— An article appeared some two or three weeks ago in the columns of one of our contemporaries, stating that some of the new Police had behaved ill, in the state of Jhansi. This information we copied; but we have since learned that it is without foundation. There was not a spot of the new police within a hundred miles of the scene at the time mentioned; though there might have been some police men belonging to the Jhansi Rajah. We believe our police and Officers had nothing to do with the matter of the rebellion, even in the case of a petty little gang of the remnants of Dhalakpo's party, headed by his nephew, whom he had brought up to his own trade. This nephew appeared when the trials were tried by Jhansi, and the police of the Jhansi state have been in search of him ever since.

— From the delight which the *Madras Athlete* expresses at the arrival of the *American Athlete*, with a cargo of tea, we fear that some of it is destined for Calcutta. The Madras stock of tea had been exhausted a week when this fresh supply arrived; the whole of which will in all probability be detained there. We think the Calcutta community has just reason to complain of the shameful treatment it has received in the matter of tea, and that a meeting of the Committee which ordered the tea house, ought to be convened in order to make some arrangement for transferring the tea to the proper place.

— Sir Jasper Nicolson, having heard of the arrival of Sir Hugh Gough in Calcutta, and his assumption of the office of Commander-in-Chief, has in a very manly and appropriate notification, taken his farewell of the Army with which he has been connected for forty years.

— We regret to notice in the *Agre Tribune*, the sudden death, by an attack of Cholera, of Lieut. Col. Urquhart, of H. M. 50th Regiment.

— The *Harbinger* Times recorded this morning, has some very commendable remarks on the Court-martial of Major Eaton, and the finding of the Court. On reading the documents, we formed the same opinion with our Western contemporary on the subject, being quite unable to reconcile the verdict of the Court with the evidence before it. Though Col. Hedges may not have acted in these trying circumstances with perfect and absolute propriety, yet it is noticed that Major Eaton's conduct was in the highest degree reprehensible. We are entire strangers to the parties and to the circumstances; and speak without partiality when we say that there appears from these proceedings, to admit in more quarters than one, a strong prejudice against Col. Hedges.

To Correspondents.
The letter of a Ghost-hunter appears.
A Friend to Reformation, will appear next week.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ILLGAL TAX FOR THE SUPPORT OF HINDOO IDOLATRY.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.
DEAR SIR,—Since my last letter to you on this subject, one in reply to it, has appeared in the *Medley Record*, endeavoring to prove that the Tax to which I referred was nothing more or less than "a charity contribution" for the support of the Hindoo Religion. I shall not commence this letter by charging my opponent with "setting forth false and malicious statements to the public," without even the shadow of proof (as he has done in reference to my letter) but I shall lay before your readers some substance here which will be sufficient to prove to every honest and candid mind that this tax which is styled by the writer of the letter, a charity contribution, is nothing more or less than an illegal impost, set on foot for the purpose of supporting Hindoo idolatry in this place.

I must inform you, in the first place, Mr. Editor, that since my former letter on the subject, a considerable stir has been excited among the natives of this town on the subject, and a petition has been sent up to the Circuit Judge praying that measures may be taken by them in authority to exempt them from the payment of this illegal impost. This Petition was sent up by the Kucherry caste people, and was signed by fifteen natives. They state in it, that they have been taxed by the native authorities in the following proportion for the various articles they have brought into the market. For one bullock load of Tamarind two dabs; (or one bullock load of Bullock Horns, five dabs; (or one bullock load of Sugar, six dabs; (or one bullock load of Tamarind, three dabs, or one anna. For every sort of something taken in kind not in dabs. It is to be noted that the public should be informed that the petitioners who were called to pay this tax were persons of too low a caste in the opinion of the holy Brahmins to enter the shrines of the Hindoo gods and goddesses. But they were not too low to contribute towards the building of temples, which they were never allowed to enter.

2. Another proof of its not being given voluntarily is, that persons are placed outside the town to hold of any person who have not a certificate that they have paid the tax. If the bullock men do not give what is demanded of them, the police immediately take away the sacks from the bullocks, or the clothes from the men, and keep them until the money is forthcoming. Hence, Mr. Editor, you may see the propriety of calling this a charitable contribution.

3. Another proof of this tax not being a "charity contribution," is that a respectable cloth merchant of this place obtained a quantity of Rice in the neighbouring villages and got his men to bring it in at night and thus avoid the tax. A respectable merchant, also resident in this town, a short time ago wanted some ryots in the neighbouring villages to supply him with grain at the usual rate; they replied that they would not bring it into the town at that price on account of the new tax which had been imposed upon them. So that you see this tax affects the purchaser as well as the seller of any article, and in this way Christians and Mohammedans are made to pay for that which they utterly abhor. Thus the poor petitioners of this station are called to suffer, in as much as the price of provisions is hereby increased. The writer of the letter referred to makes a grand mistake when he says that the tax is paid with the free consent of the real owners. Alas! that proof can be obtained to the contrary by those who are able to converse with the natives in their own language, and who are the only suitable per-

sons to judge of the rights of the same. If this tax was given by free consent, why did the Kucherry caste people complain against it?

The writer also states in his letter that a small establishment is of course kept up by the donors to secure this fund from being devoted to other purposes. Now instead of this being the case, this establishment is kept up merely for the purpose of compelling the poor people to give to the Fund. Let this illegal establishment be abolished, and this benevolent contribution will fall to the ground.

The people who bring in rice, gunny bags, and other articles for sale, are now taxed higher than before, merely to defray the expense of some idle and useless ceremony that is going forward in the town. The authority of the native authorities seems to be beyond all bounds. They even offend the poor Kucherry caste people a handsome bribe to withdraw the petition which had been sent up to Government; but I am thankful to say that in this instance they did not succeed. Men who are guilty of such conduct, are surely unfit to hold such responsible situations. The amount collected during the past month by this tax has been upwards of 900 Rupees, thus making in the course of the year 11,000 Rupees, which must in some way or another cause a deficiency in the public Revenue.

There is a report in the town that a considerable number of native merchants, who are closely connected with the Brahmins in this affair, and who derive more or less profit from it, have signed a petition to the Collector praying that the tax may be continued, as it is a voluntary contribution on the part of the natives. Their object in doing this, was to contradict the petition which had been sent up by the Kucherry caste people. How absurd it would appear, Mr. Editor, if the inhabitants of Calcutta were to send up a petition to his Honor the Governor in Council to be permitted to pay a voluntary contribution to some charitable institution. I am happy to state in conclusion that the petition of the Kucherry people has been listened to, and that the Collector of the District has given strict orders that the taxes should not be exacted from them. So far good; but why not have put down this tax altogether? It is unjust in reference to one class of people, it is unjust in reference to others; and the continuance of it is a gross act of injustice to the other classes of the community.

I do sincerely trust that the representation of this iniquitous proceeding will induce the Governor in Council of the Madras Presidency, to adopt measures for the speedy and total abolition of this illegal impost.

I remain, your's sincerely,

AN OVERSEER.

Tringapattin, Aug. 18th, 1848.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—We are happy to be enabled to announce the restoration of tranquility to the diocese of London;—at least, so far as that tranquility has been disturbed by certain proceedings, which are chiefly attributed to Archbishop Hale. The letter of the Bishop of London, when on Thursday last, we estimated to be in preparation, has been issued in the form of a Circular, to the clergy of his diocese; and with this piece giving document, the question seems to terminate. In order that the whole matter may be understood, we shall, as rapidly as possible, shortly review the progress.
In his Charge in the last autumn, the Bishop, while he condemned the doctrines of the Trinitarian in five or six leading particulars, seemed to concede something to their demands in ritual and ceremonial points. He recommended strict compliance with the rubric, suggested the partial use of the surplice in the pulpit, and in one or two smaller matters seemed to decide in their favour. The consequence was, that all who had any disposition towards Trinitarianism at once took the opportunity of showing it, and a variety of changes took place in the modes of conducting Divine service which had hitherto prevailed. A large

proportion, however, of the clergy refused to introduce any novelties, and continued in their accustomed course.

This was brought under the Bishop's notice; and at the end of last month, in his circuit for Confirmation, he took occasion to draw out before the clergy on the subject, and to strengthen his previous suggestions; making them, in some points, mandates or injunctions.

This was done on three or four days, producing considerable alarm among the clergy, but no one ventured to contest the Bishop's right to lay such injunctions, or demands upon them, or to adduce the clergy in return, however, that the Bishop reached the parish of Islington, the question had been considerably discussed, and the clergy of that district were not taken so entirely by surprise as had been the case on the former days.

They met the Bishop, seventeen in number, with the most entire respect; but with an earnest and unanimous remonstrance. He listened to them with the greatest courtesy and kindness; and the discussion ended by his granting them some kind of latitude and discretion which he had not previously intended to any other parish.

The desired *uniformity*, then, was already at hand. Nor was it possible that the conversation could have been without effect, and obtained, the liberty and freedom; and Clerkenwell, which had at first submitted, now claimed the same immunity as Islington. Meanwhile, among the former parishes, wherein the original injunctive edicts were given, the peace was not with all its weight, the greatest popularity prevailed. In this hourly increasing confusion some of the laity began to stir themselves, in order to relieve that anxiety of the case of standing out, from their own responsibility, against an Episcopalian injunction. Preparations were on foot for a Meeting, which would have been of a most important character. (Mr. Jones of both Houses being eager to take part in it.) For the purpose of memorializing the Bishop to entreat him to reconsider his mandate.

Hearing of these intended proceedings, and loudly anxious to prevent any public manifestation, some gentlemen ventured to acquaint the Bishop with what they saw to be the prevailing feeling among the laity in general. His Lordship, who needed their representations with the greatest patience and courtesy, seemed surprised at the excitement caused by what appeared to him a very natural and reasonable proceeding on his part, and endeavoured to take the matter into his consideration, and to endeavour to issue such a notice as should tranquillize the public mind.

That notice was issued on Monday, Mr. May, secretary, in a Circular Letter to the clergy. It is chiefly taken up with an endeavour to remove the alarm created by Archbishop Hale's Charge, in which a revival of the Weekly Prayer Book was spoken of as the ultimate object. The Bishop distinctly disavows such an intention; only expressing a hope that the laity may be brought to accede to the practice of making such collections as may be desirable, from time to time, during the reading of the *Office services*—

Then follows the most important passage in the letter—the passage, in fact, which gives the letter all its value. It is this,—"I extended the expression of that hope to 'some other points of ritual observance,' which I spoke of as drawing their introduction, but as I HAVE THE TIME OF INTRODUCE 'SOME OTHER POINTS OF RITUAL OBSERVANCE.'"

These "other points" were—the use of the Prayer for the Church Militant and the *Offertory* in verse;—and, the giving out the hymns by the minister instead of the clerk. These were the "other points," and the only other points referred to; and by this Circular the clergy of the whole diocese are placed,—they ought to be—on a level with Islington clergy; and are allowed to exercise their own judgment as to the best time of making these alterations in the Church's Service; which time with hearty approval, till the present excitement fanned by the insults of Trinitarianism shall have almost entirely cooled.—*Record*.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. FLITCHER.—We have this moment received the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Rev. Dr. Flitcher, a learned and pious Minister, which had latterly prevailed all hope of his being spared for further usefulness to the Church of Christ, which he had so long faithfully served by his many and varied labours, and by his singular arduousness, and irreproachable consistency. The event has not taken his friends by surprise, but the loss sustained by his family and Church, and in the denomination of which he was an ornament, will not be the less deeply and permanently felt. Few men have succeeded in rendering themselves so generally beloved by all ranks of society as he was known to be. Of his eminent talents and his equipments, his *Letters upon Poetry*, as well as many valuable single discourses, remain an honourable memorial.—*Pat*.

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Pastoral Address by the General Assembly of the

Free Church of Scotland has just been published. It contains a statement of the reasons why they could no longer remain in connection with the State, and points out the duties of those who are separated. The following concluding paragraph gives a view of the position in which the "Free" Church of Scotland considers itself placed:—"Finally, dearly beloved in the Lord, suffer us to remind you that the Lord Jesus is the Head of every man,—of every true believer,—and that those only can faithfully and truly maintain his leadership over the Church who are themselves united to him as their own Head. Let us, as we earnestly treat you to commune with your own hearts and be built,—to ponder the ways of God,—to mark the leadings of his Providence,—and to pray commonly and incessantly for present light and grace to enable you to see and understand present truth, to guide and support you in present duty, and to prepare and strengthen you for present trial. This is manifestly a time when God is making a great work, and probably a short work, in the earth. The powers of good and evil seem warring for a final struggle. The deadly wound of the Antichristian beast seems to be healed, and, closely veiled with infidelity, he advances to the conflict. We speak not now of contests between parties in the Church, or between the Church and the Civil Courts, but of the last great contest between the powers of light and darkness. We believe that the chief effect of our contest has been of a preliminary nature,—that they have been rather forward opponents of principles will grow more intimate than they themselves, and to commence a struggle by which all Europe will yet be convulsed. We would not rashly interpret the will and purpose of God." But it would seem as if the Christian Church, who has been in the light, in the early ages of the Gospel, was on behalf of the prophetic office of Christ, which the Jews refused to admit, and the Gentile Church refused to receive, and the age thereafter, on behalf of his priestly office, which the Antichristian apostasy disowned and denied,—were now called to bear witness, more especially, for the third great office of Christ, that of King of Zion, and Prince of the kings of the earth. Hitherto, the Church of Scotland has been the only Church that has openly and avowedly, in the midst of suffering, stood forward to bear testimony in defence of this Royal office. Well nigh three centuries are past since she first became witness for it. She has often suffered in its defence; and she is called to suffer for it now again. Surely the last day will have surely it is our duty and our wisdom to follow where he leads,—to take our position where he directs,—and to stand still there, waiting to see what the Lord will do. Let us bear our great testimony, as we may be appointed; and, in the meanwhile, let us labour valiantly in rebuilding the walls of our profane Zion, though in trouble and in sorrow, and let us bring forth our witness with shouting,—Grace, grace, unto him, and everlasting glory to Him who is King of Zion, 'King of kings, and Lord of lords.'

We have heard that, in consequence of Lord Aberdeen's Bill, the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Langton, the Rev. Mr. Moncrieff, of Kilmorie, and some others of the middle-men, have either left, or are about immediately to leave, the Establishment. Every variety of Evangelical religion will soon be beyond the pale of the "Restiary."—Witness.

APOTHELOGICAL SCOTCHMEN THE MOST GENERALLY RECEIVED, AND ONE OF THE WORST OF THE TRACTARIAN DOCTRINES.—Perhaps the particular point in their theory, which is received with the most extensive favour, is, that of the "apothecological scotchism" of the clergy who have been banished from the Establishment, something especially gratifying to the innate feelings of the human heart in the idea of possessing a peculiar privilege, a privilege which is (compared with the millions) as scarce; a privilege which is not to be lost; and which is to be defended at all costs.

Dismissing altogether all totally different objects, and readers it impossible that there should in future be any sort of competition or rivalry between the two. Hence it is not at all surprising that the many clerical brethren designated Evangelical, and who would cling to the doctrine of justification by faith, have adopted the views promulgated by the Oxford school on this point, and have been very earnest in their advocacy on the necessity of a regular communion, derived by the line of apostolic succession, to take a man out of the ranks of the lay, and confer on him the ministerial character, at any time, in any place, and under any circumstances.

We believe,—in fact we are certain,—that this line, once embraced with faith, has, innumerable cases, led the recipients into Tractarianism, and in some, less honest than last in Popery.

There is nothing at all difficult to understand in this. The tract, in the Tractarian system, occupies a very important place, and is the centre of many other doctrines indissolubly connected with it. It is the fountain-head and source of all, as some of the Evangelical clergy have attempted to assert; it leaves the mind of the inquirer ending on a high and holy ground.

To one who has a firm hold of the doctrine of justification by faith, the whole theory of apostolic succession is a mere possessing little interest. But in the

Tractarian system it is essential, always operative, and the source of all grace and virtue.

That system broadly declares that salvation comes, not by preaching, not by doing, but by the sacraments. It then goes on to say, that the sacraments must be valid to be of the least utility; that to be valid and effectual, they must be administered by one duly empowered to administer them; and that none can be so empowered but by receiving his commission from those who can trace their succession up to the apostles of our Lord, and so to our Lord himself. Fully believing, and fully convinced, that the system is false, the inquirer straight into the bosom of the Romish Church, the only one which can fully and satisfactorily satisfy such a man's necessities.

What would we do, then, with this modern fairy? Moderns, we style it, for we apprehend that until within the last ten years, its very name has scarcely been heard for something more than a century past, at least in the English Church. We would deal with it as I do at Scott and Newton and Simon deal with it; that is, we would not worth a serious discussion. We would deal with it as the apostle Paul dealt with it; for it must have been of some kindred matter that he spoke, when he was carefully warned both his successors; Timothy, not to give heed to fables and endless genealogies, which cause much strife, and which cause much contention, and to avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and strivings about the law, for they are unprofitable and vain."

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The Bishop of Lincoln commenced his triennial visitation on Wednesday last, giving the first day of his Charge in the Cathedral at Lincoln. The *Standard Mercury* says, "The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Daley, Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, and was one of the most excellent and triumphant refutations of the Tractarianism which has been delivered. The Bishop's Charge was not less so; there was no shirking the question. In the calmest and clearest possible manner, his Lordship reviewed the whole ground of the dispute, taking his stand upon the principles of the Reformation, and pointing to the martyrs as examples. From the Bishops, the decrees of councils, the creeds, &c., all the disputed doctrinal points were very lucidly stated and argued, to the disproof of the old heresy in modern shape." "His Bishop's Charge was not less so; there was no shirking the question. In the calmest and clearest possible manner, his Lordship reviewed the whole ground of the dispute, taking his stand upon the principles of the Reformation, and pointing to the martyrs as examples. From the Bishops, the decrees of councils, the creeds, &c., all the disputed doctrinal points were very lucidly stated and argued, to the disproof of the old heresy in modern shape."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The following communication appears in the *Ayr Advertiser*:—
(To James M'Ilwraith, Esq. of Ayr, Scotland.)
Kilmarnock, May 34, 1848.

My dear Sir,—In reference to our convention respecting the Non-Introsuists, you are aware that I have been opposed to their claims, because I believed, and still believe, that the constitution of such clubs would be injurious to the cause of Christianity, and the tendency of all State religions, unless under the control law,—and the greater cause which can befall the inhabitants of any country; but now that these reverend gentlemen have been assembled in Glasgow, and rely upon the support of their several congregations, they are, of course, in the same position as other Dissenters who are forced of yoke of a State religion to be borne, and who benefit mankind by teaching the Christian religion. They are, therefore, exceedingly welcome to the use of my chapel at Barhill; and if they feel confident that their doctrine are approved by a sufficient congregation, I will, with pleasure, give them land whereon to build a chapel of their own, and a house for their minister.

There is probably no chapel in the kingdom conducted on similar principles. It is my property, and I give the use of it to the Established Church, and to the Seceders from that Establishment,—and to the Congregationalists, who preach doctrine upon alternate Sundays. The practice works well, and many persons regularly attend all the ministers.

When it is remembered that this chapel is situated upon the same form where the Scottish Covenanters

were murdered for opinion, it is delightful to see their descendants bearing witness by their practice to the principle,—that the differential doctrines of each sect of every truth, and that the system is false, the inquirer straight into the bosom of the Romish Church, the only one which can fully and satisfactorily satisfy such a man's necessities.

I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD WARD.

DR. CHALMERS has resigned the Professorship of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, a step which will give rise to the opening of the vacant events in the church. The annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in which the patronage of the chair is vested.—*Ibid.*

DR. DAVENANT COLLINGS and **MR. HALLAM**.—A new college has been established by Doctor Divenant and Mr. Hallam, Messrs. Sewell, Mr. Lord Adair, and other individuals in the diocese of Meath. The Warden and Fellows were addressed at the opening of the college last week, by the Rev. Mr. Sewell. His address is given in the *Ecclesiastical Observer* of this month. The college is called St. Columba, after an Irish saint of much celebrity; and, at the close of his address, Mr. Sewell ventured the suggestion, that it was owing to blessings bestowed by St. Columba, that, under a lapse of 1,500 years, this college has been, under the Divine blessing, re-established. This college is wholly dependent on voluntary contributions.—*See last Chronicle.*

NEW BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCH.—Every body has heard of the appeals which were made a year or two ago in favour of the erection of churches at Bethnal-green, and the satisfactory result of the appeals, which would be conferred on the inhabitants, if the good natured friends of Church-extension would only be kind enough to erect in that neighbourhood twelve churches, answering to the twelve apostles, and put under their special guardianship; and last dedicated to them. Well, the appeal for the erection of twelve churches, and the satisfaction of the friends of Church-extension, who are in course of erection; some of them, lately dedicated at St. Paul's, have been for some time open, and the following statement will show the degree of estimation in which they are held by the amount of benefit they are likely to confer.—On the morning of November 17, 1848, at St. Peter's Church, which is one of the twelve churches, there were 194 adults, 146 children, and 4 teachers. At St. James's, the same, which also provides 1,500 sitting, there were 97 adults, 128 children, and 6 teachers. Both churches were crowded, and the services were very interesting. The other six of the intended churches to the Victoria-Park, and the population is not of that poor or depressed character which is so difficult to work upon by any church. In St. Paul's Church, on the morning of November 20, 1848, there were present 265 adults, 194 children, with 5 teachers; and in St. Andrew's there were 40 adults, 138 children, and 5 teachers. Each of these churches has about twelve months, and the attendance was larger than usual. One Sabbath morning in September there were only seven adults present. These are facts. And from these facts it is obvious that the real of extension is ill-directed when employed for the purpose of getting the material fabric of the church, and that it should be employed for the more important and more necessary work of domiciliary visitation, with a view to create a disposition for church-going.—*Messenger.*

BATHURST WEST RIDING ASSOCIATION. HELD AT BATHURST.—The meeting of this body closed last night, after two days of very full attendance on very interesting services. Messrs. Askwith, Pottenger and Dore presided at the meetings, and the prayers were held each morning at half-past six o'clock, and well attended. Many of the letters from the churches, which were read on Tuesday afternoon, were very encouraging accounts of conversions. The number of converts was 734. There were added by baptism during the year, and, deducting deaths, removals, &c., the net increase in the association amounted to 500. Many churches were visited by the members, and their communications from their Sunday-schools, thereby exhibiting the wisdom and intelligence of Sir A. Graham's Bill. Petitions against the Bill, and a call on all the correct members of the Association, were presented before Parliament, also against the Corn-law as anti-christian and unchristian, were signed by the members on Tuesday morning, from the text: "I Peter ii, 16." As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God." The oldest we have ever heard from the pulpit, as Christian, is to maintain that we are freedom of every kind, to seek that of others, and to do both in the spirit of Christianity. Several very decided resolutions were passed, and many persons were present. We know not what our Episcopal friends will think of one resolution, which recommends for congregational ministers the use of the title "Bishop," in order to

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No. 454 Vol. IX.]

SERAPPORE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. 1868.

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OVERLAND MAIL.

THE next steamer with the Mail for Suva is expected to leave Suva on the 21st of October. It is accordingly to be hoped that the latest sale for the dispatch of Letters from Suva, which may be intended for Suva by this steamer, will be sent by the 21st of October.

L. J. H. GREY.

For William, Genl. Post Office, Serap. Post Office Serap.

NEW LAW AGAINST DACCIN.—The British Government, on taking possession of the administration of Bengal in 1773, found the country infested with dacoits, or gang robbers. These Dacoits were represented by the President in Council, as "not being like the robbers in England, individuals driven to such desperate courses by sudden want; they are robbers by profession and even by birth; they are formed into regular communities, and their families subsist by the spoils which they bring home; by they are all therefore alike criminal wretches who have placed themselves in a state of declared war with Government and are therefore wholly excluded from the benefit of its laws." Hence it was deemed necessary to attempt the "suppression and extirpation of Dacoity by regulations dictated by a spirit of rigor and violence, very different from the caution and lenity of other proceedings, and which in some respects involved the innocent with the guilty." It was resolved that the criminal should be executed; that the village of which he was an inhabitant should be fined, and that his family should be sold into slavery, "for the general benefit and convenience of the people."

This rigorous and violent punishment was subsequently commuted to death, transportation and imprisonment, according to the degree of the offence, and a reward of 10 Rupees was ordered to be paid to the Darogah for the apprehension of every Dacoit. But the crime does not appear to have been suppressed, much less extirpated; for we are told in the Preamble to Reg. IX. of 1808, that the "continued prevalence of the crime of Dacoity in some districts, and the importance of suppressing a crime so injurious to the peace and happiness of the community, rendered it necessary that further provisions should be adopted to facilitate the apprehension of Sirdar Dacoits." The reward for apprehending offenders was raised to 500 Rs., and it was enacted that any person accused of the crime should be proclaimed, and required to make his appearance in Court within two months; that if the proclaimed individual was apprehended or surrendered himself after the period stated in the proclamation, the judge, on being satisfied of his identity, and of the fact of his contumacy, should adjudge him to be imprisoned and transported for life. This stringent law has not apparently succeeded in eradicating the crime. In the draft of a law published last week the public are informed that it has been "considered necessary to adopt more stringent measures for the conviction of professional dacoits, who belong to certain tribes, systematically employed in carrying on their lawless pursuits in different parts of the country." It would appear therefore that in the twenty-first year of our administration, the crime of Dacoity, or gang

robbery, is still rife, and that our institutions have signally failed to extirpate a crime, which we might naturally suppose would have been among the first which a settled and vigorous Government would succeed in suppressing. Our failure in this respect, which has been so complete, does not appear to have arisen from the want of suitable rewards for the apprehension of dacoits, or of severity in the punishment of them. It is now hoped to mitigate the crime by sentencing to transportation for life any person proved to have belonged to a gang of dacoits; and by enacting that any person accused of the offence of Dacoity, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having unlawfully or knowingly received or bought property stolen or plundered by Dacoits, may be committed for trial by any Magistrate, and tried by any Session Judge.

We venture to think that even these more stringent measures, will not be found effectual. If the execution of the offender has been insufficient to deter from the commission of the crime, we cannot see how a less severe punishment will produce a more salutary effect on the minds of these hardened offenders. The crime has continued to flourish, not because it was not denounced by the law, or because the restricted jurisdiction of the courts afforded the guilty chance of escape, but for want of an efficient administrative Police, to track the steps of the dacoits, and pursue them from haunt to haunt till they found the country too hot for them and their profession. Neither has the existence of these professional robbers, now announced in the new law, been brought to light by the exertions of Magistrates or Darogahs. From the depositions which have been submitted to Government and presented to public notice, it appears that dacoities the most atrocious, have been perpetrated for a long series of years, with perfect impunity, by large gangs of hereditary and professional dacoits, under the very nose of the Courts. It was when the establishment which had been so effectually employed in the suppression of Thuggee, was let loose on them, that the fact of their existence in the very heart of the country became clearly established. It is now proposed to extend the Acts which have been passed for the suppression of Thuggee to persons concerned in the perpetration of Dacoity. This is highly proper; but we want also the Machinery which has been used for the extirpation of that crime employed against the crime of Dacoity. If the Dacoits still continue to evade the vigilance of our Police, and while the Police remains on its present inefficient footing, they will continue to do so;—it will be vain to affix the punishment of transportation to the crime, or to make it cognizable by any Magistrate and any Session Judge. It is highly judicious to make all proper arrangements for committing, trying, and punishing the criminals after they are caught, but they will only laugh at this apparatus of justice while we neglect to adopt the most effectual measures for catching them.

THE HUKAMU W THUGGEH.—Our employment has got into more trouble than ever before experienced from defending that good Samaritan

son, Akbar Khan. Last Saturday week he published a brief notice regarding the new appointment of Deputy Magistrates, and mentioned the first ten or twelve districts to which they were to be posted, as well as the salaries they were likely to obtain. No one we believe thought much of the intelligence at the time, or even dreamt that the *Standard* was likely to be brought into difficulties for being the first to announce this bit of news to the world. No one doubted that the new Deputy Magistrates would be appointed to the districts where they were likely to be most needed, and few were ignorant that they were most wanted where there was most opposition between the powerful Indigiplantists and the war loving Zemindars. As to their salaries, there was almost as little novelty in telling us that they were to receive from 500 to 500 Rs. as in announcing that it had been ascertained on the very best authority, that their salaries were to stand somewhere between One Hundred and One Thousand a month. It was apparent that to give them less than 500 Rs. a month, when they were entrusted with Magisterial power, would in fact be to condemn at their making up the deficiency by turning power into money; and so one ever supposed that, being unaccounted, they would receive more than 500 Rs. a month.

The Intelligence has however its secret thrown the Secretariat into a violent perturbation. It was evidently obtained from some person in the vicinity of Government House; and the fact that any public office should be so leaky as to allow political intelligence of such importance to come out, seems to have given as much alarm as the leaking of the silver from China, gave the Son of Heaven. To those who know how little interest is attached to the matter, it will appear surprising that the Official circle should have lost the balance of its mind from such a cause. If the secret thus revealed had referred to the object of this new Army of Exercise, with a train of forty-eight guns; or to the steps which Lord Ellenborough intended to pursue towards the Khazee wallah, and the Gwalior state, or had it even enlightened us as to what his Lordship intended to do with, or without, the Military Board, there might have been some justification of this air in the Office; but to "pick up such a shindy," as the pilots term it, about so paltry a matter as, the names of the districts which were to be first blessed with the presence of a Deputy Magistrate, and the amount of their monthly pay bill, is very ludicrous.

It seems however to have created a far greater commotion than that which arose from the discovery that Tharavady had bribed the Foreign Office, and obtained copies of all the correspondence between Government and the Residents at Ava. We are told that the most searching enquiry has been instituted in the Home office, to discover the delinquent; and that the search having proved ineffectual, it is determined to make a clean sweep of all the clerks, rather than to allow the transgression to remain in it. Of this new practice we say nothing; it will not last long. When the heats of the moment have subsided, the old maxim of English law and common justice, that it is better that ten guilty should es-

says, than that one innocent person should suffer, will again come into vogue; and the new rule of reading this maxim backward, and considering it better that ten innocent should suffer than that one guilty should escape, will not survive three years. Indeed we do not know but that we are doing very great injustice to the honorable man who preside over that office, let-admitting the suspicion, that they could for a moment have entertained so preposterous an idea.

But if the delinquent be found, we do not see how he can be punished with strict justice. The information was published in the *Hurkara* of Saturday morning. The Notification forbidding all persons in office to communicate to others—that is, to the Press—any information they had officially obtained, was not promulgated till twelve hours after. That Notification first made it an official offence to give such information as the *Hurkara* has received. At the time our contemporary obtained it, the communication was, so to speak, innocent,—if not innocent, it was at the farthest a *misapprehension*, a kind of sin of ignorance, which could not justly be visited with the same punishment as a sin of wilfulness. We put it to the serious consideration of the Home Office whether this would not virtually be to punish men by an *ex-post-facto* law. If our voice could be heard in that vicinity we would advise the Secretary to let bygones be bygones; to summon the whole office, from the Registrar to the youngest Sectioner, and cause the Notification to be read to them aloud, and then to inform them that if ever they were caught in future infringing it; if they dared to communicate even to their dearest wives, any thing of which they could only have become cognizant officially, were it even the case of the Under Secretary's coat, they would be summarily expelled the office, without benefit of their clergy.

The *Hurkara*, it appears, has been asked to exculpate particular individuals, and thus reveal their situations. But he very wisely suspects that if this process is repeated, the real culprit will eventually be detected, and he hesitates to adopt it. This is certainly a very philosophical mode of discovering the truth, and is evidently borrowed from the Hindoo Shastras. It is the mode which one of the six Schools of Philosophy recommends for ascertaining who or what is God. The enquirer is required to go from one created object to another saying *Tan-no, Tan-no*, "this is not He," "This is not He," and thus, succeeds in ascertaining what is not God. But as the unconvicted suspects in the Home Office, consist of a definite number, the result of such a process would speedily be to discover who was the revealer of this state secret. Our contemporary has acted discreetly in rejecting this plan of warning the fact out of him.

THE CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

We publish a letter from *Anglo Vernacular* relative to the quotation we made last week from the last number of the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer*. The writer seems to think that a subsequent sentence which we did not quote, gives an entirely different turn to the sentences which we copied. We cannot say that it affords any excuse for the sentiment which we felt it our duty to reprobate. It appears indeed to do little more than exhibit the very inconsistent views of the writer. The whole passage reads thus: "It gives us sincere satisfaction to learn that the *Bhagwad Panchak* in Calcutta is fast losing its declining state; the native students have

consulted better for their own interests, than the clique of Europeans who organized the School of the design of giving the boys a complete education through the medium of the vernacular. So may every scheme which is based on narrow minded and partial views. We are warm friends to the diffusion of an elementary education through this vernacular, but no *liberal* education can be afforded without the study of English. The Watch word of all the true friends of education ought to be *Anglo-Vernacularism*."

The failure of any attempt to diffuse knowledge through the medium of the vernacular tongue must always be a subject of regret, and cannot upon any reasonable or Christian ground be considered a matter of exultation. What the writer means by "Anglo-Vernacularism," we are unable to comprehend. Does he mean that every English ordinary must also teach the vernacular; or that every indigenous School must have its English teacher; or does he mean that there are to be two distinct classes of schools; the one, vernacular, for the poor; the other, English, for the rich? It is very certain that we cannot give more than one in ten thousand of the Natives of the country the benefit of an English master. At the end of fifteen years, the students of English do not exceed seven thousand, among seventy millions of people. There are no means even of doubling this number; we have reached the limit of our resources. The great bulk of the people, 9999 out of every 10,000, must therefore receive instruction in their own vernacular tongue and in that tongue alone, or remain the victims of ignorance, vice and superstition. That vernacular education should consequently be rendered as complete as possible. To rejoice therefore over the failure of any endeavour to lay the foundation of the complete education which the great body of the people are capable of receiving, through their own tongue, is to express a sentiment which nothing can justify. To say moreover that a plan based upon this principle is narrow minded and partial, appears to us to betray no ordinary degree of narrow mindedness; while to express a hope that every attempt to give a complete education to the people through their own language may fail—but we will not attempt to characterize it.

The education we are able to give the people in their own tongue may not be so liberal, or so complete as that which we aim to give to the students of our English Schools; but completeness is a relative term, and admits of many degrees. The instruction which the great majority of the students in the English Seminaries in Calcutta, are likely to receive, is itself anything but complete; it is much more incomplete when compared with the education of our Universities, than the instruction which may be communicated through the vernacular is, when compared with it. In neither instance is there any cause for contempt, nor would it be justifiable to wish that either of these inferior efforts to communicate knowledge should perish, because there are other institutions in which superior knowledge was communicated. The true philanthropist will take a comprehensive survey of the circumstances of the country, and adapt his measures to the position of the people, and to the extent of his means, giving to those who have talent and opportunity for the acquisition of English, the complete education which has been given through the English language; and to those who can receive a declining state; the native students have

most complete education of which it can be made the instrument.

We should be happy were we able to see richer fruits than are now apparent of this liberal and complete English education which has been given to the natives during the last fifteen years, at an expense of not less than 30 lakhs of Rs., or 300,000 £. The great advantage of instruction in English is said to be, that it furnishes the student with the desire as well as the means of indefinite improvement, and enables him, after he has left the College, to complete his education by subsequent study. The efforts of the last fifteen years, have doubtless placed *fifty hundred* Natives in this elevated and advantageous position; if they have not done so, they must have signally failed. If they have not imparted to *fifty hundred* Natives a desire to keep themselves abreast of the age; and enabled them to understand and to appreciate a newspaper, they have done little or nothing. A newspaper is the first intellectual want of civilized man. Every body reads it with more or less avidity, except statesmen and Cabinet Ministers. Yet we find that the entire number of copies of the *Hurkara*, the *Herald*, the *Calcutta Star*, the *Eastern Star*, the *Englishman*, and the *Friend of India*, subscribed for by the natives, does not exceed *50 hundred* and *thirty*. Thus the whole sum devoted to the purchase of English newspapers, by the enlightened Natives of Bengal, in imparting our language to whom we have spent thirty lakhs of Rupees, does not exceed 6000 Rs. a year, or 500 Rs. a month. We cannot account for this singular phenomenon on the ground of their poverty; for the youths who have crowded to our seminaries belong to the wealthy and patrician classes of society; and we will venture to affirm that twenty, yes, thirty times the sum they devote to Newspapers is annually expended by them in marriage ceremonies, in funeral rites, and in idle and superstitious ceremonies.

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—The *Englishman* on Friday last adverted to Lord Ellenborough's recent order forbidding the officers of Government to make public documents or information which had come officially into their possession, without the previous consent of Government—which in its present mood will never be given. He stated that numerous conjectures were afloat as to the origin of the prohibition, and drew the conclusion that some particular circumstance had been made public which was intended to remain in the strictest of official secrecy. Then follows the following remarkable passage:

"We have indeed heard of plans of finance being damaged by the transactions of individuals, and as information on such subjects is a marketable commodity, it is more likely to be sought for than what relates to other public business. But there are methods of dividing the information of the authorities which do not involve a breach of confidence on the part of those to whom official papers are entrusted. The things which pass as an expedition will not march till they hear the call of a certain bird. The Bengalee brokers, though perhaps not equally superstitious, are equally watchful of the signs of the times, and the insinuations of a rise or fall in the public revenue. What the exact means are which in their opinion point the way to fortune is unknown to us, but we are told that they neither watch the flight of eagles like the Romans, nor that of partridges like the *Tingis*, nor is it either the flight, or the cackling of the *Swirl* to which they attend, but there is a certain bird whose movements they closely follow when engaged in following their own nest, and

by attending to what he picks up, and what he rejects, they draw conclusions which, as they assert, are invariably found correct. The superintendent is probably an idle one, but it is impossible to remove persons out of it who have made money by attending to it."

The plain meaning of this paragraph is, that the Honourable Mr. Bird, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, and when the last financial measures were adopted, the President of the Council of India, took advantage of the knowledge which his situation gave him, to "father his nest," by speculating in the public securities of the Government of which he was in Calcutta the Head; and that the Native brokers, by carefully watching "what he rejected and what he picked up," and by "closely following his movements, were enabled to make money." In what light the Englishmen may view such conduct we know not, but we think there can be no diversity of opinion as to its baseness. An individual who is capable of thus turning his official knowledge to his own private advantage, must be *ipse facto*, incapacitated for any official trust, and totally unfit to direct the movements of the state. The higher the agent, the higher and purer must be the objects he sets before him, and the motives by which he is guided. To suppose that the Head of Government is capable of making his public measures, which ought to be dictated solely by a view to the public interests, subservient to his own private profit, is to suppose a total disorganisation of the administration. We will not condescend to assert that the charge is utterly without foundation; it has only to be mentioned to be scouted; but we cannot suppress our astonishment that any public journal should venture, without the clearest evidence, to bring so heinous a charge against a gentleman of the most honourable feeling, much less against one who sustains so high a position in the Government of the country. If the Englishman believes he has any solid grounds for such an imputation, let him bring them forward openly; and let the charge be fairly and honestly sifted; if not, let him at once withdraw it, and make the only amends in his power, by acknowledging, with contrition, that he has been misled, by some base and unprincipled traducer. Surely a long life of integrity in the public service, an unstained reputation of forty years, ought to have exempted Mr. Bird from the possibility of so degrading and unfounded an insinuation.

THE LATE LIEUT. LOVEDAY.—The Rev. Mr. Loveday, a Chaplain on this establishment, has recently published a letter in the *Dakhi Gazette* to the Editor of the *Bombay Times* in defence of his deceased brother, the late Lieut. Loveday, the Political Officer in charge of Kheilat when it was surrendered to the insurgent Beloches. The Bombay Editor, in the history of the Afghan campaign which he is publishing in his own journal, had written in disparaging terms of Lieut. Loveday, chiefly on the authority of Mr. Mason, the author of *Travels in the countries to the West of the Indus*, who was a companion of the deceased officer at the time of the siege, and in his subsequent captivity. The object of the communication we now notice is to vindicate his character as a man and as an officer from the aspersions of Mr. Mason. We have carefully read through Mr. Mason's work, and noted down the passages in which he alludes to Lieut. Loveday's conduct, in order to compare the statements with the charge. The statements

required for the perusal of the volume must be excused for this protracted notice of the subject.

Mr. Charles Mason, was formerly in the Company's Artillery, but was selected for his talents for staff employ, in which he appears to have acquitted himself with such satisfaction, that a promise of his discharge was held out to him. The fulfilment of it however was so long delayed that he steeled the liberty of taking his own dismissal, without leave asked or given. We gather from his works that he is a man of considerable ability, and of cultivated mind; and a keen observer of men and things; that he is moreover a man of eccentric habits of mind and body, which his long residence among rude and barbarous tribes has not served to correct; that he has a difficult and somewhat impatient temper, and is not without a very considerable share of vanity. He considers his services to have been underrated by Government, when the expedition was sent across the Indus into a country with which he was familiar; and he seems to have deeply felt the refusal of one of those confidential posts, which in our administration is never conferred except upon a proven servant. He has therefore a strong bias against all the officers, without exception, who were employed in political duty in Afghanistan, and he has treated their character and their memory with little consideration. He has also positive grievances to complain of, which contributed to embitter his feelings in reference to Belochistan. He was made a prisoner at Quetta by Capt. Bean, the Political Agent, on suspicion of being a Russian spy; a measure which it is impossible to defend. It is true that Mr. Mason was travelling unaccompanied through Belochistan; that he was on terms of intimacy with the chiefs of the land both hostile and friendly, and that he appeared at Kheilat a short time before the outbreak. But he had previously been employed in the British service; he was well known to the Officers of our Government; he had nobly assisted Lieut. Loveday in the defence of Kheilat; he had shared the rigours of his captivity; he was the bearer of letters from Lieut. Loveday and from the Chiefs who were then in the ascendant, and had engaged faithfully to return to them. He was most anxious to do so, though at the peril of his life. In these circumstances, his arrest as a spy, upon vague suspicion, will admit of no justification, and his subsequent expulsion from every charge, after a minute and searching enquiry, leaves us no option but to attribute his detention to a wanton exercise of power.

The spirit and tone of the Rev. Mr. Loveday's vindication of his deceased brother are, in the highest degree objectionable. He scarcely ever alludes to Mr. Mason, but as a criminal. We seldom remember to have seen a paper in which one human being was treated by another with such bitter scorn. The Rev. Gentleman seems altogether to have overlooked how incompatible it was with his own sacred profession, to indulge in terms of abuse, under any provocation. He has entirely forgotten how fatal the interposition of the advocate, is to the cause he espouses. If we did not know from other sources that Mr. Mason's charges against Lieut. Loveday were unfounded or exaggerated, we should be strongly led to believe that truth from the vindictive spirit of the present letter; for a cause which stands in need of such weapons of defence, must be indeed desperate. In his letter, Mr. Loveday

day upon every endeavour to force on the reader's attention the fact that Mr. Mason's description from the army stamps his character with infamy, and renders all his testimony, in reference to the Political Officers employed beyond the Indus, utterly unworthy of credit. We fully admit that the well being and even the existence of an army depends upon the prevention of desertion; which is on that account justly considered the first of military crimes. But there may be circumstances in individual cases which would go far to soften down its moral turpitude. We are not going to palliate the crime of desertion, but we protest against its being considered, as a proof that the deserter is incapable of ever after speaking the truth. Though Mr. Mason did use unwarrantable means for relieving himself from a position which, to a man of his cultivated mind must have been intolerable, he may, after all, be a man of generous and honourable feelings, and of the strictest veracity. There are many other dispositions of mind besides that in which desertion originates, which would render a man's testimony extremely suspicious. A feeling of blind rancour, and inveterate hostility is likely to cast greater doubt on the character of assertions than the mere fact of their being made a deserter. So far therefore as the Rev. Mr. Loveday has stated the defence of his brother on the moral degradation to which he considers Mr. Mason's military guilt to have reduced him, he has done it much harm.

The charges brought by Mr. Mason against Lieut. Loveday may be classed under three heads; his oppressive conduct towards the people; his inactivity during the siege of Kheilat, and the measures pursued by him towards the disinherited princes, Nussur Khan. And here it should be remarked at the outset, that Mr. Mason's opinion of Lieut. Loveday has evidently been influenced by the evil impression made on his mind by the very unnatural position in which he stood at Kheilat. They were the only two Englishmen at that place at the time. Mr. Mason arrived there in the afternoon, but did not wait on the Political Agent till the next day. He was informed that Lieut. Loveday had remarked this omission and said he was a "low fellow." The remembrance of this remark was never obliterated. The next day, he called on Lieut. Loveday and was asked to dinner. He had no watch, or he was unpunctual. When he arrived, he found that Lieut. Loveday had died, but that some thing had been left for him. He was sent home on a Camel, and asked to breakfast the next morning. He refused to go, and the parties continued to reside in the same town without seeing each other, till the siege commenced. Meanwhile the most unfavourable reports were given to Mr. Mason of the observations made on him by Lieut. Loveday, which he formerly unfortunately received with implicit credit. The estrangement was thus rendered bitter, and Mr. Mason's mind became so deeply tainted with prejudice against the young officer, as to throw a degree of suspicion on all his representations regarding him.

He states that immediately on his arrival he found that actions so singular were imputed to him, and of a nature so different from what are usually looked for from British officers, that he was disinclined to credit them. Immediately after, he calls them anæmies. He states that during the siege Lieut. Loveday dared not move from his house from the feelings with which he knew he was regarded; and that he did not

takes personal charge of the siege because of his unpopularity. But the only instance adduced of misconduct is his having let loose his dogs on the people, who hold this animal in abhorrence. We are told that he had two ferocious animals of the bull dog species; that a labourer who had been forced to work at his house and had incurred his displeasure, was worried to death by the dog which was let loose on him; and that "the dread of vengeance limited the expression of public feeling to low and sullen murmurs, but rumour spread the catastrophe with rapidity over the country, and their indignation was loudly avowed and vengeance determined." We are further informed on this subject that the Daroga, Gool Mahomed, who is supposed to have ordered him to be murdered, said that his blood boiled at the sight of him, as he had "fed his dogs on human flesh." To disprove the general charge of tyrannical conduct, the Rev. Mr. Loveday adduces his brother's own letters, which certainly exhibit a very amiable disposition, and a regard for the Natives perfectly incompatible with the character which Mr. Masson has drawn of him. Mr. Loveday also gives satisfactory evidence that he had but one dog, and that it was a pet bull terrier. This evidence is much more satisfactory than that of Mr. Masson, and we are strongly inclined to believe that the charge of unpopularity, arising from personal misconduct, has been effectually refuted. "That charge is rendered still more improbable by the conduct of the people, whom these enormities are said to have enervated to madness. After the capture of the town, when Lieut. Loveday was without protection and entirely at their mercy, he was actually allowed to remain for some time with little molestation, in his own house, which he could not have defended. Had he rendered himself so obnoxious to the town and country, the infuriated rebels would have torn him to pieces in the first moment of victory.

Of his conduct during the siege, we have two versions, his own and that of Mr. Masson, and they differ diametrically from each other. Mr. Masson says that he did not personally take charge of the siege, though urged to do so, on account of his unpopularity; that he took no interest in the defence of the town; that from the commencement of the revolt he was overpowered by a language which, except at momentary intervals, apparently incapacitated him for any efforts of mind or body, and to such an extent that his Hindoo servant Sampat in vain endeavored to rouse him; in fact, that the siege of Khelat was marked by precisely the same inactivity and submission to the current of circumstances which subsequently proved so fatal to the army at Cabul. He states moreover that after a treaty had been made with the insurgents, Shah Nusse, endeavored to break it off and to maintain his post, and in this was opposed by Lieut. Loveday, who maintained constant intercourse with the rebels, making arrangements with them for the deposition of Shah Nusse, at the same time that he manifested the warmest friendship for him, and indulged in personal familiarities; and that the Shah asked if all Europeans were equally unmanly. Mr. Masson also affirms that the Shah did not desert Lieut. Loveday, but that Lieut. Loveday deserted him.

A letter of that officer quoted by his brother in which he details the progress and result of the siege, gives however a very different view of the case. Lieut. Loveday says:

"Shah Nusse, soon to have obtained accurate intelligence regarding the attack on Quetta, but falling in their at-

ttempt, the whole retreated to Mastung, from whence they returned to Khelat and arrived here on the morning of the 24th ultimo. Shah Nusse Khan had previously been apprised of the intention of marching against Mastung, but when he heard of the advance, he broke up his camp and took post in the town, instead of one thousand men and five hundred guns, he brought only three hundred men, and three-fourths were British. I had lost thirty men, and took charge of the Western wall, and Mastung was, while the other garrisons were placed in charge of his brother, who had been absent, an entire day. As soon as a rebel arrived (stated to be three thousand), they commenced the attack by a few musketry and musketeers from across the river and on the plain, and the British wall was not contained all day, and in a few hours at night, they withdrew with a loss of eighteen killed and wounded, whilst ours amounted to none within the walls.

"The day of the 25th passed over quietly, only a few straggling shots. I went twice to the walls, issued ammunition, and gave rewards and promises in abundance. As soon as it grew dark, the enemy commenced the attack with vivacity, their efforts being again directed against the Eastern gate and the tower to the South. When a report was brought to me that they had occupied the Western wall in charge of the Frenchmen, Nishan, and Jukh Ibrahim, I sent of a Hindustani party to their assistance, who, when they reached the wall, found the rebels were back with less, for I saw a mass of dead at the foot of the ladder. Some thirty of the enemy had, however, not fallen, but falling they expectant of, were soon made prisoners. From their condition it appeared, that they were very much exhausted, and beyond doubt, that the loss in charge of the wall, whom they had attacked their extreme, had terrified them to plant their ladders there, and helped them to climb. The following morning, Shah Nusse, who came to me in the evening of the 26th and said he had no hope of holding the place, that the detachment sent through all, with exception of the thirty or forty men with his brother-in-law. I proposed that he should retire with the British, but he refused to do so, and he proposed making terms whilst yet in his power. The negotiations lasted two days, the result of which was that he should retire with his property to Baghlan, whilst I was expressly stipulated that I should have free permission to remain here, or return to Khelat with due protection for escort and baggage, and Shah Nusse, agreed not to accompany him, but if I should see good, he might, but he had signed a formal declaration renouncing all claim to the Mastung, or connection with us.

Shah Nusse Khan retired on the 21st, whilst the son of Mehar Khan was placed on the Mchmal, under the same title of Nusse Khan. He has expressed no interest in the place, all he wants is here. I have recommended him to send a Valiant to Khelat, and shall remain in the north in the hope of being able to assist him and good-if war, I must of course return, and, though I anticipate no danger to myself or men, yet I dare not say I will surrender my property.

Shah Nusse Khan has behaved manly; all he asked for was to be allowed to remain here, and to be allowed to see the result of the war, and the satisfaction of us, would have been a great boon. I have thought that in danger here, yet to do so was my duty, it was adopted it.

W. M. LOVEDAY.

It is impossible to reconcile these conflicting statements. It is a question of veracity between two authorities which can be decided only by other evidence obtained after the reconquest of the place by our own officers. Mr. Masson's vanity which is very egregiously displayed in his book, may have led him to estimate his own services in the siege too highly; and his prejudices may have led him to underestimate those of Lieut. Loveday. On the other hand, Lieut. Loveday does appear to have despaired of holding out, with his handful of sepoy, and a few treacherous allies, against a whole country in arms; and there is every reason to believe that, under no circumstances could he have maintained his post against such fearful odds. There is however sufficient evidence from Lieut. Loveday's own correspondence to show that, however estimable he may have been in private life, and however skilled in the Native language, and anxious for the improvement of the people, he was not exactly the man for the crisis which had arisen.

As it respects his conduct towards the son of Mehar Khan, then in arms, and his adherents, there can be no doubt that he pursued the most stringent measures to put down the insurrection, and to restore tranquillity. Mr. Masson says on this subject that after Nusse Khan, whom he pursued in person, had escaped him, the tribes who afforded him shelter, were subject to general plunder, and that some were executed so infamous that those present spoke of them with horror. This information is derived from Native reports, from those who were opposed to the British authorities, and who probably falsified that

the most ready way of pleasing Mr. Masson was to decry Lieut. Loveday. We are also told that he said he would have blown Gool Mahomed from a gun if he had caught him, and that he took credit for having cleared the Afghans off by executing the chief in this mode. Of these latter statements we can say nothing; but there is evidence that he pursued the severest measures towards the fugitive Khan and his followers, and reduced them to the greatest straits. To the officers appointed to negotiate with them, they complained that Lieut. Loveday had set a price on the head of Nusse Khan. He doubtless thought it his duty to adopt the sharpest measures to extinguish the rebellion; and the hatred he incurred among the insurgents may be only an additional evidence of his zeal, however misplaced, as a public servant. But his fatal error consisted in the appointment of a Native as the farmer of the Moostung district, who goaded the people to rebellion by his oppressions, and brought the deepest odium on the British name. The people of that district at length rose in arms, and Lieut. Loveday's favourite moonshoe was the first victim of their rage. This gleam of success augmented their hopes and their confidence, and within a few days the country, which might apparently have been kept in subjection by a thousand troops and a few guns, passed away from our rule.

We have thus endeavored to exhibit as impartial a view of the case as possible. The absence of all independent evidence to corroborate the assertions of Mr. Masson and the Rev. Mr. Loveday is a calamity. Mr. Masson's statements regarding Lieut. Loveday, are not weakened in the smallest degree by the fact that he deserted from the ranks of the army; but they are seriously affected by the strong prejudice which he had imbibed against that officer, and must therefore be received with considerable allowances. On the other hand the defence is lamentably weakened by the unhappy spirit of destruction which pervades it, and which is almost enough to ruin the best of causes. Still we are disposed to think from a careful perusal of all that has been written on both sides of the question, that the charge of personal violence towards the natives is disproved by satisfactory testimony; that the imputation of indecision and inactivity during the siege, rests upon firmer ground, and that Lieut. Loveday was placed in circumstances to which his mind was not equal; and that the severe measures which he pursued against the youthful son of Mehar Khan, though adopted from a sense of public duty, were injudicious in themselves, and insuspicious in their result.

CHINA.—Intelligence has been received from China to the beginning of August. The treaty duly ratified by the Chinese authorities has been dispatched to England. The Regulations for the future management of the trade in China, as well as the Tariff of duties to be paid to the Chinese Government have been definitely arranged and made public. They have the singular merit of giving general satisfaction. This is more remarkable, as they have been drawn up by Mr. Henry Pottinger, without any aid from the mercantile community, who appear throughout the negotiations to have stood aloof from his Excellency, and left him to the resources of his own mind and experience. The Tariff is justly described as a noble specimen of Commercial legislation. It is based upon soundest principles.

entire principles. The duties are fixed upon a moderate scale, and are calculated to afford every encouragement to the trade. While they benefit the foreign merchant, they will be found eventually not less favourable to the interests of the Chinese Exchequer, which is likely to draw a much larger revenue from the augmented traffic which they will promote, than was obtained under the old system of high and arbitrary duties. The port charges which formerly fell so heavily upon smaller vessels, have also been fixed at a reasonable rate; and all those extraneous charges to which the trade was subject, when the Chinese were treated as outside barbarians, will entirely cease. The readiness with which the Chinese Government has agreed to so radical a change in its commercial system, and to the reduction of duties, which is cannot but regard as detrimental to its interests, is not the least marvellous feature in this transaction.

The arrangement now made has effected an entire revolution in the system of dealings with a people who cling more than Conservative tenacity to whatever has the sanction of established custom. The trade which was limited to one port is now extended to five. The whole of the eastern Coast, embracing the provinces most distinguished for population, enterprise and wealth, is thrown open to intercourse with foreigners. Instead of being limited in their dealings to a close corporation of Hong merchants, foreigners have now free access to all merchants. These changes in the external relations of China cannot fail to produce great changes in the interior of the country among the people themselves; to create new wants and new interests in the empire; and to associate the preservation of those interests with the continuation of this trade. The improvements now effected will diffuse new life among the industrious classes in China, impart fresh animation to the spirit of enterprise, and thus render the disruption of intercourse at any future time, difficult, if not dangerous to the Government. Neither is it possible to estimate the political effect which may result from the establishment of a new and extensive intercourse between the civilized world, and this vast empire, teeming with energy and ingenuity.

The Regulations established for the management of the trade at the various ports, are simple, intelligible and just; and appear to be well calculated, by the spirit of equity which pervades them, to prevent any collision between the Chinese and foreigners, and to render their mutual intercourse, harmonious. Much will depend upon the temper of the Consuls, who will be placed in a delicate and invidious position between the haughty but subdued Chinese, and the haughty and triumphant English; and it will require much tact to reconcile the minds of the Chinese authorities to the principle of equality on which our intercourse is now based. The Consuls are likely to have no difficulty. The labours thrown on them by the Regulations are more than it is possible for a single individual to manage; and the Consular establishments will soon require to be strengthened.

The Regulations and the Tariff make no allusion to the Opium trade, and this was the immediate cause of the last war. But it appears that Sir Henry Pottinger is resolved to discourage this contraband traffic to the utmost of his power. He has forbidden Opium to be stored at Hong Kong. This has given umbrage to the Opium merchants, who have consequently expressed their unwillingness to rely on the Le-

land. He has also determined that the Consuls shall afford no countenance whatever to the British vessels employed in smuggling, or evading the payment of the just dues of the Chinese Government, and he has directed them to take immediate steps for intimating the fact to the Chinese authorities. If the traffic in opium be included in the term smuggling—of which there can be little doubt—the British officers now for the first time established in Chinese ports are not only forbidden to give any support to it, but are enjoined to use every effort to eradicate it. Thus the British authorities in China are devoting all their energies to the suppression of a trade which the British Parliament has authorized, and which the British authorities in India are employed in nourishing. This anomaly cannot long be suffered to continue. The necessity of discouraging the contraband trade in China must speedily lead to the relinquishment of the Opium monopoly by the Government of India, and the substitution of an export duty in its stead.

It is suspected that the harmony of our intercourse with the Chinese will not be of long continuance, and that we must prepare for a second and more sanguinary conflict at no distant period. The Chinese, it is said, though humbled to the dust, have still unshaken confidence in their own strength, and attribute their late discomfiture to circumstances which they are able to remove. Some month or two ago it was stated that the whole empire resounded with warlike preparations, and we now learn that the Bogue Forts have been rebuilt and made stronger than ever; and that every effort is made to turn the experience of the last war to account by introducing improvements into the manufacture of arms. The Emperor has yielded to circumstances with an apparent grace, but with internal anguish; and this is no matter of surprise. It must have been with feelings of more than ordinary bitterness that the haughty monarch of one third of the human race, who had been accustomed to treat foreign nations with the most sovereign contempt, submitted to ransom his empire by a heavy tribute, and affixed his signature to a treaty dictated by the outside barbarians under the walls of the ancient capital, after a series of unchequed triumphs. The proud soul of the Tartar sovereign must have boiled with indignation as he traced his name with his vermilion pencil on that humiliating document. That he should make preparations to try the issue of a second war with us, is not to be wondered at. Nothing however is more likely to postpone this conflict to an indefinite period, than the establishment of a large and beneficial commerce, which shall diffuse wealth and content among his subjects, and render them unwilling to lose these advantages. Nothing so likely to hasten it as the continued prosecution of a contraband traffic in the drug which the Cabinet of Peking considers so fatal to the welfare of the people. If we have a second war, it will probably originate in the outrages committed along the coast by the opium smugglers.

WEEKLY REPTOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

An advertisement, which appeared in the last *Chinese Gazette*, states the quantity of salt to be stored at the various public depots at 511 lakhs of *tan*. Supposing Government to resolve on the purchase of two *tan* and a half upon each *tan*, bought at a little more of a million and a half *tan*, then, upon a single article.

— The *Madrid papers* give us reason to hope that about 180 tons of the loss of the *Argyle*, is destined for *Salamanca*. It is long however in arriving.

— There is news from China to the end of July. *Hong Kong* has been erected into a Colony of the Crown, by Letters Patent, and a Capital is to be designated *Victoria*. The whole of the debts of the Hong merchants have been liquidated, not however without subjecting the chief of them to large sacrifices. The General Regulations for the conduct of the trade and the Tariff have been published, the former we have placed among our selections; and it was expected that the four *cession* ports, which are to be the resort of British merchants under the treaty, would be open in the beginning of September after an Imperial Edict had been received from Peking. In the Proclamation issued on the publication of the commercial treaty, Sir Henry Pottinger gives the following very judicious assurances to those trading to China of his determination rather to exceed the powers vested in him, than to allow the spirit of the arrangement to be violated. "At the same time, it is the duty of the Governor, in the most possible and unobscured situation in which he has been placed by the course of events, to distinctly intimate, that he is determined, by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of the Commercial Treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage, in future, in Commerce with China, and that, in any case, where he may receive well-grounded representations from Her Majesty's Consuls, or from the Chinese Authorities, that such provisions of the Commercial Treaty have been evaded (or have been attempted to be so), he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and, where his present powers may not fully authorize and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust, that the Legislature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them, in an emergency directly compromising the National Honour, Dignity, and Good Faith in the execution of the government of China, and in the eyes of all other Governments."

— The last letters from *Berchemper* state that *Ensign Kent*, a fine young officer, has just died of a "zine day's" *Berchemper* fever. This is the fifth officer who has fallen a victim within a few months to the insububity of that station. Government has very wisely determined that no young officer shall be allowed, except under the guarantee of relatives, to do duty at *Berchemper*, and this for the health of his pure. For the health of his body, no youth ought to be sent to do duty at *Berchemper*.

— Sir Jasper Nicolls has, we find, taken his passage on the *January Steamer* from *Bombay*.

— The last arrival from China has brought us the first numbers of a new journal called the *Shen-chow*, which has just been started there. This makes the fourth English paper published in China.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

— The interesting ceremony of presenting new Colours to Her Majesty's 10th Regiment now in the Fort, took place in the Fort yesterday afternoon. The very appropriate and impressive address made by His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough on the occasion, will be found in another column. In the evening, the Regiment entertained Sir Hugh and Lady Gough and a large party at a ball and supper.

— The *Daily Gazette* gives a very dismal account of the health of the troops at *Sokli*. The number in hospital was 618, besides those in the lines who are absent from duty on account of debility. One Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, and thirteen officers are suffering from fever and dysentery. The Artillery are able to man two guns only, and the three Regiments could not muster more than 800 men fit to bear arms. H. M. 13th Light Infantry is treated in a new way, or two to this station, where the Regiment is likely to suffer more from the effects of the climate than is suffered from the hostility of the Afghans.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

— The Relief of the Army in the approaching cold weather has not been officially published, but it has transpired; and we learn with surprise that three Regiments now at half battle stations are to be removed to other half battle stations, and thus be subjected for two or three years more to diminished allowances. It is to be hoped that this act of injustice, will be remedied before the programme of the Relief is promulgated. While this most unjust, most arbitrary, most preposterous Order continues to disgrace our Military Code, it should be made as little oppressive as possible. Lord Ellenborough as the danger just given to him in Calcutta, states that he is coming out, he informed the Directors that he intended to take special care of the interests of the army. As it is to be hoped therefore, that he will not fail to send home his own protest against the continuance of this heavy grievance.

— Some years ago the Court of Directors in its wisdom decided that a man was unwelcome to all the debt contracted for his wife, while a spinster. It therefore became necessary for every man wishing to become a benedict to enquire whether the young lady's school bills had been paid. The principle has just been handed from the Court. A gentleman has been sent for a debt contracted by his wife during her spinsterhood, and the plaintiff has been awarded.

— The *Queen Steamer* has arrived at Bombay with General Simpson on board, but without the Hon. Mr. Maddock. All conjectures regarding the object of his visit are therefore at an end. He did not leave Calcutta to restore the Amers of Seide.

— The *Victoria Steamer* left Bombay on the morning of the 7th of August for Goa. The Calcutta regular *Dawit* of the 10th and the *Express* of the 14th arrived before her departure.

The number of letters and newspapers sent by this opportunity is as follows:—Papers, 9784; Letters, 55,655. Total covers, 45,397.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

— The *Calcutta Gazette* of Saturday evening publishes an order for the assembling of an army on the banks of the Jumna near Agra, under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief, to be called the Army of Exercise. It is to consist of 4 troops of Horse Artillery and 11 Companies of Foot Artillery, 8 Companies of Sappers, 3 Regiments of Dragoons, 9 Regiments Regular and 1 of Irregular Cavalry, and the Body Guard, 3 Regiments of European and 3 of Native Infantry; in all 17,000 men. The assembling of so large a force at a large expense for the mere purpose of exercises is so unusual, and the state of the public finances renders the establishment of so expensive a precedent so improbable, that the object is likely to partake more of a political than a military character. It is probably intended rather to produce an impression on the disaffected, than to afford our own Officers a lesson in the art of manoeuvring huge bodies of men.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Mr. Clerk, the present Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces, positively goes home at the beginning of next year, presently in company with the Jasper Nicolls, and that the Governor General names charge of the North West Provinces.

— The *Bombay World* is dead. The babe seems to have been smothered to death in the fourth month of its brief existence. A week or two ago, it complained of being "deluged with water," which it could not make up its mind how to dispose of. From the effects of this deluge it appears never to have recovered, and the next morning we have it, in the bills of mortality. It was chiefly remarkable for its warm eulogies of Lord Ellenborough.

— The only intelligence from Lahore is that General Arlidge has leave of absence for twenty days to visit Peshawar and Ludlow; and that General Court has been permitted to resign the Sahib service, and intended to embark with his

family on the *Sutlege* for Bombay. The reconciliation between the powerful minister and the noble occupant of the Lahore throne, is said to be complete.

— The latest letters from Sukkur are of the 26th instant. The number of the sick and the dying was increasing daily. Of the 53th, not fewer than 630 were in hospital. The whole number sent for duty exceeded a thousand.

— The *Northampton Advertiser* states, that Dr. Lane does not vacate his situation at the Eye Infirmary in consequence of the increase which has been made to his salary as Private Secretary to the Governor. The salary of this latter office has been raised to 1600 Rs. inclusive of all emoluments.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

— The *Star* publishes letters from the Benares and the Tirhoot districts, which give rather an unfavorable account of the probable out-turn of the present Indigo season. But partial failures in particular localities, will not alter the general character of the season, which is one of extraordinary abundance.

— Not a newspaper from any quarter has reached us this morning, a most unusual occurrence, to be accounted for only by a very extensive fall of the river. It is to be feared that the post will be so much cut up thereby as to interfere with our hopes of receiving the *Express* by the 18th. In our own neighborhood we have had a rich abundance of rain since the full moon, and the prospects of the husbandman have been brightened.

— Further particulars are given in the papers of the robbery committed at the office of Messrs. Turner, Stopford and Co. A police officer and two persons were going their round about four in the morning, and on passing the door of that office, perceived a suspicious looking man there. He went up to the gate and saw a bag lying there, and took it up, which the robber endeavored to snatch from, but he was himself secured by the men in attendance, and a large number of bank notes were found about his person. The bag was full of money. Another bag of money was also found in the stable; the whole sum being about 6500 Rs. It seems that the robbery, who was a burkunda, had got a false key made, and with it had opened the iron safe in which the money was lodged. The case has been made over to the Magistrate, and will doubtless be handed up to the Supreme Court.

— A case of Forgery has also been brought before the Chief Magistrate. Mr. J. C. Sotherland had accepted a draft for two thousand Rupees, and when it was presented for payment was found to have been altered to Seven thousand.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

— The *Bombay papers* expect the August Mail before the 15th and the 16th of this month. We ought therefore to receive it on the 17th, at the earliest on the 18th. The roads have however, evidently been much injured by the late rains, as the *Bombay Mail* which arrived yesterday, has been thirteen days on the road.

— The *Madras Spectator* late received, states that the sum of 1500 Rs. a month to which the Court of Directors have just raised the salary of the Private Secretary of the Governor of Madras, is to include the whole amount which that office may draw from the Treasury, whatever other situation he may hold. Dr. Lane, will therefore continue his services at the Eye Infirmary, without receiving any additional allowance for it.

— His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, embarked on the *Steamer* at Calcutta yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and proceeded to the Upper Provinces. He is accompanied by the members of his own family and Staff, and by Major General Smith, the Adjutant General of the Queen's troops, and his Lady, Major-General Sir John Erskine, the Deputy Adjutant General of the army.

— A correspondent of the *Star* in the *Express* of this day, has simply advised the Governor

General to dismiss Col. Glenham from his post of Commissioner of the Sagar and Nerbudda Territories, and Bundelkhand, and to appoint Major Leach to the office. The summary removal of all the officers employed in those territories, which is attributed, we believe, without the smallest foundation, to Col. Glenham, has brought a master's horse about his ears.

— We are happy to learn from the *Agre Utkal*, that Cholera has entirely disappeared from the station. Only a very few cases have appeared in the dry, and none in the cantonment.

— From the same authority we learn that the car which brought the Sonmuth Gate to Agre, is now employed as the Station Hearse. Will the Editor remark, "To what has purpose may we return, Heretic?"

— The wife of Col. Baptiste, one of the officers expelled from Gwalior, has arrived at Agra, and reports that the troops of Col. Jacob's brigade had taken the Usamper prisoner. We know that he dared not move out of his house for fear of the revolutionary soldiers; if he has been captured, all government will soon be at an end, and the country will fall a prey to military license; unless the Army of Exercise should take a little exercise across the Jumna.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

A. F. Donnelly, Esq.	to Aug. 1844,	40 0
R. McClelland,	to March, 1844,	20 0
Daboo Haruchander Labh-	to June, 1844,	20 0
re	to Dec. 1843,	15 0
J. G. Beaman, Esq.	to Aug. 1844,	20 0
F. B. Pearson, Esq.	to Aug. 1844,	6 0
H. W. Weston, Esq.	to Jan. 1844,	20 0
Col. Stacy	to July, 1844,	20 0
Capt. C. Brown	to June, 1844,	20 0

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans begs to acknowledge the following sums for the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta:—

James Montesth, Esq.	to	10
John Montesth, Esq.	to	5
A. Paul, Esq.	to	10
James Newman, Esq.	to	10
Mrs. Morton	to	5
J. Young, Esq.	to	5
Mr. DeMille	to	3

W. W. Evans, Secretary.

September 1, 1845.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

AS MUCH CONCERN ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT THE CONGRESS TO THE 10th REGIMENT.

Sir Hugh Gough then said, "Major Strickland, Officers, and men of the 10th; it was when I gave last leave in the character of your Commander in Chief, but of a private individual, that my excellent and gallant friend, your Colonel, asked me to perform the duty of presenting to you your colours. It is a duty I would have always been proud to perform, but it is more grateful to me, when I come among you to fulfil it as your Commander in Chief."

You see how often those colours, now blest and consecrated on the rallying point to which your soldiers' hearts must cling, the one emblem of the glory of your native country, the other, representative of the life of a private individual, that my excellent and gallant friend, your Colonel, asked me to perform the duty of presenting to you your colours. It is a duty I would have always been proud to perform, but it is more grateful to me, when I come among you to fulfil it as your Commander in Chief.

Recent practice has introduced into the British Army a habit whereby circumstances are not permitted the 10th Regiment to profit; I mean

V. TONNAGE DUTY.—Every English merchant-ship, on entering any one of the five mentioned Five Ports, shall pay Tonnage Duty, on the rate of five pence per Register Ton, in full of all charges. The first tonnage shall be paid on the day of arrival, and the second, on the day of departure.

VI. IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.—Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of the above mentioned Five Ports, shall be liable to be taxed, according to the Tariff as now in force, and agreed upon, and no further taxes are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the Tariff. All duties, interest, and charges on such merchant vessel, whether on goods imported or exported, or in the shape of Tonnage Duty, shall be paid up in full within days, the Superintendent of Customs will grant Passes, and the vessel, on being shown to the British Consul, he will thereupon return the ships papers and permit the vessel to depart.

VII. EXAMINATION OF GOODS.—Every English merchant-ship, having cargo to load or discharge, must give the intimation thereof, and furnish particulars of the cargo, to the Consul, who will immediately despatch a certified copy of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the Superintendent of Customs, that the goods may be duly examined and neither party subjected to loss. The British Consul must also have a properly qualified person on the spot, to attend to his interest when his goods are being examined for duty; otherwise, should there be complaints, these may be made to the Consul, who, in such cases, shall be bound to attend to the goods, and the Superintendent of Customs, shall call over three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase shall be deemed to be the value of the goods. To fix the Tariff on any such basis as the Consul of the English merchant cannot agree with the Consul-house officer, then such party shall be bound to carry the goods, and the Consul shall be bound to weigh in gross, shall afterwards be taxed, and the average rate upon those cases shall be deemed as the rate upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the rate of duty be fixed. While such parties are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording opportunity that the merits of the case may be fully considered.

VIII. MANNER OF PAYING THE DUTY.—It is herein before provided that every English vessel, that enters any one of the five Ports, shall pay all duties and tonnage there before shall be permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain docks, or landing establishments, of known stability, to whom he will give licenses authorizing them to receive duties from the English merchants on behalf of Government, and the receipts of these receipts for any money paid shall be received as a government receipt. In the paying of these duties, different kinds of foreign money may be made use of, as far as foreign money is not of equal parity with the local currency, and the Superintendent of Customs will, according to the place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendent of Customs of each port, what value may be taken for payment, and what sum may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

IX. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Sets of Balance Scales for the weighing of goods, of every weight, and of all measures, prepared in conformity to these intentions, in which the Custom-house of Canton, and the Superintendent of Customs, shall be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate, at each of the five ports, and these shall be the standard by which all goods are charged, and all sums paid to government. In case of any dispute arising between the merchants and the Chinese officers of Customs regarding the weights and measures, the Superintendent shall be made to these standards, and disputes decided accordingly.

X. LICENSES ON CARGO BOATS.—Whenever an English merchant-ship has to load or discharge cargo, he may hire a boat, or a kind of lighted cargo boat, he pleases, and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves without the intervention of the Consul. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them, the

offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boats be used for carrying in conveying goods for English merchants, the British authorities will do their best to apprehend them, but at the same time the Chinese merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

XI. PASSPORTS AND LICENSES.—No English merchant ship, may transitively pass through the Five Ports, without a passport, and should any urgent case happen where transshipment is necessary, the Superintendent of Customs will, on application, will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a special officer to be present at the transshipment. If any one pretends to transship without such permission being asked, the Superintendent of Customs will immediately transship with the goods, and the goods will be considered as lost.

XII. SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS.—At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed an Assistant General Officer of approval good conduct, and of the first class, and the Consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese vessel, to the Consul of a British subject, he shall not less than his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant has occasion to enter the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul who will see that the language is becoming and if otherwise will direct it to be changed or will return to convey the address. If unfortunately any dispute takes place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together amicably settle the merits of the case. Regarding the punishment of English Criminals, the English Government will cause the laws necessary to attain the end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

XIII. DISPATCH BETWEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS AND CHINESE.—Whenever a British subject is prepared to complain of a Chinese he must first proceed to the Consul and state his grievance. The Consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese vessel, to the Consul of a British subject, he shall not less than his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant has occasion to enter the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul who will see that the language is becoming and if otherwise will direct it to be changed or will return to convey the address. If unfortunately any dispute takes place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together amicably settle the merits of the case. Regarding the punishment of English Criminals, the English Government will cause the laws necessary to attain the end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

XIV. BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRUISERS ANCHORING WITHIN THE PORT.—An English government cruiser will anchor within each of the five ports, that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others and preventing disturbances. But these government cruisers are not to be put upon the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandise and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither duties nor charges. The resident Consul will send the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruisers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

XV. ON THE SECURITY TO BE GIVEN FOR BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS.—It has hitherto been the custom when an English vessel entered the port of Canton, that a Chinese Merchant-ship stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such security merchant. But these security merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British Consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the above-named Chinese ports. —*Chinese Press.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

REMARKS ON HINDOO WIDOWS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

SIR,—Having observed, some time since, in the Madras News Paper, a long and learned Article extracted from your meritorious Journal, expressing the opinion which prevents the marriage of Hindu Widows—a system so manifestly prejudicial, that I am gratified with the conduct of

the good man who made an attempt to break down the barrier of public opinion, which hedges about this most contemptible and detestable of human projects. The Article in question resulted from the painstaking conduct of a learned and worthy Statesman of Calcutta, who professed to bestow the sum of 10 thousand Rupees upon any man of his own caste who would marry his widowed daughter. It was also affirmed that a young Brahmin—a student at the College which indicates the effect of a reputable education—had made proposals to marry the widow, but I am not aware if the marriage is celebrated. I sincerely and ardently hope it has been effected, or is being in progress of being so, as it will be the leading step towards the expansion from Hindoo policy, of one of the most unfeeling and unjust statutes that was ever embodied in a code of laws. This discussion from confirmed principle, having emanated from among the most learned and influential class of Hindoos at Calcutta, I feel thoroughly convinced that if it were supported by opinions and pecuniary assistance, such an obviously important measure, as it aims to establish, would readily command the attention and respect of every honest and liberal thinking person. I feel certain that every well intentioned Brahmin would not and could not withhold his consent to a measure so just, so evidently fraught with all that is beneficent and meritorious, all that is generous and liberal—a measure so thoroughly calculated to repress the mind of the now migrating female, ever her pilgrimages through this world, and direct her to those alarming and discouraging consequences of becoming a widow, which unhappy state would entail upon her a life of prolonged misery and extreme wretchedness. Oh! Dear Sir, I would say through the medium of your valuable Journal to every honored Statesman and to every respected Brahmin, and indeed to every honest and liberal thinking Hindoo, let his see be what it may, some forward with heart and pocket, and do your endeavours to expunge so liberal and dreadful a Regulation from our Civil Constitution. To who have daughters, sisters or any relation, let them direct under your protection—would you not feel a pang at the institution of the distress of the widow? Do ye not tacitly wish that such an unfeeling law was entirely deleted from the leaves of the Statute? I know ye do, then like men of sense and refinement step forward with firmness and decision, and unceasingly the condition of our deeply injured females, not allow not your nobler nature to sink into apathy and indifference, because ye are exempt from their pitiful condition; but be bold, and set your face the first against the tenets and associations of the unfeeling and ungenerous (be he assured if this ungenerous system be thrust out of our Statute, it must be you, Brahmins, that must do it) and you will confer on thousands yet unborn a just retribution which they have a right to demand at your hands. You will deprive the common calamity of its poignancy and render the deprivation of Providence at least bearable, and avert it to a great degree the irreparable condition of the widow, which is now above all others the most dreadful of calamities.

This highly important and deserving question having been once mooted, I sincerely hope and pray that it will not be permitted to fall into oblivion; but that the good and worthy people of Calcutta—the great Metropolis of this Empire—will exert themselves in this perfunctory contempt; and I would further hope that the British Government would tender its benign and fostering influence towards the establishment of so just and laudable a measure. We should then hear of no more Suttees or other tragical deeds, submitted to by our families to avoid an extinction of slavery and wretchedness. The projector and leader of this charitable work will have the happy reflection of having done as those men ought that will be done—his name to future ages will hold his memory, endorsed by generations yet unborn. And

MONUMENT TO HAMPDEN.—Two centuries ago have elapsed since John Hampden fell upon Chalgrove field, and at length a memorial marks the spot. It consists of a large block of Portland stone, sixteen feet high, surmounted by a statue of Hampden on a pedestal. Upon the sides of the monument figure Warrington, placed the medal on the breast of the statue, carved in marble by Bonini; on the opposite side are the names of the subscribers to the monument, and the fourth side bears the following inscription, written by Lord Nugent:—“Here, in this field of Chalgrove, John Hampden, after his trial and death, was buried, but unsuccessful resistance in Parliament, and before the judges of the land, to the measures of an arbitrary court, first took arms, and afterwards the brave and the associated counties of Buckingham and Oxford in 1641. And here, within a few paces of this spot, he received the wound which he died, fighting in defence of the free and ancient liberties of England, June 18th, 1642. In the two hundredth year from that day, this stone was raised in reverence to his memory.”—*Pat.*

ALDERMAN T. WOOD AND THE TALCARE MINES.—On Saturday the Court of Aldermen was held after the election of the sheriffs for the ensuing year, when Alderman Brown brought up the report of the committee to which the Talcare Mines were referred, relating to the concession of Alderman T. Wood with the Talcare Mining Company was referred. The report stated that the committee found from the documentary matter that Alderman Wood was connected with the Talcare Mines, which appeared to have been got up as a speculation presenting no probability of profit, and calculated to benefit no person excepting the shareholders. It was recommended, that coal which was the produce of another mine had been exhibited as the produce of the Talcare mine, and that the designation and action of Alderman Thomas Wood, as an Alderman of London, had been used in the printed papers relating to the concession as recommendatory of experiments in its valuable resources. The committee abstained from expressing any opinion upon the conduct of Alderman Wood.—Alderman Brown then moved “that the report should be entered in the journals of the Court, so that any member might, if he thought proper, give notice that he should be taken into consideration of the corporation.”—Alderman Brown yielded his report.—The motion was then agreed to.—*Id.*

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT.—The Government have authorized the purchase of moving stores, arms, and ammunition, through the Court thus giving a practical proof that they do not really entertain any apprehensions of an insurrectionary outbreak. A single policeman is now considered to be a sufficient count for several cart-loads of powder through the Court of Tipperary, which remains with thousands of Rebels. The following evidence of the “alarming state of the country” appears in the *Tipperary Free Press*:—“Thirteen casks of powder, one cask of flint, and a large quantity of percussion caps, arrived in town on Tuesday evening from Cork. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, there was a guard of the police escorting this large quantity of ammunition.” These facts are calculated to strengthen the prevalent belief, that the formidable armaments involved are really intended as a preparation for any sudden emergency in Spain.—*Id.*

BAR OF COLORED.—A correspondent of the Times states, as a “fact of the weather,” that a young man of colour, almost of pure negro race, is keeping his terms in the Middle Temple for the bar, and that he is treated by his companions, including some of the most talented and ablest of young barristers, with as much respect as any. In a few years the youth will probably be remembered as strange, because parallel instances of this kind are rare. We are glad to see a race that has already many of its members occupying posts of distinction in the West India phony for Metropolitan honours; it will arrive in every way.

Messrs. ACKERMAN AND CO.—At a meeting of creditors, held at the London Coffee-house, Monday, June 26, Thomas Brown, Esq. (Longman and Co.), in the chair, a statement of their affairs having been read by Mr. Charles (Quiller and Bell) and the committee, showing liabilities amounting to 30,664*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and assets amounting to 39,144*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, the proposition was made in behalf of Messrs. Ackerman and Co., to pay the creditors in full, and the creditors, in six instalments of 1*l.* 6*s.* each, at intervals of six months’ date from the 1st of August next. The first instalment to be paid on the 1st of August next. There were upwards of one hundred creditors present, and they unanimously agreed to accept Messrs. Ackerman’s proposition, and agreed the resolution to the effect before leaving the meeting.—*Id.*

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.—Criminals, able to read, claimed the benefit of clergy, and then a passage was taken to read from the Scriptures. The passage actually read on such occasions is a subject of some identity, or perhaps the contrary, and various laws have been passed, and the clergy, “misericordia,” &c., was often selected, and from that consequence acquired the name of “the weak virus.”—*Id.*

CHORAL MEETING AT KENTON-HALL.—The second choral meeting of the upper singing schools, assembled at Keston-hall, under the sanction of the Committee of Council, and instructed by Mr. Hullah and his assistants, on the method of Wilhem, was held on Wednesday night. The chorists consisted of the first upper school, the workmen’s upper school, the upper school of the vicar, and the South London and Barbican upper schools. The first part was composed of vocal music, which closed with a beautiful hymn for the Prince of Wales, the words by Haydn, the words by Cowley. The second part consisted of a secular music. Lord Walsingham, at the conclusion, addressed the vast assembly of pupils, and his example had been so extensively followed, that there were no less than 300,000 pupils under this system throughout the country. The Government had done little or nothing; all the pleasure of the system is derived from the children, and owing to their own exertions. We are happy to hear they proposed soon to have a hall of their own; and to attain that desirable end he should be ready to afford them all the assistance and encouragement he could. (Cheers.) The attendance during the evening was most crowded, and among the company present were Prince Albert (who arrived about nine, and stayed until about the Bishop of Norwich, Lady Walsingham, Mr. Wyse, M. P., &c.)—*Id.*

WRITEN GOLF DELIVERY.—The Lord Chancellor has determined to establish a winter golf delivery, to relieve the inconvenience of golfing in winter which has long been complained of by delinquents confined during the long interval between the summer and spring delivery. It is generally supposed that the duty of going the golf at the proposed new season will be assigned to the Judges of the Common Pleas, who from the paucity of business in their courts, have more leisure at their disposal than the other learned judges.—*Id.*

EMIGRATION OF FROTHY WOOD.—This High Priest of Johanna Southcoteism, whose doings at Ashton and Lyne caused so much trouble, and who, as a member of the House of Commons, has recently left his residence, near Wakefield, where he lived in considerable style, and emigrated to New South Wales. His wife and family still reside near Wakefield, and his wife having left this country was sworn to by his wife before the magistrates, Wakefield, on a question of disputed wages, on Monday last.—*Id.*

LEAMING AND DOWN RAILWAY.—An additional distance of fifteen miles of this railway, being a total of eighty-two miles from the metropolis, and of only seven from Dover, was opened to the public.—*Id.*

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—Thursday, a special general court of the governors of this charity, instituted in 1799, for the religious and secular education of the indigent blind, and for their instruction in different species of handicraft, was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; Ralph Prior, Esq., in the chair; when a resolution, on the proposal of the committee to raise a sum of 2,000*l.* by the sale of a portion of the funded property of the corporation, for the purpose of providing extra accommodation for the indigent blind, was carried by a large majority. The number of the pupils has increased since 1830, from then 18 to 70 males and 72 females. Mr. St. Bonaventura was chosen treasurer to the institution, in the place of his father, recently deceased.—*Id.*

SPRINKLING MEDICAL AND ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary meeting of this association, for the education was held on Tuesday morning at the Metropolitan Store-street, Bedford-square, Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair, supported by Baron de Bode, the Hon. Mr. St. John, M.P., Mr. George Rose, M.P., Sir J. Clarke, N.D., Sir George Robinson, M.P., Sir D. Paul, the Ven. Archbishop Robinson, and several Syrian gentlemen in the course of their address. The report stated that Dr. Kenna had granted him a free passage, and he had by his exertions received upwards of 1,400 persons. It was proposed to establish a hospital at Beyrout, for which purpose from 200*l.* to 300*l.* per annum were to be required, and it was hoped that a hospital, which was much needed at Damascus, would also be established in that city. The receipts of the year had amounted to 9,945*l.*, and the expenditure in 1847, 19*l.*, leaving a balance in hand of 257*l.* 1*s.*—*Id.*

MISALLOCATION AS TO THE EXISTING MEANS OF EDUCATION.—In three ways the deficiency of the existing means of Education may be grossly exaggerated; first, by under-rating and concealing the number of schools already established; secondly, by mis-estimating the number of children, in proportion to the population, who ought to be under instruction; and thirdly, by over-rating the number of the ignorant who require education which exists notwithstanding all the efforts to supply the means of Education. In each respect, Lord Ashley’s portentous Speech was chargeable with serious errors, and the following are the misstatements. The statistics obtained by Mr. Edward Bates, jun., have demonstrated, that the total statements made as to the absence of any provision whatever for the extension of Education, by institutions corresponding to the increase of population, are utterly at variance with fact. But the adequacy of the provision may much more, of course, upon the proportion of children who could be so benefited by instruction. Lord Ashley, speaking of the number of children in Day-schools, assumes that one-fifth of the population is the number capable of being capable of instruction, and expresses an opinion, that this is an understatement, and expresses the ordinary calculation. But Mr. Bates has shown this to be a gross misstatement. The children between the ages of five and fifteen are found to constitute, it is true, one-fourth of the entire population. But, in the first place, a considerable deduction must be made for those who are either at home, or detained at home through sickness and other causes, as well as for the children of paupers and mendicants, &c. In the second place, the assumption of one-fourth, Mr. Bates correctly says, “is gross upon the gross figure.” But of the children between five and fifteen years of age could be, or ought to be, receiving instruction at the same time; that is, the children of the entire population, school for ten long years, namely, from the age of five to that of fifteen. Why, it is notorious, that not even the children of the middle classes usually go to school for ten years; and the working classes never keep their children at a day-school till they are fifteen years of age. I do not think it at all reasonable to calculate on the working classes keeping their children at a day-school more than five years; and it is certain, that the average duration of schooling, even among those of the working class who are in tolerable circumstances, both in manufacturing and rural districts, is shorter. If we assume, therefore, that the average period of education in day-schools, then it is evident, that only half of the children between five and fifteen years of age could be, or ought to be, receiving instruction at the same time; which would make one-eighth of the entire population, between five and fifteen years of age, the maximum number. But even this makes no allowance for the classes of children mentioned above, namely, the children of the poor, and the extremely poor, &c. I should, therefore, think that one-sixth of the entire population would be as many as we could reasonably expect to send to day-schools in the best time. As to Sunday-schools, we might expect a larger proportion, because attendance there costs nothing, and does not interfere with work and domestic avocations; persons resident there to a more advanced age than fifteen years. Remember, however, still the sick and the very poor, and also remembering that the children of the upper and middle classes do not generally attend Sunday-schools, I should not have expected those who attend such institutions to amount to more than one-fifth of the population.

Now we have seen, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Sunday-schoolers are, to the population, as one to every five and a half, while one in ten are found in Day-schools. Most of the factory children, Mr. Bates says, attend at the National, the British, or other public schools. It will not be provided, therefore, to establish the allegation, that the instruction given in Day-schools is useless. But the statistics of the children who attend round upon us, and may be “If there are so many schools, and so large a proportion of the working classes attend them, how do you account for so fearful an amount of ignorance, depravity, and crime? Of what character can the instruction be, which affords such results? These questions demand a full and explicit answer, and there are several considerations which require to be taken into account to estimate the efficiency of the existing machinery of instruction.

In the first place, the vice and ignorance concentrated in our large towns, are but characteristic of the working population, and, but, for the most part, the distinguishing features of a race the most degraded and the most averse from all labor. The cause, for instance, Lord Ashley’s report of the state of Leeds, in which he reduced the number of the ignorant as indicating the general character of towns; citing as one of his authorities, a gentleman who was Mayor of Leeds in 1838, but who, in a Letter to Mr. Bates, declares that the inferior schools are really drawn from his language, in the following terms:—“That, in a considerable community like Leeds, there should be a large number of young delinquents, must be of some admittance. Most of them are the children of idle and profligate parents, who are attracted to a large town by the various resources which

NOTICE AND CAUTION

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 453. Vol. IX.]

SERAPMORE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st. 1843.

[Price 5 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 10 Rs. yearly if paid in advance.]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Editor of the *Friend of India* begs to acknowledge the following donation:—
From Lieut. Brooke, Co's. Rs. 5, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

THE AUGUST MAIL.—Early yesterday morning we received the *London Mail* of the 5th of August; and have endeavored to make as much room as possible for extracts. We have therefore been obliged to omit several articles which were in type. By this opportunity, we have the melancholy intelligence that the *Manasseh* Steamer, which conveyed the July Mails, was totally lost on the 1st of August, about 450 miles from Aden. The crew and passengers were saved, but the whole of the Mails have perished.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S SPEECHES.—There has been considerable discussion in the papers regarding the speeches delivered by the Governor General at the various entertainments given to his Lordship by the Military community in and around the Presidency, on which we propose to offer a brief remark or two. But before we enter on the subject, some observations of *Standard*, a correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, who has taken part in these discussions, and who impugns the truth of facts relative to the last Affghan campaign which are not usually controverted, seems to demand some notice. He attributes the destruction of the force at Cabul, in some measure, to the inactivity and indecision of Lord Auckland. A mere reference to dates will show that this remark is unfounded. Our late Governor General did not receive the first indirect intelligence of the outbreak before the 28th of November. Had he sent orders by return of post to push on reinforcements with the utmost energy and speed, they could not have reached Peshawar or Loodianah so as to have secured the arrival of troops at Jellalabad in time to be of any service to the Cabul force. There was a fatal lethargy and indecision manifested on the occasion, by those who should have "moved heaven and earth," so to speak, to urge on reinforcements, under an able and energetic commander; but the blame of that error does not rest with Lord Auckland, and he was too far from the scene of action to correct it.

Standard's representations of subsequent measures do not accord with published records. The Blue Book shows us incontrovertibly that Lord Ellenborough, on the 15th of March, while with his Council, resolved to adopt the most vigorous measures to retrieve our national honour in Afghanistan; that, on the 19th of April, after having heard of the repulse of General England, and the fall of Ghuzni, he determined to give up the contest and to withdraw our troops from the country as speedily as possible. These orders remained in force for ten weeks; and whatever supplies of cattle were forwarded during this period were intended to assist the retreat, and cannot be placed to the credit of the subsequent advance. At length his Lordship discovered the mistake into which he had fallen, and set himself to retrieve it with a degree of vigor and zeal, worthy of the Duke himself. Af-

ter the order for the advance had been issued, at the beginning of July, there was no longer any hesitation, or slackness; on the contrary, the energy which was displayed in every department: ought to be regarded as an atonement for the three times the number of our subjects, with only half the military strength we keep up.

But this view of our Indian empire is any thing but sound. That we acquired it by the sword is of course self evident, because we did not acquire it by gift or inheritance;—always excepting the Island on which the *Bombay Times* is printed.—But to assert that we govern it by the sword, or that the allegiance of our native subjects is secured only by brute force, and not by a rational acquiescence in the principles and practice of our Government, is to pronounce a greater libel on our administration than the licentious press in its most licentious paroxysms has yet ventured to utter. We believe his Lordship never uttered such a sentiment. His Lordship most probably said, what others have said before him, not that the country must be governed by the sword, but that the Empire could not be maintained without it. Last year he travelled five hundred miles by dark without meeting a soldier. It was certainly not the presence of the military that the Head of the Government, accompanied by only one or two attendants, was indebted for his safety. Bengal and Behar, with forty millions of subjects, do not require ten thousand troops to keep the peace, and to secure a perfect obedience to the orders of Government. The impetuosity of Benares, and the commercial metropolis of Miranpore, and the Mahomedan metropolis of Delhi, may require the presence of troops; but so do the manufacturing towns and districts of England. If our possessions were not surrounded with powerful and ambitious neighbors; if we had not in the heart of our dominions, a large number of princes, with little armies at their command, we might disband half our present army without risking in the smallest degree the stability of our Empire. But in a country so recently the scene of anarchy, a considerable force must be necessary to prevent its revival, till those habits of lawlessness become extinct, by the lapse of time. The force we require, is not for the purpose of guarding our own frontiers, from the fury of the people, but of protecting the peaceable and industrious from those who would break up the order of society that they might revel in the confusion.

In Afghanistan our authority never extended beyond the limit of our encampment; every man was a natural and a religious enemy. We could never have governed that country but by the sword. We could collect no revenue but at the point of the bayonet. But this description will not apply to India. Here the spirit of acquiescence is stronger than the spirit of resistance. The people have become habituated to our institutions, and though they are very far from perfect, yet the Natives have confidence in the protection they afford; and in the substantive justice which they give. They do not fail to perceive that by far the largest portion of their misery is inflicted by their own countrymen, who are invested with the power of office or wealth. They trace no part of their distress to the sword, and consequently as an instrument of the personal character of the conquerors, or

Government; if therefore we can only govern India by the sword, that object has not been attained. We are behind even the Government of China, which maintains good order among three times the number of our subjects, with only half the military strength we keep up.

But this view of our Indian empire is any thing but sound. That we acquired it by the sword is of course self evident, because we did not acquire it by gift or inheritance;—always excepting the Island on which the *Bombay Times* is printed.—But to assert that we govern it by the sword, or that the allegiance of our native subjects is secured only by brute force, and not by a rational acquiescence in the principles and practice of our Government, is to pronounce a greater libel on our administration than the licentious press in its most licentious paroxysms has yet ventured to utter. We believe his Lordship never uttered such a sentiment. His Lordship most probably said, what others have said before him, not that the country must be governed by the sword, but that the Empire could not be maintained without it. Last year he travelled five hundred miles by dark without meeting a soldier. It was certainly not the presence of the military that the Head of the Government, accompanied by only one or two attendants, was indebted for his safety. Bengal and Behar, with forty millions of subjects, do not require ten thousand troops to keep the peace, and to secure a perfect obedience to the orders of Government. The impetuosity of Benares, and the commercial metropolis of Miranpore, and the Mahomedan metropolis of Delhi, may require the presence of troops; but so do the manufacturing towns and districts of England. If our possessions were not surrounded with powerful and ambitious neighbors; if we had not in the heart of our dominions, a large number of princes, with little armies at their command, we might disband half our present army without risking in the smallest degree the stability of our Empire. But in a country so recently the scene of anarchy, a considerable force must be necessary to prevent its revival, till those habits of lawlessness become extinct, by the lapse of time. The force we require, is not for the purpose of guarding our own frontiers, from the fury of the people, but of protecting the peaceable and industrious from those who would break up the order of society that they might revel in the confusion.

In Afghanistan our authority never extended beyond the limit of our encampment; every man was a natural and a religious enemy. We could never have governed that country but by the sword. We could collect no revenue but at the point of the bayonet. But this description will not apply to India. Here the spirit of acquiescence is stronger than the spirit of resistance. The people have become habituated to our institutions, and though they are very far from perfect, yet the Natives have confidence in the protection they afford; and in the substantive justice which they give. They do not fail to perceive that by far the largest portion of their misery is inflicted by their own countrymen, who are invested with the power of office or wealth. They trace no part of their distress to the sword, and consequently as an instrument of the personal character of the conquerors, or

the oppressive character of a foreign rule. Hence and increasing commerce without an outlay of there is a general feeling of submission through public money which would be altogether injurious to the country, which is the result of contentedness. Government has nobly led the way, and not of sullenness. Still a military and demonstrated the feasibility of the underservice is necessary to repress sudden outbreaks, taking; to carry it out to the full extent of the to overawe the unruly, and to give confidence public exigency, must be left to a private association to the community in general. But there is no association, working with commercial capital. From, thing in the circumstances of our own provinces, the failure of almost all our joint stock enterprises in the disposition and feelings of the people in Calcutta, and the general disfavour into which would render it necessary for the Government which have fallen, owing to the mismanagement General to consider his proper place to be ment which has marked their career, it is hoped by the side of the Commander-in-Chief, in the less to expect that any such association can be amidst of the army. On the contrary, there is formed in this country. But England is over-every thing in the sober and orderly habits, in flowing with capital, and only wants the assurance the activity and submission of the people, to ance of a return to apply it to the use of India. make the Governor General desirous of being in This assurance can be acquired only by the employment of an agency which shall be independent of local influence. Not that there is no jobbing in England, as well as in Calcutta; but, there seems to be this essential difference between the two kinds of jobbing; that they job and succeed, at least often; we job and fail, invariably. The supply of Steam boats for our rivers adequate to our wants, must therefore be undertaken by English capitalists, and managed by agents in this country, responsible to parties at home.

But we want improvement in the form and construction of our vessels, which shall give an accession of speed and a diminution of cost; and for those improvements we must go to America, the great scene of Inland Steam navigation. We must learn our lessons at New Orleans and on the Mississippi. North America excels England as much in the excellent adaptation of steamers to long river navigation, as England outstrips her in the construction of sea going Steamers. Yet when the Court of Directors had determined to construct new vessels for the rivers of India, they adopted the clumsy old build of the vessels already in use, instead of sending an intelligent Engineer to America, to study the art of building which had been brought to such perfection on its magnificent rivers. We are likely at length to enjoy the benefit of this experience. The *Star* announces that an association of Capitalists in London has undertaken to supply our rivers with a superior class of vessels; and that the Engineer they propose to employ has a familiar acquaintance with the mode in which the Americans navigate the Mississippi. The Association proposes to construct vessels adapted to the most intricate navigation, in which the locomotive power shall be placed. In the same vessel with the cargo and the passengers. The very first improvement we require, is that of dispensing with two vessels, where we are now obliged to employ two. Without this, all inferior-improvement will do, than in being heavier and more clumsy. We little or nothing to lessen the cost of transport still continue to use two vessels, a steam tug, or to accelerate progress. It must be manifest, and a cargo boat or accommodation vessel. We that whenever this shall be effected, the same have made little improvement in the speed of vessel, making the trip in a shorter period, will the Steamers, and the charges have risen with it to do 50 per cent more work during the lapse of time. Meanwhile the demand the year without any additional expense for freight seems to have increased in spite of fuel or the crew. The vessels we are now proposed, the augmentation of the charge. The number of vessels employed on the Ganges has been multiplied, but this has not succeeded in lowering the rate of freight, because the supply is still below the demand. From these facts we gather that double the present number of vessels would find ample encouragement, and that if the price of transport could be reduced to a reasonable rate, the despatch of merchandise by steam would become the rule and not the exception.

It is quite manifest that Government cannot supply boats adequate to the wants of a large

should not be as thickly crowded with river steamers as that of New Orleans;—but also, the spirit of improvement, which is so vigorous in the West, is dormant in the East.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AND RECENT CHANGES.—The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a string of appointments and removals, each of which affords matter for reflection. Soon after the province of Scinde had been annexed to our empire, three young gentlemen of the Civil Service, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Cocks and Mr. Wingfield were selected by the Governor General, and sent thither, with the view, we suppose, of conducting the duties of the Civil administration. The last *Calcutta Gazette* announces that they have been ignominiously expelled the province, on the representation of his Excellency the Governor. What may have been their offence we have not heard, and indeed, with the last Notification before us, we will not venture to enquire. But we are not perhaps very wide of the mark in supposing, that their removal has been occasioned by a deficiency in the virtue of implicit obedience, which Sir C. Napier is of all men most likely to exert. Perhaps some remonstrance may have been construed into contumacy, which we all know to be very heavily allied to rebellion, which is as 'the sin of witchcraft.' Two of the young gentlemen are therefore reduced to a mere subsistence salary, a kind of bread and water allowance, till the 1st of March next, and the third till he shall reach Delhi. Their appointment to Scinde appeared from the first to have been premature. A country, but recently conquered, which with a population of scarcely a million, requires an army of occupation, to the number of more than ten thousand men, is not exactly a scene for the *Majors of Civilian*. For some time to come that country must be governed by the sword, and entrusted to Military Magistrates and Military Collectors, who shall implicitly obey the orders of the Governor, and temper justice and mercy with might, as well as the circumstances of the country will allow.

Major Lawrence has been appointed to succeed, perhaps to supersede, Mr. Hodgson as Resident at Nepal. He is directed to take charge of the appointment on the 1st of December. It is not usual thus to fix a day for the transfer of an office, except in cases in which the transfer is more agreeable to the controlling authority than to the retiring officer. There is a peremptory tone in the announcement which seems to indicate that the removal from office is not altogether voluntary; and that the disinherited Resident would still linger about Katmandoo, if he were not assured that his allowances would cease on the 1st of December. It is well known however that Mr. Hodgson has been desirous for some time of retiring from Nepal, on account of his health. Whenever he retires, he will carry with him the affectionate regrets of the Court and people among whom he has so long represented the British character. He has done good service to the state during the last five years. The Chiefs of Nepal have long been known to mediate a renewal of hostilities with us in the hope of dismembering the empire; and they have been intriguing for years in every Native Court to which they could obtain access. Repeatedly have they been on the eve of declaring war with us; but the tact of the Resident has succeeded in maintaining peace, and restraining the Cabinet from plunging into a war with us, more particularly at that juncture when our own disasters

presented so tempting an opportunity to Ne-moralizing efforts, have been traced up to the prisoners during their captivity, as well as of peace ambition. If Governments had reached *taste* of the projector. But it seems that even the Afghan character. This stage of civilization, at which the merits of Government lotteries cannot always be true! The *Memoir* notices with a kind of timid regret preventing a war was considered as great as that *ed*, without the strict guardianship of the justice, regarding his allowances during of bringing it to a successful issue. Mr. Hodgson *Pres*. Without its constant vigilance, it would the period in which he remained a hostage in would not leave Katmandou without his medal appear that State Lotteries may be sources of the hands of the enemy, of which that officer of merit. Be that as it may; he is to be *no*-mischief. But the Press in Calcutta, we are has been the victim. Our Military Regulations created by one of the most able and energetic of happy to my, has nobly vindicated its cha- provide for the case of officers who may hap- our public officers, who has been long trained racter, not by watching over the organization pen to become prisoners of war, but they do not to diplomacy in the school of the Panjab. The and movements of the State Lotteries, but by contemplate the possibility of a British Army selection of Major Lawrence for Mr. Hodgson's, denouncing them altogether and by urging Gov- ever being reduced to the humiliating necessity office affords another proof of Lord Ellenborough's vernment, from a view of the evils which attend of delivering hostages to an enemy. It rested disreputable.

The appointment of Major Rawlings to an important Political post, exactly adapted to his talents and acquisitions, which the Calcutta *Gazette* announces, is an act of justice on the part of the Governor General, the value of which will be fully appreciated by the public. It was a matter of general regret that a man of his ability and energy, and who had rendered such eminent services to the state in so difficult a post as that of Candahar, should have been laid on the shelf, in common with the rest of Lord Auckland's clique, as those who rose to distinction during the last administration have been designated. That injustice has now been redressed. He has been appointed to a station where although there may not be the same scope for his diplomatic talents as in Afghanistan, a boundless field will be opened for those antiquarian researches to which he has devoted his leisure moments. The non employment of Major Rawlings, a trump card of our Government, if we may be allowed to quote the opinion of one of the highest and shrewdest of the public servants, not now in India—was a grievous discouragement to all those who were building their hopes of promotion on their own meritorious exertions. They will now learn that, "ignorance or lack, merit will meet with its due reward, and that the public administration is as anxious as ever to avail itself of all the talent which the ranks of the Service possess. We can no longer despair of seeing those whose abilities were so eminently displayed in the field of Afghan politics, Col. Outram, Major Macgregor and Matheson, and Captain Lawrence again placed in situations of public trust.

LOTTERIES.—The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*, in a brief article we give below, represents lotteries as a very gentlemanly and "agreeable pastime," blame-worthy only in their abuse. It is, of opinion that in an extensive country like India, a Government Lottery, conducted on fair principles, may even be an advantage; but he is not explained to us how the encouragement which the fairest lottery gives to the spirit of gambling, can be an advantage to any country, large or small. He tells us, that the taste of many persons leads them to employ their talents in concocting various lottery schemes but that nothing can be equal to that which is managed under the superintendence of Government, when strictly guarded by the Press. We have been accustomed hitherto to consider the various lotteries set on foot by private speculators as growing out of their cupidity; and we believe that it was entirely so a matter of revenue, not as a matter of taste, that Government established its lotteries both in England and in India. It is easy to comprehend how Government may be reconciled to the receipt of an income, though it should grow out of the corruption of public morals; but this is the first interesting anecdote illustrative of the state of 'instance in which lotteries, with all their de-

"There was, some time ago, a long discussion in the Calcutta Journals, respecting the propriety of abolishing Lotteries; they appear in general to have pronounced judgment as to the immorality of such modes of raising and existing the Indian Public; yet we presume that no legislative enactment is likely to be sanctioned on the subject. This opinion is formed on the fact of the scheme of the first Government Lottery having received the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor in Council of the Madras Presidency, and which we see this dry public."

"We must here calmly express our opinion, that it is the abuse of Lotteries, which is to be considered blame-able. In no honest and well conducted Lottery, as a means of affording an agreeable pastime to the Public, there is anything criminal; and in an extensive country such as India, one carried on by the Government, and on the fairest principles, would sweep of advantage. It would appoint talents in securing various schemes; but these cannot be any equal to that which is managed under the superintendence of the Government Agent, and when strictly guarded by the Public Press."

CAPT. LAWRENCE AND THE CAMPAIGN IN AFGHANISTAN.

—The number of the *India Review* for May 1848, which has just made its appearance, contains a brief *Memoir* of the services of Capt. Lawrence, Military Secretary to the late Sir William Macnaghten. A portrait of that officer, in the dress he wore while a prisoner among the Afghans is prefixed to the number, and appears to us to be a very faithful likeness. The *Memoir* consists chiefly of extracts from Dr. Atkinson's *Work on Afghanistan*; but it contains also notes of the Editor's conversation with Capt. Lawrence, which present us with some interesting anecdotes illustrative of the state of

higher sum than 170 Rs. a month—less by 150 only as Madras. The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* tells us with delight that the "scheme country. This was the only reward he obtained of the 73d Government Lottery has received the sanction of the most Noble the Governor in Council of the Madras Presidency" and is published in that journal. "We read this announcement with other feelings than those of our countrymen. We think it would have been far better for the Governor to have applied to the Governor General for permission to abolish the Madras Lotteries. Doubtless it would have been cheerfully and speedily given. We hope, the assent of the Council of Directors to the prohibition of all Lotteries, public and private, throughout all the Presidencies, will be speedily received in India. The subject will have been before them nearly three months when the August Mail left England. There can be no ground for doubt or hesitation. The immoral and mischievous tendency of the Lotteries has been indisputably established. They cannot be re-established in the face of the public of Calcutta. When once suspended, every one felt that their doom was sealed. No Government ventures to revive a nuisance. But this delay in the arrival of the Court's reply, postpones the legal extinction of all lotteries, and enables the small fry of Lottery projectors to draw the money and the disburse within their tolls.

We are happy to find it stated in the *India Review* that Capt. Lawrence intends, during his furlough, to publish a narrative of events at Cabul. We will venture to predict that it will be found in the highest degree interesting. The narratives we have from the pen of Lady Sale, Lieut. Eyre, and Lieut. Melville were composed by those who were not in a position to perceive the secret springs of action during the siege of the cantonment. Captain Lawrence was the confidential Assistant of the Envoy; he lived in his family; he was acquainted with his daily thoughts and projects, and participated in his hopes and anxieties. He will be able to describe the view which the Envoy took from time to time of the position of affairs; the arrangements which he so repeatedly proposed for the relief of the garrison, and the listlessness or poverty by which those arrangements were thwarted. Without his narrative we should but imperfectly understand the cause of that melancholy catastrophe.

We embrace this opportunity of stating that the papers belonging to the late Envoy, which Lady Macnaghten succeeded in preserving during her captivity, and bringing in safety into the provinces, have been sent home, to be placed in the hands of his family with a view to the publication of a full narrative of the transaction, and the vindication of his memory from the obloquy which has been so unjustly heaped upon it.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

—Last Friday, the 16th of September, was the *Eighth* anniversary of the freedom granted the Press by Sir Charles Metcalfe by law. Its practical freedom however dates from an earlier period, and was coeval with the commencement of Lord William Bentinck's administration. During this period of virtual and legal freedom,

extending through fifteen years, more grievances have been redressed, more salutary reforms introduced, and greater improvements effected in the spirit and management of our institutions, than at any preceding time. To this period belongs the abolition of the Transit and Town duties, of Lotteries, of Judicial Oaths, and of Slavery. During this period, Island Steam Navigation has been established, a Settlement of the land revenue believed to be equitable and advantageous to the people, has been made in the Western Provinces for a period sufficiently long to encourage agriculture; the unwholesome connection of Government with the abuses of idolatry has been abolished; the office of Deputy Magistrate has been established; the use of the vernacular language has been restored to the country, and the Natives have been reconciled to our administration by being admitted largely to assist in conducting it. It would be idle to attribute these beneficial innovations to the sole agency of the Press; but it is undeniable that it has greatly contributed to their adoption, by the discussions of which it has been the channel, and by its uniform efforts to introduce a liberal tone of thought among those entrusted with the Government. In reference to those improvements the adoption of which was opposed by the inveteracy of prejudice, the Press has been pre-eminently useful in facilitating them by the removal of prejudices. The freedom of the Press has encouraged a general freedom of thought and a spirit of manly enquiry through the community, which has led to the exposure and correction of abuses which would otherwise have continued to fester in the body politic. It has inspired both Natives and Europeans with a degree of confidence in the intentions of Government, and created an attachment to the institutions of the country to which they were before in a great measure strangers. This assertion is not affected by the obnoxious of disaffection recently exhibited in the Fatahah Balakhah, by a few young patriots, and which have died out with the circumstances which gave them birth. Though the Press, in the exercise of its freedom, may sometimes have occasioned mischief, yet the evil has been far outweighed by the good of which it has been the instrument; and it is only by a comparison of good and evil that the value of any human institution can be ascertained.

Yet the Press has been pronounced Heretic by those in England who have not only the power, but we fear also the disposition, to impose fetters on it; and we must not too sanguinely touching the continuance of the freedom we now enjoy. It may be quite true that the Press since it was made free, has not affected the stability of the British authority in India, but neither served to strengthen it. During this period of freedom, our empire has, it is true, passed through an ordeal which has tested its strength beyond every preceding trial, and in its steadiness more consolidated and firm, as far as the attachment of the people is concerned, than before the ordeal.—But, within the last several years, India has been united to the civilized world by the establishment of a monthly steam communication. A new interest has been excited in our local proceedings; and the character of the administration, and the conduct of our rulers has become a subject of discussion in the European commonwealth. A hundred thousand newspapers are annually despatched to Europe; seven years ago there were not a thousand. It would be vain to deny that public opinion in England and on the Continent is influenced by the re-

presentations thus sent home month by month. If ever the freedom of the Press should be suspended—and our apprehensions arise from the unfavourable light in which it is regarded by some of the most influential members of the present Ministry—it will be with the view of controlling public opinion in Europe, and not in India. Here the Press has little or no influence upon the natives in the interior; its power is limited in a great measure to the metropolis, which is isolated from the country. During the period in which the circulation of our newspapers in Europe has increased fifty, perhaps a hundred fold, the increase of Native subscribers to indigenous or English newspapers has not even doubled. Neither can public opinion among Europeans of India ever affect the stability of the empire. They are but a handful, and their sentiments, if we may judge from recent events, are of no very obstinate character. Half a dozen well cooked dinners are quite sufficient at any time to command public opinion within the Ditch. It is not therefore from any influence which the Press exercises in the European or Native community that it is so violently derided.

It is the nine thousand papers conveyed by every monthly Mail from the shores of India, and diffused through the various nations of Christendom, which render its comments an object of complaint, and which may sooner or later affect its freedom. But unless this monthly communication can be abolished, and the union of India and Europe can be repealed; unless the interest which has been excited in Indian affairs can be extinguished, the abolition of the freedom of the Press, will not meet the case. Information will inevitably find a circulation through channels which no Government can control; and the result will be much the same as in the case of spirits or tobacco, or any other produce for which the public craves a partiality. The prohibition will only increase the contraband article. If the Press be shackled, the monthly overland summaries may yet be published in London. If the printing of the single copy intended for the printers in London be interdicted, still human ingenuity will not be exhausted. The whole paper may be sent home as a letter; or those parts which Government may consider harmless may be set up in type and despatched, while the articles which would be deemed obnoxious may be sent in manuscript. If any attempt should be made by the ministry at home to muzzle the Press, we are confident that it will create odium without effecting its object, and that it will inflict far more injury on Government than the most unrestrained freedom of the Press could do. It is in the nature of things, that men should form a high opinion of a Government which fearlessly exposes its measures to public criticism, and entertains the darkest suspicions of any Government which finds it necessary to restrain public discussion, and to allow nothing to appear without its sanction. In this suspicious frame of mind reports will generally find credit in proportion to their extravagance, and the information which is obtained clandestinely will be swallowed with the greatest avidity.

THE LATE MR. HANSON.—We announce with feelings of deep regret the death, at Tranquebar, on the 21st of August, of Mr. Hanson, the beloved wife of the Honourable Mr. Hanson, the Governor of that settlement. He was formerly the Chief of Serampore, and during the four years in which his Lady occupied the first place

in its society, she endeared herself to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance by the simplicity of her character, and the extreme amiability of her disposition. She has left a husband and eight children to deplore her loss; which will be deeply felt, not only by the members of her own family, but in a large circle of friends.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

—A correspondent of the *Englishman* states, that the rent received for goods lodged in bonded "Warehouses amounted in the last half year to 20,162 Rs. and that the general charges, including the establishment, during that period, amounted to 982 Rs. or 24 per cent. on the rent. "No wonder the dividends are so small, and the shares at a discount." The establishment and charges amount to a little more than 200 Rs. a month. Some reduction may possibly be made in this charge, but when property of vast amount is concerned, some person of respectability must be appointed to take charge of it, and 500 Rupees a month, is not beyond the average value of such an appointment. For augmented dividends, the shareholders must look to augmented rents.

—The tea has at length arrived. The supply is small, within two hundred tons; but the second vessel has now been four months on her voyage, and may be hourly expected. It is to be hoped that the Americans will not again leave us destitute of an article which has become to be a luxury, and is now reckoned among the necessities of life.

—The *Hindostan* arrived at Galle late on Saturday evening the 19th of August; and was expected to sail on the 21st. It would thus appear that in Ceylon she was two whole days employed in coaling.

—A notification has just appeared in the papers stating that Government had decided to Garrison the whole of the Province of Scinde from the Bengal Army.

—A brief account of the last meeting of the Agricultural Society appears among our selections extracted from the *Harker*. The final report of the Finance Committee relative to the Carey Memorial was read, from which it appears that the sum of 1426 Rs. has been collected towards this object, which has been remitted to Dr. Hoyle in England with instructions to procure a marble bust of the late venerable founder of the Society.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

—The *Debt* *Gazette* states, that such is the ill feeling between the Maharajah at Lahore and his Minister Hajah Dhyau Singh, notwithstanding their apparent reconciliation, that serious apprehensions are entertained of a serious breach between them. The King has assembled an immense body of troops at Lahore, ostensibly for the celebration of the Dussehra which comes off only next month, but it is far from improbable that two parties, who are so nearly matched in point of military strength, may bring their disputes to an issue by an appeal to the sword.

—The latest account from Sukker received through Delhi extends to the 28th ultimo, when sickness was on the decline. The casualties had not been so great as those of those attacked might have led us to suppose. Sixteen Europeans, one woman and one child had, up to that day, died of the prevailing fever.

—Yesterday's newspapers announced the arrival of the *Edinburgh* from London, after a very short passage. Mr. Theodore Dickens, formerly of the Calcutta bar, then Ecclesiastical Registrar, and lately a member of the extinct firm of Ferguson, Brothers and Co. is, we perceive, a passenger on board. It is generally supposed that he will remain in his place at the bar.

—The *Star* furnishes us with a return of the number of Coolies shipped to the Mauritius dur-

ing the month of August last in eleven vessels. The number of men was 2106, of women 290, and of children 79; in all, 2475.

—The *Deli Gazette* has received intelligence from Calcutta to the effect, that Dost Mahomed has been gradually losing ground among the chiefs, and that his pecuniary necessities have compelled him to resort to measures of great severity to subvert the poor classes. He had even ordered those who were possessed of any English coin to bring it in. These proceedings exasperated both the chiefs and the people and they appeared in open arms against him. He met and defeated them; but though the victory was won on a small scale yet it served for a time to confirm his authority.

—The post of Commandant of the King of Delhi's guards having become vacant, it is said to have been conferred on Wylkatt Aloo Khan, on his paying down the sum of 10,000 Rs. which has been devoted to the expense of the Mission to England.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

—The general Relief of the season has been published in General Orders. It is an exceedingly small one, and extends only to ten Regiments, of which four are unfortunately to be transferred from one half battle station to another. It is supposed however that when the Army of Egypt breaks up, there will be a more extensive relief.

—The *Bombay Times* states, on the authority of letters from Hyderabad of the 6th of August that the weather remained cool and agreeable, and that the health of the troops, both European and Native, continued to improve. The ladies was supposed to have reached its height, the canals, tanks, and ditches were every where full of water. After all, the casualties in India have been far fewer in number than we had been led to anticipate from the dampness of the climate.

—The *Ceylon Observer*, of the 24th of August, has some forcible observations on Slavery in the Kandian Provinces, for which we hope to make room next week, together with our own comment. After the abolition of Slavery throughout the Company's dominions, the Queen's Government at Ceylon cannot plead the want of a good example, for not extending it is in this island.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

—The *Englishman* publishes a letter written at Bombay at half past six p. m. the 8th of September, which announces the arrival of a steamer; but instead of being the steamer with the August Mail, it turns out to be the *Victoria*, which left Bombay on the 27th August, with the Mail for Suez. She was five days running 500 miles. She experienced bad weather, and finding that her coals must run short before she could reach Aden, thought it prudent to return. This disappointment is owing to some improvements which were made in the vessel at Bombay, and which reduced her speed so much, that instead of being the fastest vessel from that Port, she is become the slowest. Happy are those who took the precaution of sending their letters by the *Hindostan* from Calcutta.

—The *Deli Gazette* states, that at a recent Durbar held at Lahore, it was mentioned that many of the Sirdars of Moulthan were anxious to afford assistance to the ex-Emperor Sher Mahomed, but the Dewan having intercepted the correspondence, had placed them under arrest, and threatened to treat with the utmost severity any one who should be found corresponding with them.

—The *Bombay Times* in reference to Scheldt says, that letters come in from Bucher and Hyndman as punctually as from the most trusted parts of the world; that the tidings brought are state and fact; that there is no flogging, no sickness, no adventure, no stir of any kind, and that even rumours of danger have died away; and that the chiefs were coming in daily and that the country was becoming pacified with most unexpected alacrity.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

—The *Bombay Correspondent* of the *Englishman*, in a letter of the 7th instant, states that the *Cleopatra* steamer was ordered to be in readiness to start with the returned mails and passengers of the *Victoria*. She was ordered to leave the port at daylight; but the Government dispatches were not ready before 3 p. m., and she did not get to sea before 4 p. m. It is scarcely possible for her to reach Egypt in time for the Peninsular Company's vessel.

—The Reverend Dr. Duff will this evening deliver, in the Town Hall, the first of a series of lectures, expository of the principles, the maintenance of which has led to the recent disruption of the Established Church. We are happy to find from a list sent us by Mr. Stewart, that the subscription to the Free Protestant Church amounts to nearly 13,000 Rupees.

—The Ice from Boston, via Madras, has now arrived and is again for sale at the Ice House at the low rate of two annas a ton.

—Papers were received yesterday from the Straits and from China, but their contents have been anticipated by a recent arrival with later intelligence. Numerous have been the conjectures regarding the appointment of Col. Butterworth to the Government of the Straits. One has it that he met Lord Ellenborough at the Cape, and got into the Lordship's favour; another that he married the daughter of Mr. John Bird, Member of Council at Madras, and niece of the Deputy Governor of Bengal; and now we find a third reason for the appointment in the Singapore paper; namely, that he is the nephew of Mr. Butterworth Bayley, the Director. It seems as though the writers supposed that these separate or united claims were so strong that they need not be supported by any reference to personal merit. We have no doubt that Col. Butterworth will make a good Governor, and that he owes his own appointment to his own conduct in other departments of duty, and not to nepotism. But the removal of Mr. Blundell must continue to be a blot on the character of this Government. He will soon be up here, and embark for England to lay his case before the Court of Directors, and if report speaks true, he will make some very singular and rather awkward disclosures.

—We are sorry to learn that Col. Alexander, the able and indefatigable Adjutant General at Madras, is constrained to quit his office for a time and seek the renovation of his health and strength, at the Cape. His close application of eight and ten hours a day to the duties of his post, will sufficiently account for the necessity of this relaxation.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

—The August Mail arrived yesterday afternoon, and a preview of the intelligence will be found in subsequent columns.

The undersigned begs thankfully to acknowledge the following sums in aid of the Kishanghar Relief Fund.

His Honour the Deputy Governor of Bengal, 40	50
The Honourable C. H. Cameron,	50
The Bishop of Calcutta,	30
Captain Buckle,	10
J. C. Palmer, Esq.,	25
J. B. Thornhill, Esq.,	10
K. Wilkinson, Esq.,	10

C. W. BRINTLEY, Secretary.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Relief of India:

Lieut. D. McNeill, to July, 1844, 20	0
F. B. Gabbion, to Sept. 1844, 20	0
Jas. Ogilvie, Esq., to Oct. 1843, 20	0
Capt. Gellie, to April, 1844, 10	0
Lieut. J. C. Brooks, to April, 1844, 20	0
F. Shipwith, Esq., to Feb. 1844, 20	0
Capt. C. Brown, to May, 1844, 25	0
K. Stirling, Esq., to June, 1844, 20	0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The monthly meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held yesterday morning in the Town Hall, at 10 o'clock. It was the absence of the President, Sir John Peter (nephew of the Vice President, Dr. Griffiths, took the Chair).

The Honorary Secretary read the minutes of the last month's meeting, which were confirmed. The final report of the Finance Committee was read relative to the Carey Testament. It appeared that the sum of Rs. 1444 has been collected towards this object, and the Committee recommended, that this sum, with a small exception, should be remitted to Dr. Hoyle in London, with instructions to him to procure a marble bust of the late venerated Founder of the Society. The recommendation of the Finance Committee was approved by the meeting, and the money ordered to be remitted by the next mail.

A report was also brought forward from the Fruit and Kitchen Garden Committee. It was resolved upon, sometimes ago, to appropriate a certain portion of the Society's funds towards granting premiums to native males and others, with a view to encourage the early growth of only such vegetables and fruits, and also prolonging their production to a longer period than hitherto. In accordance with this intention, the Committee put in a schedule of the prizes which it would be most beneficial to offer, and recommended the 28th October to be fixed for a public exhibition. The Committee's proposal was approved of and passed.

A report was read from Dr. Moore on a black dye, procured in the Salazur country, of which a sample had been presented to the Society. Dr. Moore found the dye to be a black dye, and would be most beneficial to offer, and recommended the 28th October to be fixed for a public exhibition. The Committee's proposal was approved of and passed.

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The gentlemen present at the last meeting were all duly elected members of the Society; and several other names were proposed for election as next month's members.

There were a great number of specimens and presentations of different kinds laid upon the table. Of these the following appeared to be the most important:

There was a quantity of the famous *Guanine* measure, of which so much has been said, presented by Mr. Henry and brought by him from Mauritius, where it has been found to be of great value, in the cultivation of sugar canes. Mr. Henry also announced a few observations on the ingredients which enter into the composition of this measure, the price at which it is procurable, and the peculiar benefits with which its use is connected in sugar plantations, as well as the mode of its use.

There were on the table several specimens of the *Acacia*, also presented by Mr. Henry, and brought by him from Mauritius. One of these specimens was said to be the last of the variety, and capable of producing a beautiful dye. Its marketable price in England was stated to be about 4250 per ton.

The Society has been presented with an extensive assortment of seeds collected in Afghanistan. This presentation was made by Major Anderson, of the Artillery, to whose thanks the Society were ordered to be returned.

Before the meeting broke up, a resolution was brought forward and generally approved of, to the effect, that the Society should subscribe for about half a dozen copies of a work, in the course of publication by Mr. Bayle, to be entitled the "Sugar Planter's Companion." Lord Ellenborough has consented to the work having been dedicated to him, and the meeting thought, that the Society was indebted to Mr. Bayle for his having allowed the Committee of Papers to publish the first portions of his forthcoming work, in the Society's journal. In acknowledgement of this obligation, it was the sense of the meeting, that the Society should subscribe for a few copies of Mr. Bayle's proposed work. *Resolved*, Sept. 16.

LA MARTINIQUE.

Yesterday having been the anniversary of the death of the Founder of the Society, the customary annual sermon, in honour of the occasion, was preached by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop. Besides the children belonging to the Institution, the school was quite full, and with a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen. The Honourable the Deputy Governor and suite honoured the school with their presence, and there were likewise present French, English, and Daniel Elliot, and F. Halliday, Esquires, and

Beattie is also fitted with the patent Paddle-box life boats, which, with other boats, afford ample means of carrying the whole of the crew and passengers, with provisions, in case of accident to the vessel. She is fitted with Mr. Williams's patent compass, which considerably diminishes, or altogether prevents, the leaning of the vessel from the funnel. With respect to the interior arrangements of the *Beattie*, she has no accommodation for 103 cabin passengers, consisting of 20 single, 32 double, and 12 family and general cabins, which are so arranged that in case of objections which were made to the accommodations on board the *Hindostan*. They are all fitted with every article, and the ventilation and air are abundantly provided. Each has its marble-covered basin-stand, mirror, drawers, writing apparatus, &c. Venetian blinds are inserted in the upper part of the doors, and, wherever possible, in the sides of the cabins also; and plates of perforated zinc and all manner of contrivances are introduced to ensure a constant circulation of wholesome and refreshing drafts. The spar deck forms a magnificent walk, the full length of the ship, with convenient seats aloft.

The main deck, below, is also comparatively open and airy, and forms, with the houses on each side, a spacious and well-lighted stowage, which may be resorted to in showery or business weather. The principal cabin or saloon, under the main deck, is a large square apartment, well lighted from the deck, and from the stern and side windows. It affords room for 100 persons, and is fitted commodiously at the tables, and the different rooms what from those usually constructed, being nearly square, and free from the inconvenience of the several barlike partitions which divide it up, as it occupies the whole width of the vessel in the stern, and is upwards of thirty feet each way, having, besides large stern windows, spacious ports on each side, thus giving abundance of light and air, and a full view of the sea, in nearly every direction. The ladies' saloon or boudoir is entered by the side of the staircase, and presents a quiet, pleasing contrast to the more brilliant decorations of the grand saloon. This room, and the range of cabins adjoining to it, are appropriated to the use of ladies exclusively. The fore part of the grand saloon contains several highly-improved views of Cadiz, Gloucester, &c., painted, or rather etched, on slate. A wide passage communicates with the fore part of the vessel, and a good flight of stairs, ascending each way at the top of the upper deck. Among the other contrivances for ministering to the health, comfort, or luxury of Oriental and European passengers, are shower baths. A well-selected library is also placed in the saloon. This truly splendid vessel will proceed from Southampton on the 24th inst., for Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope, touching at Gibraltar, Cape de Verd Islands, the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras, and will start from Calcutta on her first stop for Madras, Ceylon, and Suez, on the 15th December next, and will thenceforward continue to ply on the line between India and Suez, in conjunction with the *Hindostan*.

ARRIVAL 8.—A telegraphic despatch, with news from Bombay to 19th June, reached London by express from Paris early on the 31st July. Details of the intelligence were published in the *Times* of the 1st, and letters and papers to *Marcellus*, were delivered on the morning of the 2nd August. The news received by this mail is not so much highly satisfactory.

Some most important matches are understood to have gone out by the present Mail.

It is said that the Steamer "Frederick" has returned from Huelva; so we presume she has not been disposed of.

The despatches received last month from India were, by permission of the Board of Control, submitted to a full Court of Directors.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have, at the request of Her Majesty's Government, expressed to the appointment of M. Jellison, as Vice Consul from the King of the French at Bombay.

Commodore Brucka, Indian Navy, has presented a memorial to the Court of Directors, praying for increased honours and emoluments to this branch of the service.

Mr. Dyce Newton, late member for Sudbury, has been declared a lunatic. We give a full report.

We are sorry to find that Mr. Arthur Gallaway, son of Major-General Gallaway, was with a frightful accident on his return from the summering at Cromer-house, Chesham, where, crossing the road near the "World's-end," he was knocked down by a horse attached to a cab, and so injured that when raised from the ground he was in a state of insensibility, and the blood

was gushing in profusion from his nose and ears. A stretcher was procured, and the unfortunate gentleman was conveyed without loss of time to St. George's Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained a violent contusion of the brain, besides other severe injuries. Mr. Gallaway had recently obtained an appointment in the Civil Service, and would have served in India or two, for Bengal. He is better, but still in a very dangerous state.

Sir Augustus D'Este has, it is said, presented a petition to the Queen, claiming to be entitled to the title of his father, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cork, will surpass, in magnitude and magnificence, any former assemblage of that learned and scientific body. Preparations are being made for the most ample and comfortable accommodation of the multitude of visitors who will attend on the occasion; and arrangements have been entered into for the conveyance of passengers, in steamers, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Glasgow, and Dublin.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUG. 24.—OVRN.—The House having concluded its Committee of Supply, Sir G. Clerk moved a vote of 1,200,000 for compensation to the owners of the opium delivered up at Canton. On the conclusion of hostilities, a treaty of commerce was made, under which 6,000,000 dollars were agreed to be paid by the Emperor of China to the British Government as compensation to the owners of such opium. By a clause in the treaty, the difference of value between the 6,000,000 dollars, after amaying and deducting charges, amounted to 1,215,150*l.*, and it was the intention of the Government to pay over to the owners of the opium 1,268,211*l.* The difference between this sum and the sum received was to be accounted for (as we understood) by the circumstance that the Government had given up the whole of the money which had been received as compensation; and this, on an average, would amount to 64*l.* a chest. The committee would perceive that this was a fair compensation, and that a considerably larger sum than the owners of the opium would have received if the average price of the opium in 1840 had been taken as the basis of calculation. Still, as the Government had received 6,000,000 dollars, they proposed to pay over the whole amount. He contended by majority before our readers, that the Government was the owners of opium, under the 4th article of the treaty of peace with China.—Mr. Maugham contended that this sum would fall short of the true value of the opium. The Indian Government has guaranteed this sum materially depend upon the opinion entertained by the Eastern people of its justice and good faith; and those people, that the measure of the compensation should be the intrinsic cost. Two-thirds of this opinion belonged to native merchants, who had connections and transactions throughout the whole Eastern world; and at all events he trusted that the Government would not shut the door against inquiry into the principle on which this compensation was fixed.

Mr. Lindsay expounded, though reluctantly, the decision at which the Government had arrived.—Mr. Goulburn held as highly as any man the importance of preserving the public faith; but he contended, in a new line of argument, that since that no larger sum than public faith really demanded should be charged upon the people of England. The Chinese Government having refused to accept of any sum not warranted by the law of nations, Captain Elliot took upon him the heavy arrangement he could for the interests of the merchants themselves; and on obtaining the refusal of the persons from the Chinese Government, he gave them receipts for the opium which they delivered to him to be surrendered to the Government. He was not to receive any remuneration for payments at invoice prices to the other descriptions of goods which they were compelled to abandon, leaving the amount which was to be paid for the remainder of the opium article to the discretion of the Government at home. The Government had taken the greatest pains to ascertain the true value. The article was one upon which more far from immediate profit was realized, at other times a heavy loss sustained; the traffic was subject to all the fluctuations of a gambling trade; and the invoice price, therefore, was no true value. It was the gentleman's opinion that this seizure the market was in a state of stagnation from glut; and if the opium should have been added to that market, it would not have been sold. He wished to realize any thing like the price at which Captain Elliot's receipt receipts

was a tolerably fair test of the value of the opium which they represented; but that price was only about 34*l.* per chest; whereas the compensation now proposed was 64*l.* Sir H. Pottenger thought the 6,000,000 dollars to be a very low compensation, and this was also the opinion expressed by the Chinese, who were good judges of the value in their own market. There were three items for which this estimate had been taken. India, China—the Hong debts, the opium compensation, and the costs of the war. All these were covered by the appropriate sum agreed for under the treaty with China. It was a very small deduction in proportion of that aggregate sum now were to be paid to the owners of the opium, it could be derived only by a tax on the British people. This was no argument, indeed, against withholding payment more than justice really required.

Two or three explanations were asked from and given by Mr. Goulburn, and then a discussion arose between him and Lord Palmerston respecting the terms of the vote. Upon this a division took place, and the vote was finally polled in the shape proposed by Mr. Goulburn.—*London Mail.*

REMARKS.

POPEAGRAM.—The Court has been occupied with various Government projects. The Deputies had passed the Bill imposing a tax on fresh fish and increasing the duty duty. An Address to the Pope, paying him to be a donation of income in consideration of the seasons state of the country, was sent by the Ministers declaring that his Majesty had again given up fifty cents this year and the King's Consent was met. An Address of thanks to both the Queen and King Consort on the occasion of this concession was carried by 73 against 12. The Court was to remain in Lisbon till after the great annual procession of Corpus Christi, when it would proceed to Oporto. Dr. R. B. was proposed to be elected and seated much surrounded by the High Catholic party, and great efforts were made to induce the Government to remove him from the island, but it was not considered as appropriate to the either inoffensive or probable. Dr. Kaley's "conversion" were considered to be due, in a great measure, to his benevolence and personal influence.—*Re-*

FUNERAL OF TELLERAY REV. JOSEPH FLETCHER, D. D.—In a former Number we announced the decease of this distinguished and highly respected servant of Christ. It is now our duty to give a brief account of the circumstances connected with the funeral of the departed, which took place on Friday last at Abney Park Cemetery. Every religious man will be pained to the memory of one so devoted by his surviving relatives and friends. At eleven o'clock the remains were conveyed, by the relatives and connections, accompanied by eleven thirty ministers from the metropolis, from the residence in Court-grove, Mills-end-road, to Spenny Meeting-house—for more than twenty years the scene of his pastoral labours. The body was conveyed to the dissection-pier, directly under the pulpit, where it lay during the whole of the solemn service. The Rev. J. A. Jarrow, of Birmingham, commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. H. F. Burden, of Hackney, delivered the funeral oration. The Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, completed the service by prayer. The service, throughout, one of the most solemn and appropriate of our times, a splendid chapel was thronged, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

At the conclusion of these services the procession, accompanied by the relatives and connections, proceeded to the cemetery, and on foot, moved on to Abney Park. The number of ministers exceeded sixty, and the whole line of road from Spenny Meeting-house to the cemetery was crowded with attendants on foot, anxious to pay this last mark of respect to the remains of the departed, and to witness the interment. Amongst them the police force of the district, and many who their regard for one who had taken a deep interest in their spiritual welfare, were conspicuous; at their own request they formed part of the procession.

On arriving at the cemetery, the remains were found to be lying in the central vault, and were interred in a different part of the metropolis; and, as the day was remarkably fine, the whole scene was one of the greatest interest. The result in which the remains were deposited was a large free tree, facing Abney House, where Dr. Watts, one of the brightest ornaments of the denomination to which the departed was so many years beloved, raised for a considerable part of the sum of some £1000, the Rev. S. Walford delivered an address over the grave, and the Rev. J. F. Smith, D.D., concluded with prayer.

On the following Sabbath, the Rev. Ralph Wadsworth, D. D., of Glasgow, delivered an appropriate, elo-

gent, and eloquent discourse on the occasion of this service lost to the Church on which Dr. Estlin had so long labored. We understand that it is to be published, together with Dr. Burder's oration.

"The memory of the just is blessed." May the benevolent and pious spirit of our departed friend enjoy much of the consolation of that Gospel, which he was so long permitted to proclaim, and the sanctifying influence of which he was enabled to evince so constantly in his life.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—No Bishop (says a Clerical correspondent of the Times) has any the slightest right to interfere (and the courts will not bid him so) in any manner, or by any means, in the laying, or the disposal of the produce afterwards, except in the case prescribed by the Rubric:—"After the Divine service ended, the money given at the offertory shall be disposed of to such charitable uses as the ministers and churchwardens shall think fit; whereas, if they disagree, it shall be disposed of as the Ordinary shall appoint." I would beg to observe further, that the jurisdiction of bishops over the parochial district, and more particularly over parochial incumbents, their co-parishians, is more exclusively of an appellate character than the Bishop of London is aware of. All such language as "this is authoritative," "this is my join," &c., in a matter of internal church law, is in the highest degree unbecomingly offensive, and illegal; and would not be tolerated by any other than the clergy of the diocese of London, were become salient to result.

"Some have been beaten till they know What wood a cudgel's of by his blow; Others been kicked till they know where a shoe's of horse or man's leather."—*Alfred*.

THE REV. MR. BADGER.—To the Editor of the Record.—Sir, I write in order to direct your attention to a subject which for the honour of the Church, requires an immediate investigation. It is known that the Rev. Mr. Badger has been sent out by the Bishop of London, as the representative of the Church to a body of Dissenters inhabiting the mountains of Kurdistan. Various reports are in circulation respecting the conduct of that gentleman in Mosul, which are highly derogatory to his character as a delegate of the Church of England, and which, if true, must only require to be known to secure his immediate recall. If these reports are false, they should be publicly contradicted forthwith by those who are acquainted with the circumstances of the case, in the first place, it is said that Mr. Badger is a thorough Episcopite in doctrine and practice. It is reported of him that both in Malta and Constantinople he preached to perfection the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and of transubstantiation, or something so nearly like it, that no Papist could perceive the difference. Report says that at Mosul he used the Eucharist, gave and laid, as his every day drink, and that he is on the best terms with the Papists, both native and foreign. At the same time he has had a quarrel with the Jacobite Bishops, Athanasius, about the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament, Mr. B. contending that they belong to the sacred canon, expressly against the thirty-six *deutero* which he has subscribed.

But this is not the most objectionable thing reported against him. The Americans have had a prosperous mission among the Nestorians for many years. They have pursued their work apparently with great prudence and discretion, scrupulously observing conservative principles, and not interfering in any degree with the ecclesiastical organizations of the people. On this point we have the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Southey, an American Episcopite, who has been engaged in their mission in Oromoos, and who will not be suspected of any undue partiality for Dissenting missionaries. Any one who wishes to know his testimony on the subject can have access to the *Apocryphal books of the Tetrach in Persia*, by Mr. Southey, published a few years since.

The Americans, who confined their labours at first to the plain of Oromoos, some time since, it seems, commenced operations in the mountains of Kurdistan, where the patriarch resides, and by his warm approbation, and apparently high co-operation, they commenced opening schools, and making arrangements for the prosecution of other branches of missionary labour. Taking advantage of the temporary absence of the American missionaries from the mountains, they have been able to go far beyond the limits of the further arrangements for their work. It is reported that Mr. Badger, Jesuit like, has gone into the mountains with many presents to the Patriarch to endeavour to compel the American mission to leave the field of his own. It is certainly to be hoped that he will not succeed, but it is impossible to say what effect a large show of presents, and corresponding promises, may have upon the Patriarch. At any rate, if this story be true, and it is told on good authority, Mr. Badger has disgraced himself and those who sent him out, and nothing short of his immediate recall can wipe out the foul blot which he has cast upon the Church. The world is wide enough if we wish to prosecute missionary labours, so unable to choose

our field without encroaching upon the labours of others; and for a missionary of our Church to encroach upon the field already occupied, and well occupied by other Protestant missionaries, and to endeavour to establish himself by supplanting them; is treating the missionaries of other denominations, &c., in order to obtain the prejudice of an ignorant people against them, as it is, said, Mr. Badger has done, cannot be tolerated for a moment. Such conduct is unworthy of the best days of our Church, and the missionaries often referred to from the falsehoods and voluminous of Papal emissaries, who are said to abound in those countries, and now, it seems, they have a new enemy to contend with, in the shape of a Protestant missionary, or, at least, of a missionary of a Protestant Church.

I feel fully confident that his Lordship, the Bishop of London, needs only to be informed that such stories are in circulation concerning Mr. Badger, to send him at once to order an investigation of the case, and I would venture to suggest that a very proper witness on the subject may be the Rev. Dr. Bennett, our Chaplain at Constantinople.

I mention his name merely because it seems probable that, from his position, he may be in possession of facts on the subject.

DEATH OF THOMAS WILSON, Esq.—Our good friend Thomas Wilson, Esq., the venerable Treasurer of Highgate College; an institution with which he has been connected for more than half a century, and to which he gave his constant attention and princely support. But, while this was the institution in which he took a more peculiar interest, the London Missionary and Medical Society and its institutions were largely in his affections, and protected by his benefactions. To him is due the high prize of having been lately elected to the growing religious wants of the Metropolis, and he may be regarded as one of the great Church-extensionists of his day. The sermon preached on the Roman evening, "For he loveth our nation, and hath built us a synagogue," applied in a timely and twentyfold degree to Mr. Wilson, whose zeal and unselfishness led to the foundation of numerous new chapels in populous neighbourhoods, which he himself, with his wife, attended to with the most diligent care in the Metropolis only, but Mr. Wilson was instrumental in the erection of additional places of worship. In almost every part of the country, he aided in supplying the spiritual provision of the people in the neighbourhood. The well-built and well-placed structures of which he was the actual founder, will be permanent monuments of the beloved one who has been the subject of our eulogium. "And here the coming Master found The golden talent well employed."

In short, he may truly be said to have been at work in England, what the Hibernians were in Scotland; winning to the millennium of the Countess of Huntingdon a large measure of the loyalty of organization which she has so long and so ably sustained. Some years past, Mr. Wilson's health had given way under the infirmities of age; but, to the last, he was actively useful, taking the warmest interest in all public religious affairs; and in reference to the recent threatened attack upon the rights and institutions of Dissenters in the shape of the Factory Education Bill, he showed that age had not impaired his attachment to the great principles of Religious Nonconformity. One of the last occasions on which he took a part in any public proceeding, was in presiding at a meeting, held in Union Chapel, Islington, in petition against that atrocious measure. Mr. Wilson expired on Saturday, in his seventy-sixth year. The heavy loss to his denomination is mitigated by the reflection, that he is succeeded by an excellent son, John Wilson, the founder of the Congregational Library, who not only inherits his ample fortune, but also his devoted attachment to Congregational principles. Long may the benevolent mind of Wilson be associated with the institutions of Congregational Dissent!—*F. W.*

A TEST PROOF OF YOUNG FEMALES.—A number of gentlemen connected with the different societies in the metropolis for the protection of women, have had their attention particularly called to the delinquencies of the law, which require the sale of microscopos upon the face of the earth to pursue as a trade the destruction of young, giddy, and helpless women and children; and having expressed, in the form of resolutions, their views upon the subject, they held on Wednesday last a conference with Lord Brougham at his own house, with a view to some steps being taken to bring the subject before Parliament this session. Lord Brougham will move for a committee of inquiry. Preliminary, however, to this, he proposed to ascertain whether the question would be better taken up by the Government, or whether a mode of proceeding could be adopted by which the society proposed might be better accomplished. The Society for the Protection of Young Females had on Thursday their annual dinner, at which Lord Ashley in the chair; a long list of subscribers was read.—*Thid.*

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—The twenty-fourth Annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Society closed on the 16th instant. Their numbers are as follows:—35,565 members; 439,565 converts; 7,438 local preachers; 1,278 stations; 74,540 members; their Sunday schools; deaths, 934; increase for the year, 6,045; increase of Sunday scholars, 4,396.—*F. W.*

THE COST TO THE SKELLERHOOD.—The cost to the SKELLERHOOD of the execution of our slave trade treaties, for the year 1843, is no less than 573,445.—*Record.*

DEPARTURE OF THE "THREE SCAZORS."—The following appears in the *York Reporter*:—"The Malabar sails to-morrow (Sunday), replete with passengers. The Type was towed up this morning, at sundown, until the arrival of the locomotive. The Race, Type, &c., were under orders to sail this morning, but are countermanded. The Type had moved down the harbour, but has now resumed her former position." The Cork paper says:—"We regret to state that the Irish squadron, which was to stay at Cork diffused so much pleasure—and profit—on the part of the good people there, and caused so many of our townsfolk to take advantage of the accommodation afforded by the ship, that the vessel, on the 17th of May, is departing and dispersing, going nobody knows whither, as nobody can tell what they came."

THE GREEK LECTURES.—The number of persons attending, in the scribbled Roman style of architecture, with a theatre capable of containing 800 persons, has just been completed at the corner of Basmallah-street, at a cost of 7,000*l.*, for the delivery of the Grecian Lectures.—*Thid.*

HIS MAJESTY'S PIPER.—The Queen has just appointed August Mackay, brother of the piper of the late Duke of Devonshire, to be Her Majesty's piper at the Palace. Highland dress will be worn, and he is provided for the new functionary, and our townsman, Mr. Mackenzie, has been authorized by Lord Jersey and the Hon. Mr. Murray to furnish him, for one of the morning, another for mid-day, and a third for after-dinner, and state occasions.—*Lat. & Cosmopol.*

THAMES TURNED.—The number of persons who paid toll last week, was 54,542.—*Record.*

STRAIT ON LOOK CATRINE.—On Saturday last, a small iron steam-belt arrived in our town on its passage from the Cape of Good Hope, on which it is intended to ply during the summer months. It is only about six tons in weight, and small, all has no deck, nor any part of it covered in except the engine, which is of iron. The vessel is a small one, but great improvement to the enjoyment of visitors to this romantic lake.—*Striding Observer.*

EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF THE PEN.—"We do not deny the power of the pen, but we do deny the power of the pen to do what it is not intended to do. Soundness, nor our power without limit!"—*Country Paper.*

SPAIN.—THE ROYALTY'S MANIFESTO TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE.—The Spanish Regent has issued the following manifesto to the nation:—

"Spaniards! at a time when my conduct and my intentions are so sedulously blackened, when the country is menaced with such misfortunes through the falsehoods of its foes, I can no longer keep silence. I must raise my voice and oppose facts to the treacherous attacks of calumny. It is a painful task, grateful to me only to address my fellow-citizens. I need not recapitulate the events which have raised me to my present lofty post. The debates of both Chambers preceding my election are still fresh. Spain and Europe are witnesses to the purity of my motives, proclaimed my name, and the oath which I took to govern by and for the Constitution still sounds in my ears. I swore to devote myself to the upholding of the laws and the country. This oath, which I took with emotion, in presence of all Spain, has continued to guide my steps. Never did I break this oath, nor did I, the idea of violating it enter my head. I am surrounded in my life with constitutional and responsible Ministry; and this Ministry acted no force but that of the law against those who provoked even the military law in intervention. Any calumny, any different personal attacks, I used no other arm than silence. On the two occasions on which I marched in person against the rebellious, could I have forgotten the Regent of the Fatherland? I had to go often led the troops to honour and to danger. If my presence had caused disorder and terrified the anarchy, now not the enemies of the country could complain. Experience has shown that the law is the only recourse. But the history of all States, ancient and modern, testifies that the state of liberty must be sometimes violated in order to preserve the state of liberty. These few words are not intended to fall more than to show that your greatness, if conspirators, working under the protecting mantle of the law, could go on with impunity, provided the law is the father of the law. I judge whether these exceptional laws were the result of necessity or caprice. The Cortes approved of the

first of these instances of exceptional measures. They shall discuss the second, when passions are less inflamed. On the third day the religious and political of a Ministry censured by the Cortes. On two others I dissolved the Cortes and appealed to the people, the Constitution in my hand. The Pontifical Law gave me this right. Why? Least the Cortes should not be in harmony with the nation, or one Chamber not so with the other; yet lest passion, error, or other causes might endanger the interests of the country. The right to dissolve the Cortes is sacred. The Parliamentary forms are invoked against me. Do Parliamentary forms agree with the formation of a Cabinet of which one Minister is a foreigner? Do Parliamentary forms demand what reason and justice require? The Regent of the land was intrusted to form a Ministry, after the factions of the Lower House had shown themselves exhausted and powerless. Spaniards! I know the Constitution better than those who thus invoke it. If it is a Regent; in it are my rights and titles; with it before me, I have sworn to maintain my country's liberties. Beyond the constitution there is not an atom for me, and ruin for a great monarch, whose independence was purchased with so much blood. Shall I reply to the interminable abuse of which I am the object? Shall I condemn to refute the accusation of my seeking to prolong my Regency beyond its legal time? I reply that the Regency is a necessary evil to enlighten my day. The maintenance of my Ministry did not offend to discredit such assertions, nor my own assertions before the first bodies of the nation. Because nothing can remove the line which separates the Regent from the King. How should I defend that day which closes my political career? I prefer the example of those who laid down their lives, to those who have violated the laws to preserve their lives. I have not the ambition of Napoleon. He expelled his occupations on a rock in the reef. Let others then not envy the glory that their country too dearly pay. Balcones Espartaco, ruined by the same ambition, satisfied with having fulfilled his duties, and merited the sympathy of the good. Spaniards! I speak from the heart, and more sincerely than those who seek to plunge you in convulsions. They are necessary to raise the standard of rebellion, covering thus their own private ambition. They preach union, but are dissension; they preach amnesty, but practice vengeance; and proclaim the rights of the people, while in rendering all government impossible. Reason and justice are on my side. I feel nothing I rely on the Constitution, and in the present state of the nation, confidence, as on former occasions, in the loyal, the good, the lovers of liberty, the army, the navy, the national guard, and in Spaniards worthy of the name. They will aid me in this, and I have the right to say they will step down into the electoral arena, and return a Congress in harmony with the country's interests. To the Cortes, which ought to decide the great questions moved, I have already entrusted the sacred deposits of the Queen's and my own authority. I will not give these up to anarchy or to the license of passions. The fate of him who has no other office of his life to his country, is of little consequence. But the Queen, the Constitution, the monarchy, impose duties which I will fulfil, as first magistrate of the nation, and which I will defend as a soldier.

—Madrid, June 18. —DEER OF VICTORIA.
—Record.

UNITED STATES.—The Meetings of the Anti-Slavery Societies have this year attracted very little notice; this is to be ascribed to the unhappy divisions which have taken place among the friends of emancipation, and to the fact that the meetings of the friends of the slave have not been in time, or in place, and only from the changing of the place of the meetings the north has undergone, but also from certain misstatements in the south. The following extracts from a recent article in the *Gazette* contain evidence that the southern mind is, to my dear, beginning to move upon this subject. The editor asks: "Is there any difference of opinion at the south upon this subject?" Judging from the very language of politicians, we should say, No! They seem to be united upon it—they declare it to be a blessing—they tolerate no discussion of it. Now we know that these sentiments are repugnant to a very large class there. True, they say yet my little slave, but they take with each other, they are quietly but surely extending their views; they think rightly, and reason well, and when assured of their strength, they begin to speak more boldly. In Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, this result is becoming more and more palpable. No subject is becoming more earnestly talked about than that of slavery. It is no longer in the street, and says—in churches, in religious halls, in the shops, the farm-houses. Judge Gaston (of North Carolina) did not tremble to recommend the colleagues of Charles Hill (the Virginian) to turn their eyes and thoughts to it as an evil which required to be mastered. Mr. C. M. Clay did not hesitate, in discussing this matter in Kentucky, to denounce the tyranny of

politicians, the time-serving of Churchmen, and the paltry shuffling of all classes, which did not dare to look the dire evil in the face. Virginia even do not allow a speech of it as an emblem, which can be traced off by emancipation alone; while at Knoxville, in Tennessee, a Northern editor invoked the aid of all honest men against these political hacks, and was always endeavoring to make political capital out of it; and he boldly proclaimed the law of the state a brutal law; which puts up human beings for sale; and he calls upon the friends of the state to be strong and to stand ever from their statute-book. These statements are made by one whose vicinity to the slaveholding men, and whose connection with them, give him no reason to know something of the sentiment which is beginning to manifest itself there. Of the dreadfully demoralizing influence of slavery in the south, no one, who has not actually seen it, can form any just conception; the non-slaveholding states are rapidly outstripping the slaveholding states in wealth and population; and while this last fact excites the envy of the Cottons and the McTiffers, who, with one breath, praise their democracy, with the next pronounce slavery a blessing, it, at the same time, cannot fail to excite the serious and anxious attention of reflecting men at the north. There can be no doubt, however, that the politicians of the south are aiming to bolster up their declining domination by the abrogation of the Constitution, the present state of the south, and that it is warmly approved by President Tyler, is asserted by Mr. Adams, who is not apt to make assertions which he is not able to prove. That the free states will not countenance such a course, cannot be a moment's belief; and even if they did, Great Britain surely would interfere to prevent the consummation of the villainy.

The General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church is now in session. The question of the lawfulness of marrying a deceased wife's sister, is again to come before the Assembly; it is a question which has been discussed by the Assembly for the past year, and the general opinion seems to be, that the present Assembly will abandon the ground taken by the Assembly of 1842.

We find that the draft of the charter of incorporation for the borough of Sheffield was prepared at the last Meeting of the Privy Council, held on Saturday last, June 10th, and that it is to be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to receive the Queen's warrant; after which a short time will be necessary to complete the charter, and then the charter will be forwarded with regard to a municipal corporation for this borough are now received.—*Sheffield Paper.*

SENATOR REPORTED FROM DEVON TO FRANCE.—The noble lord, Mr. St. John, who was reported to have, in Exeter market, a short time since, fifty-five soldiers to a French gentleman. He took them to France, returned immediately, found the same person, and brought of him all the soldiers he had for sale, fifty in number.—*Western Times.*

It is said, that notwithstanding the care of postmasters, and the extraordinary consequences of that, the letters missing, containing coin, are one in fifty; whilst of letters in general, the missing are one in 1,000.—*Accord.*

A correspondent of the *Times* states, as a "hint for brother Jonathan," that a young man of color, almost of pure negro race, is keeping his term in the Middle Temple for the bar; and that he is treated by his companions, including some of the most talented and noblest & young Englishmen, with as much respect as any. In a few years the least probably be remembered as a stance, because parallel instances will then be common; but we are sure that the slave will always be remembered as a member occupying posts of distinction in the West Indies pushing for metropolitan honors; it will save it in every way and everywhere.—*Westman.*

IRISH REFORM.—It is an extraordinary proof of the zeal of the Irish people for the repeal movement, and of their anxiety to attend Mr. O'Connell's Meetings, that scarcely any of their leaders could over this year be laymen. Our streets and roads were lately strewn with them at the meetings, but there are actually not a few to be seen this summer. We suspect that those poor fellows will find, before the year is out, that agitation is not half as much a trade (for them, at least) as laymaking.—*Liverpool Times.*

FEMALE HEALTH OF GLASGOW.—We regret to state that the city has been a very unhealthy state for some time past. The female ward of the Fever Hospital has occasionally been so full that patients have been refused, and those belonging to the hospital have been being treated in large numbers at their own homes, by the district surgeons attached to the Town's Hospital. The prevailing troubles are, however, influenza, and cold, caused, no doubt, by the winter weather. A thorough ventilation of the hospital, fortunately, is a very trifling, and the ailments generally give way in a day or two to medical treatment and judicious abstinence, which, in the

case of the latter disease, is readily supplied by the Town's Hospital.—*Scotts Paper.*

THE HEARS OF ST. LOUIS AND OF RICHARD CORSE.—Mr. L. L. Lorraine, a Deputy of the department of the Eure, addressed a long letter to the *Moniteur*, in reply to the opinion expressed by M. Lorraine, Keeper of the Archives, who had been recently sent to St. Louis, which was believed to have been lately found in the Holy Chapel at Paris. M. Lorraine had contended that the head of that Monarch had not been recovered to France, and that if it had been, it would certainly have been enclosed in a box made of a more precious metal than the tin. M. Lorraine considers the French assertion as extremely hazardous, and resting on no well-established fact. "As regards the evidence drawn from the paltry value of the box," says he, "an argument which has gained many partisans we will begin by observing that the box in question was neither made of tin, nor lead, but of tinued copper, and we will oppose to it a single fact, which appears to us conclusive. The heart of a prince rarely comes with the French Monarch, who was seriously as great a King as Louis—I mean Richard Cœur de Lion—was also enclosed in a metal box, which box, so fortunately discovered by my Learned Friend, M. Deville, and so shamefully abandoned ever since, is now in the cathedral of Reims; it is not made of gold, silver, or even of tinued copper; it is made of the vilest metal—lead. "We say," writes our Correspondent, "did you not demand the direct sale in return for the remains of Napoleon? It is not too late. Make the demand. France cannot have the face to refuse it."—*Paris.*

CORRUPT REVENUE.—The revenue of the Customs-house at Liverpool continues to improve. The receipts for the month of May, 1843, exceeded by 50,000*l.* those of the corresponding month in last year.—*Id.*

COFFRAGERS, MAY 27.—The financial statement for 1841 is published. It announces that the revenue for that year amounted to 16,199,171 *rs.* dollars; and the expenditures to 15,900,741 *rs.* dollars; so that there was a surplus of 808,430 *rs.* dollars.—*Hamburg Paper, June 2.*

LANCASHIRE.—Our fair is over. Before it commenced there were fears that it would be unprosperous. These fears have been realized as far as regards the purchases of North Germany. There were sufficient numbers of purchasers from France, Germany and from Switzerland, for which country much cloth was bought. From Poland there came many hundreds of purchasers of Warsaw and Lublin. There was a demand for the goods of the twelfth impeding. There were many Moldavians and few Wallachians. Of 150,000 pieces of cloth brought to the fair but not sold, English wools had the greatest sale. Silks were not so well sold. Linens much sought after. Great sale of printed cottons; those of England diminishing—those of France increasing. Of 150,000 pieces of cloth brought to the fair but not sold, English wools had the greatest sale. Silks were not so well sold. Linens much sought after. Great sale of printed cottons; those of England diminishing—those of France increasing. Of 150,000 pieces of cloth brought to the fair but not sold, English wools had the greatest sale. Silks were not so well sold. Linens much sought after. Great sale of printed cottons; those of England diminishing—those of France increasing.

BARON DE BUCHAN.—We are authorized to state that Sir Colin Mackenzie, of Nacey, whose claim to this ancient peerage, as being the representative of Lady Margaret Fraser, of Inverleith, the eldest daughter of James, seventh Earl of Seaforth, was supported by a train of apparently a most conclusive historical, documentary, and oral evidence, and confirmed by the opinions of the most eminent lawyers and genealogists, both in England and Scotland, and recently and accidentally discovered of a document from which it would appear that Lady Margaret Gray, and was Sir Colin Mackenzie's great-grandmother. Hence the existence of this Lady Margaret was never once mentioned by any of the peerage writers, or, which is still more strange, so much as alluded to in the extensive family collection of the time. On the contrary, it was uniformly stated by several branches of the family who have assumed the title, and by all the writers whose names have weight as peerage authorities in Scotland, that Lady Margaret Fraser, the Inverleith, was the eldest daughter of the seventh Earl. As her representative, Sir Colin Mackenzie was, consequently, the person who was entitled to the honors. Through the unlooked-for discovery alluded to was known only to Sir Colin, he yet, in accordance with the feelings which actuated him throughout, having been informed by Mr. Douglas, of Brighton in Yorkshire, where he learned that the direct lineal descendant of Lady Margaret Gray, the true gentleman, and to his family, the connection proved a matter of no consequence as regards the honors, and in their neighborhood had ever heard even a surmise of such a right.—*Globe.*

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—Sir Charles Napier is one of the most chivalrous and experienced soldiers of the day. He has been twice wounded, and is 50th Regiment throughout the campaign which terminated with the battle of Corunna, where he received five wounds—namely, the fracture of his leg by a musket

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th September, 1913.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal staff.
Lieutenant A. Bayot, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, to be Aide-de-camp.

Assistant Surgeon W. Craddock is appointed to the medical charge of the above detachment, and directed to join.

The regimental order by Major F. Howcroft, under date the 24th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant G. A. Fisher to act as Adjutant to the 1st regiment of native infantry vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. Wright promulgated is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOP

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

Sells-paw Press, or to any of the Booksellers of Chicago.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 456. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th. 1849.

[Price 5 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 10 Rs. yearly if paid in advance.]

THE AUGUST MAIL arrived on Wednesday morning last, too late however to allow of our offering any remarks on the intelligence which it brought. There is not indeed any striking event announced, but it is impossible to peruse the papers, Whig or Tory, Conservative or Liberal, without perceiving that we are on the eve of great changes, which may probably affect the stability of our institutions. The general aspect of affairs is gloomy, and the gloom is unrelieved by a single ray of cheerfulness from any quarter. The Tories have now been two years in office, with a strong Government, and an overwhelming Parliamentary Majority; they have had the benefit of an income tax, and of the money refunded by the House of Commons in a more deplorable condition than when the Whigs; our foreign trade is still falling off; and our home consumption of taxable articles, is becoming more restricted. In addition to every other calamity, we have now the ruin of the iron trade; the Masters have been obliged to blow out their furnaces, and it was expected that a hundred thousand workmen would be thrown out of employment, in a very short time, and thus augment the general distress and disaffection. The palmer worn is evidently at the root of our national prosperity, and its blowers are withering. The extremes of wealth and poverty, plenty and want, are becoming daily more palpable and galling, and the time draws near when these extremes will meet, and fearful indeed will be the shock.

It is manifest to all parties, that some radical changes must be effected in the state of society, highly disastrous to the upper and wealthier classes, and which no Minister, Whig or Conservative, can venture to propose without the certainty of being driven from his post, but which no circumstances can apparently avert. The working classes of society perceive that every alteration, every change, and almost every improvement serves only to increase their distress. The corn law enhances the price of the poor man's bread, for the benefit of the landlords; the tithe commutation Act has in many instances made the tithe pressure more insupportable; turnpike roads which afford such admirable convenience for the conveyance of goods, are charged with so many tolls that the labouring community cannot take advantage of them; and even the Poor Law, designed for the relief of the country, has in many instances inflicted an additional burden on the industrious, and in all cases, exasperated their feelings. The general depression of almost every interest is so great, that even the income tax, drawn chiefly from the pockets of the rich, has afforded no compensation for the loss of revenue. The drain on the Treasury from foreign war has ceased. Except in Ireland, we have no army in the field; yet the prospects of England are not improved. The revenue continues to sink.

Even the peaceable, the forbearing, the phlegmatic Welsh have been roused into resistance, and three Regiments cannot prevent toll gates from being levelled with the ground. The Welsh began with a war upon the tolls, and have now extended their opposition to tithes, and the Poor Law. We may almost adopt the language of

Burke, and say on this occasion, "Since the invasion of King Edward, and the massacre of the barons, there never was such a tumult, and clamour, and uproar, through the region of Presbyterians. The fury of litigious war blew her horn on the mountains; the rocks poured down their gauds, and the deep caverns vomited out their miners. Every thing above ground and every thing under ground was in arms." The determined and organised resistance of so large and hardy a population, serves still more to embroil the machine of Government. At the same time the condition of Ireland is enough to appal the most stout hearted Minister. That country is at present under the control of one man, and that man is not the Queen's representative. Some of our contemporaries appear to consider the agitation as dying out. We cannot see on what ground their opinion is formed. The rent has not decreased; the gatherings of the people are as large as ever; their feelings towards the Saxon become daily more bitter and exasperated. The accession of the gentry to the cause of Royal continuance without abatement. O'Connell will not of course stand still. He proposes to organise a Government and to draw to it the functions of the administration. He has directed the appointment of arbitrators, to act in lieu of the Justices of the Peace who have been dismissed. He has allotted 3000*l.* to the building of a Parliament House in Dublin. He will soon assemble representatives in the Capital, without however committing himself by any violation of the law; and then, the first collision with the Queen's troops will bring on a civil conflict, and cover the land with blood. The Minister, Sir Robert Peel, evidently quails before the demon of revolution which O'Connell has conjured up; and his "do nothing" policy has alienated many of his adherents and some of his colleagues. Bowed on all sides with difficulties, perhaps greater than those which ever assailed a Premier, it seems as though the Cabinet would soon be deprived of his assistance. Indeed nothing but mistrust and hatred of the Whigs on the part of the Tories, seems to keep Sir Robert Peel in his place. Should he throw up office he must be succeeded either by some more uncompromising Tory Premier, who will bring matters to a point, or by a Whig Ministry pledged to make great concessions. In either case, a radical change in the state of things will be hastened.

In the Church, there appear to be the same elements of danger at work, as in the State. If the Irish Church should survive the present crisis, it must be by the special interposition of God, 'who alone doth great marvels.' Six years ago the idea of touching the revenues of the established Church in the sister island, had been scouted in the House of Commons. Now, the proposal of making a fresh distribution of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland with the view of endowing the Catholic Church, is made a matter of discussion; and though it has met with much opposition, yet the more fact that such a proposal has been brought forward and supported, is a circumstance which bodes no good. It is thus that all mighty changes in our constitution, civil and ecclesiastical, have gradually crept

upon us. At first they have been spurned with scorn; then they have gained admission, and have been discussed in the House under the pressure of circumstances; and have been eventually carried. We must not be too sanguine that even a Conservative Ministry would not, under the terror of a Civil war in Ireland, give up part of the Protestant endowments as a bribe to the Catholics; and nothing could be more fatal to the stability of the Established Church than this sacrifice of the principles on which it is based. Meanwhile, the Bishop of Down has been preaching doctrines which have served to alienate the 800,000 Presbyterians in the north of Ireland, who form the strength of the Protestant interest, and the Judges in the House of Lords have declared the mixed marriages, hitherto celebrated between Presbyterians and Episcopalian, illegal, and thus bastarded thousands, and disturbed the security of property. Thus the two bodies of Protestants are thrown into a state of mutual alienation, at a time when there is no safety for either but in active co-operation.

In England, Tractarianism continues to tear the Church of England to pieces; and the Presbyterians continue to appropriate never and nearer to Popery. The salvation of the Church, to all appearances, depends upon the firm stand the Laity 'take' make against these innovations; and it is gratifying to find that some of the most influential gentlemen and laymen in the Church have sent up a protest to the Chancellor of Oxford against the propagation of doctrines so subversive of the principles of the Reformation. At the head of these are Lord Ashley and Lord Sandon. The Methodists, disgusted with the insolence of the Pursepicks, are identifying themselves more closely with dissent; and the compact body of Dissenters have constrained her Majesty's Ministers to withdraw the Factory Bill, though supported, without exception, by the adherents of the Established Church. Some of the Tory papers uphold Sir James Graham for having yielded to the dictation of the Secularists. He has yielded to the wishes of two millions of petitioners, whose voice no Minister could afford to despise. All these events evidently portend the approach of great and radical changes, not only in the measures but in the principles of government; changes not only radical, but organic. So rapid indeed has been the succession of new influences, arising out of the repeal agitation in Ireland; the discontent of the starving manufacturers, the progress of opposition to the corn law, and the triumph of the Dissenting interest over the advocates of the Education clauses of the Factory bill in England; and the secession of half the Ministers and their adherents from the Church of Scotland, that it is impossible to foresee what may be the complexion of the next Parliament. That Assembly will be elected under the pressure of circumstances more momentous than any which have arisen since the convocation of the Long Parliament.

COL. STEERMAN AND HIS ANTAGONISTS.—We perceive that Col. Steerman's persevering for continuance to attack him through the columns of the *Bombay Times*. In the number for the 9th of

September, the charge is renewed, and an attempt is made to weaken the value of the plain, straightforward and satisfactory refutation which he has put forth in his own name—a satisfactory, we mean, to those who have no personal interest in Bundelkand affairs. The letter is anonymous; this speaks for itself. After Col. Stesman had ridiculed this 'displeasure of his own official masters, by affixing his signature to his defence, his antagonist ought to have shown that he had the spirit of a man, by coming forward in his real name. With such an example before him, there can be but one reason for continuing to assail the character of another under the protection of a mask.

And what, we may ask, is the real cause of that unexampled virulence with which Col. Stesman has been attacked? Other officers, placed in circumstances of equal responsibility, are allowed to work out their plans of reform or pacification without molestation. In every other instance, it has been usual to await the result of a course of operation, instead of attacking it step by step, and contesting every inch of ground, with a public officer through the medium of the public papers. Col. Stesman was selected by the Governor General for the management of a province in which disaffection was gradually assuming the character of revolt. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the steps he has taken have not been judicious; that Parsooth is held in high estimation by the chiefs, instead of being regarded with contempt; and that the two insurgents who have been reinstated, were on the point of being captured by Capt. Boland, when they surrendered on conditions to a native officer, is this a sufficient cause for that unexampled acerbity of feeling which marks the numerous papers published against Col. Stesman in the public journals? Why should a course of action be pursued towards him, which is never pursued towards any other officer? Why is it deemed necessary to hold him up to public contempt by charging him with imbecility, with cowardice, and with a degree of dissoluteness which amounts almost to bad faith? Why are letters addressed to the Governor General in the public papers calling on his Lordship to depose the Commissioner? Is it public virtue, or is it private interest which has raised this storm against him? Is it not because he is suspected of having advised the summary dismissal of all the Bagor and Nerbudda officials? On no other principle can we account for that extraordinary invective with which every measure is decised, and every motive traduced. This course however, is not without precedent. We find that even the good Lord Teignmouth, then Mr. Stesman, on his arrival in India, finding that Clive had curtailed the emoluments of the Civilian by abolishing the system of districts; that is, by abrogating a system of fraud and injustice which has few parallels in Christian history, designated him "Clive of *infamous memory*." Thus we find that the great bulk of the army, having been led to believe that Lord William Bentinck had agreed to curtail the half beta order as the condition of relieving the Governor Generalship, have continued to regard him as the basest of human beings, and to consider the strongest epithets too mild for his conduct. To a similar case and to no other can we attribute these repeated and inveterate attacks on Col. Stesman's personal character and policy; and his opponents must not be surprised if the public should judge of the merits of the controversy, from the motives which stimulate the assailants.

It is said that Col. Stesman has compromised the British character by his pacific policy. But naturally there is nothing impolitic, nothing cowardly in the attempt to restore order in so large a province by a conciliatory system. It can do no harm to try the effect of mildness during the first season. When that has failed, it will be time enough to let slip the dogs of war upon the territory, and deliver it up to fire and sword. No interest is injured by postponing to the last moment this resort to arms. On the contrary, should Government be under the necessity of punishing the refractory chiefs who are said to harbour the rebels, its previous forbearance will give a character of peculiar equity to the proceeding.

Our contemporaries will, we trust, feel the necessity of closing their columns to the calumnies of the new Commissioner. When he could no longer brook the attacks which were made on his character and policy by those whom Lord Ellenborough had unjustly, we think, ejected, he turned round on his pursuers and met them with a bold refutation, bearing his own name. This proceeding has given offence to the Governor General, whose fondness for generalisation has led him to issue a notification forbidding all public officers to communicate any document or information of which they may become officially cognizant. Whatever inconvenience this notification may occasion to Government, or to the public, lies at the door of those who have constrained Col. Stesman to take the field in his own defence. That officer is thus deprived of all means of defending himself from any aspersions which may be cast on him, while no such prohibition can reach his anonymous detractors. He is perfectly defenceless, and may at any time be assailed with impunity. To attack any man in such circumstances is repugnant to that generosity of character on which Englishmen are accustomed to pride themselves; and we hope our contemporaries will not fail to bear in mind how dastardly any future attacks must appear which they may admit into their journals.

SCINDE.—Government has resolved that the newly acquired province of Scinde shall be garrisoned with troops from the Bengal, and not from the Bombay Presidency. Ten Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, with a suitable complement of artillery are to be detached from Bengal, and stationed in that country. The arrangement appears to be based on sound principles, and has received general approbation. It appears that the number of troops necessary to maintain our authority in that province, will not fall far short of 12,000. To mingle the corps from two Presidencies, in the same locality, would be productive of much inconvenience and confusion. Hence it is desirable that all the Regiments should be furnished from one Presidency, and be subordinate to the same establishments. But as the troops required for Scinde, are equal to one third the strength of the whole Bengal army, it is manifest that they could not be spared from that Presidency; and must come from Bengal, which alone is able to furnish them without inconvenience.

It has also been stated that the army of Scinde should not have a double base of operation, but be made dependent either on Bombay or on Bengal exclusively. The communication between Scinde and Bombay by sea, is greatly interrupted during two or three months of the year, while a steady intercourse may be kept up at all seasons with Perspore, by way of

the Indus. Sukkur, we believe, may always be reached in less time from that station than from Kerachee, and it will be easier to improve the boats at Perspore, and to attain a greater degree of speed in moving down the stream, than to facilitate and shorten the communication up the river from the sea. In all respects, there will be more convenience and certainty in looking to the northern station for supplies and succour, than in depending on the southern port.

That intelligence will probably be received with some dissatisfaction at Bombay, where the public mind has become in a great measure reconciled to the occupation of Scinde, by the prospects of employment and distinction which is opened. But as the abstraction of so large a body of troops from the army of this Presidency will render it necessary to relinquish some of the stations which lie on the frontiers of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, a new distribution of military duty will probably be made, by which the disappointment of the Bombay Officers will be in a great measure compensated. Some of our contemporaries have talked of an augmentation of the army to meet the drain occasioned by this new demand; but we are inclined to think the Court of Directors will not lend an ear to any such advice. They will probably judge that as there is peace in Asia and tranquillity in India, this period of repose should be improved for the husbanding of their resources. They will persuade themselves without much difficulty that the abandonment of Afghanistan by England, and of Khiva by Russia, has made central Asia neutral ground, and that no provision is necessary against any combination which its tribes may form against us. They will probably look at the sum total of the troops now borne on the roll, and compare it with the numerical strength of the army before we resolved to march into Afghanistan; and they may find that the augmentations which have been gradually made, have so far increased the size of the army, that notwithstanding recent reductions, it is still larger than the army of 1838, be the full extent of all the troops required for Scinde.

The unhealthiness of the country and the risk which the troops may run, have been largely dwelt on. It is evident that Sukkur and its neighbourhood have proved detrimental to the health of the troops, though the deaths have been comparatively few. But Hyderabad and Kerachee have been found more salubrious than was expected, and the country, altogether, has not proved so fatal to Europeans and Natives, unaccustomed to its novel climate, as we were led to apprehend. One thing at least is certain, that nothing will tend more to create salubrity, which must be the work of time, than the location of our troops in the province. The country has become unhealthy because it was neglected by the oppressive Amcers, who seem to have considered that there were but two objects of Government; that of screwing money out of the people, and that of creating hunting grounds for their own pastime. A scientific system of drainage will soon alter the face of the country and remove all cause of complaint on the score of unhealthiness. The first season will probably prove the most insalubrious; but, according to our usual experience, the next will be a complete amelioration. The miasms have been removed in Arizona within fifteen years, at little or no expense, is sufficient to encourage exertion in every other locality. Long after we obtained possession of that country, the annual

victims of the climate exhibited a terrible list. Some distant allusion of the same kind in our Those whom death spared, talked for the rest of their lives of the Aracan fever, as having penetrated their bones. The compartment of the Regiment was a perfect charnel house; it is now a manutrium. Why should not Scinde present results equally gratifying with that superior article which is likely to be bestowed on it?

The allotment of Scinde to the troops of Bengal, gives to the army of this Presidency the high trust of guarding the entire frontier of the Empire by land, with the exception of the single and detached province of Yumassarim. The frontier of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, either lie on the sea coast, or about, on protected states. The boundary line entrusted to the Bengal troops extends in the form of a magnificent arc, from Sandoway in Aracan to Kanchee in Scinde, through an extent of more than three thousand miles; to this vast size has the Empire grown in eighty-six years, since Chive, having recovered the Factory to which we had been confined, said, "you cannot stop here." At successive distances, the Army of the Frontiers, as that of Bengal may now be called, finds itself marshalled in front of the Beloches, the Affghans, the Sikhs, the Nepaleses, and the Burmese. Since the fall of the Roman empire, no army has ever been placed in so responsible a position, and never has an army engaged the post of danger by the higher devotion and valour. In these observations we trust we shall not be considered as casting any light on the merits of the armies at the sister Presidencies. They are equally a portion of that Army of India which has spread the renown of England through Asia. The one has recently had its day of triumph in China, the other in Scinde; and they have only to meet the foe again, on whatever soil, to acquire fresh laurels.

These remarks were penned last week, but we were obliged to omit them on the arrival of the Mail, which brings a rumour that Scinde will probably be restored to the Amerees. However defective may have been our right to dispossess the Amerees, it is allowed by all, even by those who most violently impugn Lord Ellenborough's policy, that we cannot relinquish the country without committing an act of unpardonable madness. To restore it to its former Rulers and thus establish a new and independent, perhaps a hostile, power on the frontiers of India, would bring in question our capacity for governing the rest of the country. If the Indus is to be regarded as the natural limit of our empire, we cannot spare a foot of land within that boundary; and the sooner the anomalous independence of the various chieftains, whom our forbearance has spared, ceases, and the whole country is brought under the same scheme of administration, the better for the interests of the people, and the better also for the consolidation of our empire. But when by any combination of circumstances, any portion of native independence has been absorbed in our power, to give it a new and distinct existence, would be an act of folly similar to that of building up a wall to knock one's head against.

HUMAN SACRIFICES AMONG THE KHOONDS.—We publish a letter on this subject from an *Enemy to Prejudice*, which enables us also to thank our Contemporaries at Madras and Bombay for the interest which they have been so kind as to take in the subject, on the strength of our representation. Our correspondent speaks of the sister Presidency as having an "apathetic," a "slumbering" Government. We made

some distant allusion of the same kind in our article, and were taken severely to task by the Madras journals. We must therefore offer some apology for having admitted a letter into our columns, in which that Government is treated with so little respect. Still, however, it is a fact known throughout India, that Madras has hitherto been the strong hold of antiquated prejudices; and that the liberal views which have been gradually gaining an ascendancy in our administration since the days of Lord Hastings have no where encountered so protracted and inveterate a resistance as at the Presidency of Madras. Within the last four years it has required the reiterated commands, almost the threats, of the Court of Directors, to induce the Authorities at Madras to relinquish their official connection with idolatrous institutions. At the same time we acknowledge with pleasure that there has been of late a manifested improvement in this respect at the sister Presidency; and there can be little doubt that when a few more retiring pensions have been accepted, those liberal principles of government which first obtained a footing at Bengal and Bombay, will be equally triumphant in the Peninsula.

Our Madras contemporaries are inclined to think that the application for the rescued children never came officially before the Madras Government. In this more satisfactory view of the case, we are anxious to coincide. It is more agreeable to believe that the generous offer of the Missionaries was unknown at head quarters, than that it was neglected. It was delivered to the Khoond Agent to be forwarded to his superiors. It is for him to explain whether it was ever transmitted to Madras or not, and whether the subsequent distribution of the victims among the Hindoos or Mahomedans, was his own individual act, or that of the Government to which he is subordinate. We have done our duty in bringing the subject forward, and exciting public attention. It remains for the Government of Madras to give the Agent in the Khoond territory such positive instructions on this subject, as shall obviate the necessity of any future reference to the seat of Government.

Our correspondent seems to think that the Madras Government was not bound "to have made Christians of the hundred victims," because it was not bound to Christianise any other hundred children. The comparison does not however hold good. To take a hundred children from their Hindoo or Mahomedan parents, and deliver them to Christian Missionaries, to be trained up in the doctrines of Christianity, would be a violation of liberty of conscience and of public faith. But when those victims of superstition had thus been cast upon the protection of a benevolent Government, it was morally bound to place them in that position in which their prospects in life would be most effectually benefited. And no man will venture to affirm that they were likely to receive the same advantages of example and instruction, or that their social, intellectual and spiritual improvement would have been equally promoted in the society of Hindoos or Mahomedans, as in the seminaries of Christian Missionaries. He imagines that the Missionaries wanted a Government allowance for the children; and that this may have led to the rejection of their request. But this is not possible, for the application, though it signed that the most allowable board and tuition of these orphans would be acceptable, yet offering to take charge of and educate them without any allowance whatever.

As to the entire suppression of the rite, it can be accomplished only by the entire occupation of the country by British Officers, or the universal prevalence of civilisation, rather we should say of Christianity, among them. We question whether Government is prepared to extend its power throughout the insularities Khoond mountains, and place these tribes in a state of complete subjection to our laws; and many years must elapse before this revolting but national propensity is extinguished by the light of knowledge and divine truth; but it will be the duty of Government to bring all its influence to bear on the extinction of the practice; to abolish it altogether in the Tributary Mahals in Cuttack; and to omit no means of rescuing the victims of this superstition elsewhere, and when they are rescued, to place them in situations in which they are likely to obtain the best moral and intellectual training.

COOLY EMIGRATION.—At the time when the system of Cooly Emigration was revived and legalised last year, great fears were entertained by those who had watched the progress of what was not unaptly called the "Cooly trade," that many abuses would gradually creep into the new system. It was feared that as public vigilance became slack, the checks on abuse would dwindle into a mere matter of form, and become altogether inefficient. We are happy to observe that these fears have not hitherto been realized, though the changes which have been made in the system laid down by Her Majesty's Ministers, seem to create facilities for the revival of the old abuses. It was generally understood that the Government of the Mauritius would appoint an agent of its own at each port, who should receive the applications of natives, and provide them a passage to the island; and that on their arrival they would be free to form an engagement with any planter. No such agent has been appointed at all. On the contrary, precisely the same system appears to be pursued at present which was in vogue during the days of abuse. Private merchants are engaged in shipping Coolies, and they employ Duftians, or Crimps, to scour the country and collect labourers, and then pass them through the Emigration office and ship them to the Mauritius. For whom do these Agency Houses act, and who pays them their charges and their commission? Are they employed and paid solely by the Government of the Mauritius, and are the Coolies on their arrival transferred to a Government Agent, and left at liberty to choose their own master? If not, the Calcutta Agents are acting for private individuals at the Mauritius, and the expenses incurred in procuring, feeding and conveying Coolies to the island are borne by them. In that case, how are they repaid, if the Cooly on his arrival in the island is a perfectly free agent? And if the planter has no prospect of engagement by being able to look forward with a degree of certainty to the services of the Coolies imported at his expense, upon what principle does he thus lay out his capital? There hangs a degree of mystery over the transaction, which has never been explained, but which it is important the public should understand.

The Duftians, or Crimps, employed here, have of late been detected in resorting to their old practices to make up a supply of labourers. Some of these villains inveigled some men from the Hooghly district to Calcutta, under the pretence of procuring them employment under Government, and then endeavoured to force

them on board a vessel bound to the Mauritius; but their resistance and outcry brought the Police to their aid, and led to their release. Other instances have also occurred lately of poor men being driven by fraud to Calcutta and detained by force till an opportunity offered of sending them on board. In every case in which the crime has been brought home to the offenders, they have been punished with severity. It is but a matter of justice also to acknowledge, that the vigilance of the Protector of Coolies and his Assistant is so unremitting as effectually to prevent the clandestine shipment of Coolies. The machinery for the prevention of abuses at the port of embarkation, appears to be complete and efficient, and we think it scarcely possible for any man to leave the port who has not been personally examined at the office, and has not declared his willingness to embark.

It was therefore with no little surprise we read the following statements in the *Star*: "The occasion offers to mention a circumstance connected with the management of the emigration that we think deserving of public notice. We allude to the issue to the *Duffadars* of printed documents signed by the Emigration Agent, addressed to the Police Authorities and others in the interior, and requesting that no interference or hindrance be offered to the bearers who are stated to be in search of parties desirous of emigrating to Mauritius." To the issue of such printed documents, signed by the Emigration agent, there is the greatest possible objection. It is precisely the same as though the *Crispis* had received a public *parwanah*, or writ, authorising them to proceed through the country and bring down to Calcutta every man, woman and child they could lay their hands on. To say that such a document, and the power which it gives to the holder among the illiterate and timid population, is liable to be abused, is to talk folly. It is impossible that it should not be turned into an instrument of oppression. Any paper with an official signature in the hands of men employed on such errands, would be highly dangerous; but a writ, such as the *Star* describes, forbidding any officer, European or Native, to interfere with their labours, must be a fortune to any man who is so happy as to possess it. He has only to enter a village at a sufficient distance from the Magistrate's station, and, upon the strength of this order, to seize every man who is able to pay for his liberation; and he may retire from business in a twelve month. It is not for the men whom the *Duffadars* may intrude or seize, and bring down to Calcutta, and endeavour clandestinely to ship off, that we are indignant. The Emigration agent will effectually see that none are deported against their will. But we tremble for the poor creatures whom the *Duffadar* may succeed in seizing and confining in Calcutta and then let off on the payment of a heavy dole. Who can calculate the extortion he will thus be enabled to practice on the inhabitants of any village on which he may fix his eyes? The Emigration Agent is paid for the prevention of abuses; and it seems inconceivable that he should issue proclamations which are sure to become the most fertile source of abuse.

Besides, what necessity is there for the Emigration Agent to interfere at all in the matter of procuring Coolies? The number of Coolies already shipped to the Mauritius from the three Provinces since the Act passed, amounts to; if it does not exceed, 15,000, and we do not more than 3,000 of the 30,000 emigrants formerly sent,

have returned, that Island will soon enjoy the benefit of a spry population, almost equal in number to the slaves who were emancipated by the British Parliament. We are fully aware of the extreme anxiety of the Government of Bengal to free the system of emigration from all possibility of abuse; and we therefore entertain a confident hope that as soon as the issue of these Proclamations, under the official signature of a Government officer, is brought to notice, an order will be immediately given to recall those which have been already granted, and to prevent their further issue.

THE JUDICIARY OF THE 24-PERGANA.—The Legislative Council has just published the draft of an Act which will remove an anomaly of fifty years standing, and give a character of uniformity and equity to our jurisprudence. It may be in the reader's recollection, that there was some discussion a few weeks ago in the papers, relative to the difficulty of suing for a personal debt in the Court of the suburbs of Calcutta. The law of 1783 very absurdly ordained that if a defendant became a resident in Calcutta, after a suit had been instituted against him in that Court, the action must forthwith cease and determine. This was in fact to afford the most ample opportunity of evading the payment of debts, and defeating the ends of justice. A defendant, on receiving a summons to answer a complaint, had only to cross the boundary and take up his abode in Calcutta, and he was enabled effectually to set his creditors at defiance. It is needless to remark that the facility which the law thus afforded for evading the payment of claims, has been eagerly improved. The matter was repeatedly brought to the notice of the public authorities, and the great inconveniences which the state of the law occasioned, was forcibly pointed out by the press; and we have now the pleasure of seeing the draft of an Act which takes away this privilege of sanctuary from the defendant, and repeals the enactment which forbade the Court of the 24-Pergannas to entertain the suit when the bird had flown out of its jurisdiction. The defendant will no longer be permitted to evade his creditors by moving into Calcutta, and the Court will be enabled to grant the same redress to suitors, which is given by all other Courts in Bengal.

SLAVERY IN CEYLON.—The *Columbo Observer* of the 24th of August has an article on Slavery in Ceylon, which is deserving of much attention. It appears that the old Ceylon laws allowed of personal slavery. All slaves in the Ceylon Provinces are personal property, and are liable to perform any service their owner may think proper to require of them. They are attached to the soil, but may be disposed of in any way the proprietor may think proper. It is true, that a slave may acquire and possess landed and moveable property, independently of his master, and dispose of it by will or otherwise; but if he dies intestate, his owner becomes his heir at law. But as if to counterpoise this privilege of acquiring independent property, the master has the power of punishing his slave in any way short of the deprivation of life and limb, and he may even subject him to torture by a red hot iron. These barbarous laws, of a barbarous age, were confirmed by our Government in a Proclamation, dated the 31st of May 1816, which announced that the ancient laws of Ceylon should be administered till His Majesty's pleasure as to their general or partial

adoption or their supersession was known. But it seems that neither George the III. nor George the IV. nor William the IV. nor even our present gracious Queen, has found leisure to signify any pleasure whatsoever upon the subject, and as these laws continue to be in force, and we suppose to be administered to this day. Our contemporary calls upon the Legislative Council of the Island to remove so deep a stain from British rule in Ceylon. If we thought there would be any benefit from our suffrage, we would very cordially second the proposal; and that for the following considerations.

Because the Legislative Council of India abolished all Slavery, personal as well as predial, absolutely and for ever, six months ago, namely on the 7th day of April, in the year of Redemption, One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-three, and it will by no means redound to the credit of the Legislative Council of Ceylon to place themselves in a disadvantageous contrast with their fellow labourers in Calcutta, by hesitating forthwith to manumit all the slaves in the island.

Secondly, because it is the duty of the Ceylon Legislative to abrogate all those local laws which are repugnant to the principles of humanity, not only for the sakes of its own character, but for the general amelioration of Native society. In this country, the Legislative Council, in abolishing Slavery, was obliged at once to overturn the venerable Hindoo Legislation of two thousand years, and the positive injunctions of Mahomedan law. With the same readiness ought the Ceylon Council to abrogate all the slave laws of the Ceylon Code under whatever sanction they may exist.

Lastly, because until Slavery is abolished in Ceylon, it cannot be said, that a slave is not to be found in the British dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa or America, neither can we lay claim to the proud distinction, that wherever the British flag waves, it waves over freemen. We owe it to our own national character to perfect the glorious work of emancipation which we have been musing for half a century. We owe it to our children in the United States of America, to leave them absolutely without excuse for holding three millions of their fellow creatures in Slavery. They must not be permitted to point to a single nook or corner of our wide spread empire, and say "there tills a British slave."

While on this subject, we may as well notice the remarkable ignorance of events in the East, exhibited by Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, on the 21st of July, when he expressed a hope, that the time was not far hence, when, as Lord Ellenborough had abolished Slavery in Scinde, so it would be abolished throughout our East Indian possessions. His Lordship seemed to think, that his noble friend, the Governor General, had set the example of emancipation in Scinde, instead of which, he has only followed the example set by the Supreme Council. Lord Auckland on this rose and said that an Act had already been passed by which Slavery was abolished throughout the British dominions in India. Lord Brougham asked when it was abolished. Our late Governor General replied, eight or ten months ago, on which the Ex-Chancellor, replied: "No one had the least idea until the number had been made the statement that any Act of a final nature had passed for the abolition of Slavery in India." It is a fact that every member of the House of Lords, the hereditary Legislators of Great Britain, was totally ignorant of so important an event as the abolition of Sla-

very throughout the territories administered by the Company, three months after it had been passed? The abolition was noticed in all the leading journals in London; it was lauded in the Tory papers, with which Lord Brougham is now most familiar; it was mentioned with satisfaction at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, in which Lord Brougham once took an interest. Can it be possible that his Lordship has been so entirely absorbed in the party politics of the hour; that his mind has been so exclusively engaged in discovering the means of spitting his former colleagues, that he has entirely overlooked the emancipation of slaves through an eighth of the family of man? If such a fact has failed to attract his notice; if it has been overlooked generally by the House of Lords, what is the value of the opinion which his Lordship, when any of their Lordships, may pass on Indian affairs?

THE DUTY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—There are few bodies of men to whom Society is more indebted than to the various officers of the Company's service, who have given to the public the benefit of that knowledge of the various countries in Asia, and more particularly of our own provinces in India, which they had accumulated during their official career. The acquaintance of the civilised world with India may indeed be considered to have been drawn almost entirely from this source. The two latest works which have appeared on the geography, history and statistics of Eastern countries, are Capt. Abbott's account of Khiva, and Capt. Postans' Personal Observations on Seinde. But we are sorry to remark that this source of information will now be dried up; the Governor General's late Notification effectually bars the communication not only of official documents but of all information acquired in the course of professional duty; and the value of the two works we have mentioned consists in the information, derived from the official position of the writers, which they furnish. No public officer, however novel or interesting the scenes in which he may be placed, will hereafter be at liberty to use his own discretion in communicating to the public the result of his researches, till after he has resigned the public service, and placed himself beyond the reach of official displeasure. It is on no far fetched construction of the notice that we draw this conclusion. Any officer who may publish a work, without the imprimatur of Government, which would destroy all confidence in its completeness, and therefore the accuracy of its details,—would justly render himself liable to punishment by the terms of the Notification. The inconsistency of founding a general enactment on a solitary transgression, was never more palpably exhibited than in this instance. Because Col. Stiemann attempted to beat off his hornets which were endeavouring to sting him, with an official weapon, the publication of valuable statistical information gathered in the course of official duty is to be withheld from the public, and the stream of knowledge is to be dried up at its source. The sooner this notification becomes a dead letter the better, for the reputation of Government as well as for the cause of truth and improvement.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

—The Steamer which brought the last Mail to Bombay announced the total loss, with all the

Mail, of the *Messan* steamer, one of the finest vessels in our steam flotilla. Misfortunes are said seldom to come single, and here are a couple of the sharpest disappointments at once. The mail sent from Bombay in July went to the bottom; those of August were brought back; and thus two months there will be no communication between Bombay and London. Fortunately the bulk of our August Mails were sent on by the *Hindostan*, and will probably reach England in good time. The success of the loss of the *Messan* was happily relieved by remittance by her to send duplicates by the Express which leaves Calcutta this morning.

—Man Singh, the raja of Jendhpore, the last of the Rajpoot princes, who belonged to the days of independence and miracle, has just paid the debt of nature. His death will probably make the government of his principality more easy.

—Sir John Norton, the prime Judge of Madras, has been obliged from ill health to proceed on a voyage to the Straits.

—The Government of India has made a requisition on the Madras Government for a Regiment of Cavalry, two Regiments of Infantry, and a battery of guns to be moved into the Nagar district. This may give rise to a new disposition of military duty, by which the station of Nagar will be made over to the Madras army, or it may be connected with some arrangement for an attack on the independent chief in Bundelkund, who we are told, have harboured the fugitive insurgents. The assembling of a large army in the neighbourhood of Agra seems to point to something more than mere parade, to some political changes in Gwalior or Bundelkund, which the presence or the advance of that army will serve to facilitate.

—The latest accounts regarding Lahore given in the *Herkers*, represent the jealousy between the Minister and his King as not healed, and the country itself as in a very unsettled state. With two independent interests in the same state, backed by powerful armies, and mutually jealous of each other, it is impossible that there should be tranquillity. Matters must come to a speedy and a bloody issue.

—The *Herkers* give a list of every Indian factory at the Presidency, with the quantity of indigo which each one is likely to supply this season. The sum total is 140,000 mounds; and we believe it is generally supposed that this crop will not fall short of that amount, and may possibly reach 150,000.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

—The *Delhi Gazette* of the 13th gives news from Sukkur to the 3d of September, which state that the sickness had not diminished. On the 1st of September, the 53d N. I. had upwards of 500 hundred miles from Calcutta to Allahabad by this in hospital. There were three officers at master, and 200 rank and file. Dr. Menzies of the 53th had to perform the entire Medical duties of the Brigade, and, to make matters worse, scarcely a day was approachable in a lorry. The Correspondent of the *Gazette* throws little light on the dismissal of the three young Civilians. It is merely said that Sir Charles Napier had written to the Lord Ellenborough to say he did not want them. The Lord Ellenborough says, the young gentlemen who applied to request three good working soldiers in their place. It would appear therefore that the severe and degrading punishment to which they have been subjected has been brought on by illness and not contumacy. If we mistake not, this is the first instance in which indolence has been considered a personal offence in the Coornamented service.

—The *Herkers* have heard a whisper that the reason why there has been so little agreement agreed with short despatch solicitors, and disquieted down in the last relief of the army, by legions, and the little actors acquiesced themselves well. The worthy Baboo, the founder of this "no one half hatta station to another, is that Lord Elphinstone's expert to obtain the repeal of that obnoxious order. We have heard indeed that the Friend of the Army has made it a personal question which the Court of Directors; which is all very right and proper. Should the Directors grant it, they will afford the example of a triumph over the

their own prejudices, deserving of immortal record; for the tenacity with which they have clung to the order has been exceeded only by its injustice.

—The London Correspondent of the *Herkers* states that the London Bookellers have held a meeting with the view of concocting a plan for supplying India with cheap books. They think of printing cheap editions expressly for our benefit. We certainly ought to be exceedingly obliged to them for so great an act of generosity; and we hope they will not fail to carry their views into effect. It is not a trifle that the cheaper books can be made, the wider will be their circulation, and the larger will be the appetite created for reading.

—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the Press recently established by Ran Raja of Alore is now in full operation. Two Hundred Copies of the *Goolistan* have been already struck off, and other works are in progress.

—Our contemporaries have all received parts of the Seinde Blue Book and are publishing one document after another. Our limited space does not allow us to reprint these papers, but so soon as we can obtain a copy of the work we intend to present an analysis of its contents to our readers similar to the analysis of the Afghanistan Blue Book.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

—General Aitchison, with a numerous retinue of Sikhs, crossed the Seinde on the 5th of August, at Faroozpur. His arrival being announced, to Col. Tulloch, commanding the station, who had partaken of his splendid hospitality at Peshawar, that officer immediately proposed to give him an entertainment on a grand scale; but the General declined it, pleading the shortness of his leave of absence, a single month, and that on such a condition, which is of course moonshine, for he cannot have more than ten days at the Seinde, which would be too short for the recovery of his health, but long enough for negotiation, with the Lieut. Governor. He left Faroozpur on the 2d and reached Ludhiana on the 7th, the *Apru Utthar* says "to arrange some political matter connected with the Punjab."

—General Aitchison travels *en prince*, his establishment consists of "numerous beautiful hares, elephants and mules, besides his travelling carriage," and, as it appears a regiment commanded by Col. Le Yant. —The *Assam Steamer* which has been fitted up for towing in the same manner as the public steamers, advertises for freight at the very moderate rate of two *Rupies* a cubic foot or 10c. the ton of 50 cubic feet. Now, a case of merchandise may be brought from Liverpool to Calcutta for one-fifth the price of its conveyance, eight hundred miles from Calcutta to Allahabad by this steamer. It is true the Government freight went up to auction sometimes sells for double this sum; but the regular charge of the cargo boats is only one-half that charged by the *Assam Company*.

—There was a rather numerous assembly of ladies and gentlemen yesterday to witness the examination of the boys in Seinde's College. The Lord Ellenborough says, the young gentlemen who opened the business of the day was one Master Munce. It would appear therefore that the severe and degrading punishment to which they have been subjected has been brought on by illness and not contumacy. If we mistake not, this is the first instance in which indolence has been considered a personal offence in the Coornamented service.

—The examination was and was further told was interesting with short despatch solicitors, and disquieted down in the last relief of the army, by legions, and the little actors acquiesced themselves well. The worthy Baboo, the founder of this "no one half hatta station to another, is that Lord Elphinstone's expert to obtain the repeal of that obnoxious order. We have heard indeed that the Friend of the Army has made it a personal question which the Court of Directors; which is all very right and proper. Should the Directors grant it, they will afford the example of a triumph over the

—The *Herkers* states, that Dr. R. H. Kenneddy, who recently retired from the Bombay Medi-

cal Service, and who accompanied the Bombay land was sighted, as the head land of Cape Good Hope was known to be near. The land was seen after plainly visible. The officers ordered the Captain without waiting him, and then continued to steer for an hour and a half right in upon the shore. The Captain was not valued till the unfortunate vessel was among the breakers.

— A Correspondent of the *Harbours* states, that on the morning of the 23d of September, a daring dacoity was committed at Munnarsapore, near Barakpore. An old man who obstructed the passage was cut down, and property to the extent of 1000 Rupees taken. On the return of the thieves there was a dispute about the division of the booty, which led to the discovery of the villain, among whom it is said, there were nine accomplices of the 60th. But we have reason to believe that this latter part of the story is altogether fabulous. There has been no evidence as yet to connect any man of the 60th with the robbery.

— A pamphlet has just been published in London, by Capt. Grover, entitled, *An Appeal to the British Nation on behalf of Col. Stoddard and Capt. Conolly*, whom the writer affirms to be still in confinement at Bokhara. We feel almost a very little hope of their existence; the account of their death came from more than one quarter, and was given with so many circumstantial details, that there is too much reason to believe in its correctness.

— The Bombay papers of the 13th, received yesterday in Calcutta, announced the departure of the *Queen Steamer* on the previous day. She arrived yesterday in Calcutta, having thus made the passage by sea round the Peninsula in nearly the same time which has been occupied by the *Post* in coming across the country.

— **WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.**
The *Star* states, that the Civil Bill to be given to Lord Ellenborough, is to take place on the 13th, and that a fancy Ball on a grand scale is to be given at Government House on the 20th.

— A proposal has recently been submitted to the army, to the effect that no widow who, previous to her marriage with an officer has lived as his mistress or has led an immodest life, shall be permitted to come upon the Military Fund for a Pension. 783 have voted against the proposition and 658 in favor of it. The proposal is therefore lost. It may be hard to exclude from the benefits of a pension, a female who has returned to the path of virtue by a lawful marriage with her paramour, but the effect of this resolution, will be to admit a host of native women to the benefit of the fund, who may go through the ceremony of a marriage with the officer under whose protection they have lived.

— The *Star* speaks of some probable changes in office in the Western Provinces. Col. Speirs to succeed Col. Sutherland, Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to succeed Col. Speirs, at Gwalior, Mr. H. M. Elliott to succeed Mr. Hamilton as Secretary to Government, and Mr. Edmonstone to take Mr. Elliott's place at the Snider Board of Revenue at Agra.

— Intelligence has just arrived that *Sirre Singh*, the ruler of the Punjab, and all his family were murdered on the 15th instant.

— We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Friend of India*—

Rev. J. Wedderburn, ... to Dec. 1843, 20

G. W. White, ... to June, 1844, 20

G. Lewis, Esq., ... to July, 1844, 20

Miss. Col. Sir C. M. Wade, to Dec. 1843, 10

J. H. Cooper, Esq., ... to April, 1844, 20

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans begs to acknowledge the following sums for the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta—

Mr. D. Shaw, 10

Mr. C. Pallas, 10

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Baboo Ram Choudhury, 10
Baboo Ramesh Choudhury, 10
J. Dumbur, Esq., 10
J. M., 10
W., 10
W. Ryland, Esq., 5
R. Stewart Palmer, Esq., 10

W. W. Evans, Secretary.

Calcutta, Sept. 21st, 1843.

The undersigned begs thankfully to acknowledge the following sums in aid of the Kishinagar Relief Fund—

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Calcutta, Sept. 21st, 1843.
The undersigned begs thankfully to acknowledge the following sums in aid of the Kishinagar Relief Fund—
C/o R. & A.
H. H. R. Forbes, 16 0
F. Millett, Esq., 16 0
J. Thomson, Esq., 16 0
W. Blunt, Esq., 16 0
Mrs. Blunt, 16 0
F. S. Mount, Esq., 16 0
J. Alexander, Esq., through the Rev. A. Alexander, 80 0
The Barakpore Benevolent Fund, through Rev. E. Maddock, 100 0
C. W. BARNES, Secretary.

25th Sept. 1843.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

SLAVERY IN THE KANDIAN PROVINCES.

We lately pointed out, and we trust satisfactorily, how little the local Government had done to secure the abolition of Slavery within the Maritime Provinces of the Island; we will now show, in a very few words not only that it has done nothing towards effecting that object within the Kandian Provinces, but, the laws revolting to humanity are still allowed to remain in force in the island. Although the Kandian Provinces came into our possession in 1815 yet no legislative enactment in respect to Slavery was made till 1837 (nearly a quarter of a century) when the Ordinance (No. 7 of 1837) was passed, requiring all persons in charge of Slaves to register them; but the actual condition as regards slaves, were left untouched. What those slaves have since suffered by the following extract from the Notes of Sir John D'Oyly and Mr. Savers on Kandian laws, with the period of which we have been conversed.

"All slaves in the Kandian Provinces are personal property, and liable to perform any service the owner may think proper to require of them."
"Slaves are personal property,—some are attached to the soil, but can be disposed of in any way the proprietor may think proper."

"The title to a Slave is established by its being proved that he or she was the issue of a woman known and acknowledged to be a slave of the claimant, or that he or she had been presented by the King from his stock of slaves or captives of a low condition (in other periods were made slaves) taken in war, or by a person selling her or himself to slavery, or by parents selling their children for slaves."

"It was the practice for a Creditor, when of superior rank, to seize and retain as his slave, his debtor or a child or children of his debtor, according to the amount of the debt; and the debt was not discharged, or the person seized released by superior authority, the person so seized became absolutely a slave."

"A creditor of inferior caste or rank to his debtor cannot seize such debtor as a slave, nor was he allowed for persons of an inferior caste to possess slaves of superior caste; but with the above qualification no caste was exempted from being much slave, excepting those persons whom violence would render them useless as slaves."

"It is true, Mr. Savers says that slaves 'are competent to acquire and possess landed and moveable property independent of their masters, and dispose of it by will or otherwise;' but with this qualification, that 'a slave dying intestate, his owner becomes his heir at law, and inherits all his lands and goods.'

But we are surprised that he should say 'in no part of the world is slavery in a milder form than here,' when in a few pages afterwards he tells us that 'a master may drive out his slave, and sell the slave in his absolute destination to any customer, and that it is not creditable to him to do so.'

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KILMARNOCK,
Rifle Maker to H. B. H. Prince Albert.

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Dividend 8 per cent.	"	do. 5 4 4
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New	"	do. 5 4 4
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Asiatic Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	Prm.	200 5 17 1

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TABLE 1

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A brief Sketch of the History of India, pp. 39. The
same.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 457. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1845.

[Price 5 Cts. No. weekly, or 10
No. yearly if paid in advance.]

OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE.—The next Steamer, with the Overland Mail via Sum, is expected to leave Bombay, on the 1st of the coming month of November. The latest date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for conveyance by this opportunity, will be Tuesday, the 17th instant.

L. I. B. GREY.

For William, Civil Post Office, Calcutta, and for the Mail Steamer Company, The 2nd October, 1845.

THE HOLIDAYS.—Our friends, who are for the most part themselves luxuriating in idleness for the week, will excuse our freedom in taking a small snatch at the same enjoyment. If we send them little of our own incubations, our paper is yet full of facts and thoughts of the deepest import, which leisure may be well employed in digesting.

NATIVE EDUCATION.—The discussion of this important subject having been opened again, we republish this week, a letter from Mr. Hodgson of Nipal, which appeared in the Report of the Church Missionary Society. It is addressed to the Rev. W. Smith of Benares, and, with brevity and force, explains the ideas which the benevolent writer wishes to see realized; in the normal College he has proposed for advancing education in the country.

REFORMS.—We have the pleasure to lay before our readers, a Memorandum on the improvements in our administration, which experience has suggested as desirable to an intelligent and able member of the public service; and the practical nature of his observations cannot but recommend them to the attention of the younger officers of Government in particular; whilst the correct sense of our responsibilities, and the benevolent recognition of the claims of our Native population, pervading the proposals of the writer, will command the regard of all who care for the interests of humanity.

THE TRAGEDIES OF THE PUNJAB.—Our Holiday is made serious enough by the intelligence from Lahore. It is fearful to think of the scenes enacted there within the last month. They recall the conviction, in general so willingly laid asleep, that the moral world, like the physical, has its elements of violence universally diffused, and ready to burst out both in old and new localities, we know not when. Let the war of strife and passion cease to be roused, and difference of civilization appears to be of little account. The barriers against revolutionary excesses may be very different in Europe and in Asia. There they may be many and strong, and here the reverse. But when they have been swept away, the deluge rages every where, with similar horrors and results. We cannot help feeling, therefore, that the tragedies of Lahore throw a deeper gloom on the troubled prospects of Europe, as presented by our late intelligence. We trust however, that, in the mercy of God, the darkness gathering there may yet be dispelled, without the mingling of heaven and earth in storm and convulsion.

We are indebted to the *Delhi Gazette* for nearly all the information yet received from

Lahore; and the value of our Contemporary's position, and the ability and diligence with which he is improving its advantages, are in the present instance singularly exemplified. Amongst our selections will be found the most important statements which have yet appeared; and to make them the more intelligible we have borrowed from the *Harbinger*, his gleanings from Captain Osborne's Court and Camp of Ranjett Singh, respecting the chief actors in the late tragedy—if indeed it is yet played out. Another description of the same parties, by one who appears to have had good opportunities of observation, has been given by the *Star*; but that we must reserve for the selections of next week. It is a very valuable and interesting paper.

Previous accounts had made it plain, that the reconciliation between Dhyyan Singh and his master the Maharaja Shere Singh was altogether hollow. Whether the debauched and worthless monarch, or his ambitious and indignant minister was the first to renew their feud it is impossible to say. Drunken threats of resorting to violence are spoken of, on the part of the former; and provision for treason had certainly been made by the latter, by keeping in his own hands at Jumboo the rival prince Dhuless Singh. By the end of August his schemes were so matured, that he brought this youth to Lahore, to take his part in the Drama. And, as if he courted an opportunity of provocation and violence, he openly announced the prince's arrival to the Maharaja, and demanded for him the honours due to his rank. Rapid progress was then made in conspiracy by Dhyyan Singh, Soochet Singh, Lane Singh and Ajeet Singh; and on the 8th of September Goolab Singh arrived from Jumboo to help on the plot. In the meantime Shere Singh and his son Pertab Singh were sufficiently informed of what was going on, to suspect the whole of these Chiefs, and to know, what appears to have been the truth, that Ajeet Singh was the most violent of them all; and probably their vain threats against him individually whetted his hostility, and made the execution of the plot so much the more quick and bloody.

On the 10th September, both Dhyyan Singh and Goolab Singh are said to have taken the most solemn oaths of fidelity to the King, placing their hands upon his head as they swore to maintain their loyalty. Yet, on the 14th, Dhyyan Singh laid the trap for his master's destruction, by persuading him to review Ajeet Singh's troops, and seeking their good will by bestowing honours and rewards on the officers. On the following day he fell into the snare. As soon as he approached the troops, provocation was offered him. On the expression of his displeasure, Ajeet Singh insulted him by the taunt, that he was no son of Ranjett Singh, but a purchased slave. It is said he sought to revenge the insult by discharging an arrow at the Prince, who immediately shot him with his pistol, and cut off his head. General Ventura was on the ground, and drew out his troops against those of Ajeet Singh; but they were so out-numbered as to be obliged immediately to flee. Ventura hastened then to Pertab Singh to inform him of what had occurred; and the Prince called out his own two regiments, and issued from the gate. He was

soon met by Ajeet Singh, and himself murdered and beheaded by the same hand as his father. The murders proceeded on to the palace, and drew between thirty and forty of the Baneres, and the infant Prince, who had been born on the previous evening. Dhuless Singh was then sent far and placed upon the throne, and the other conspirators appeared to acknowledge their allegiance.

Next day the new sovereign was formally proclaimed; and on this attainment of its immediate object the conspiracy split. Ajeet Singh had done so much of its foul work, as either to have been unwilling to bear a division, much less a supercession, in the power which had been grasped, or to have become alarmed, lest, on any revulsion of feeling, he should be made the first sacrifice, if one remained sufficiently powerful to lay hands on him. He proceeded from the Durbar to the Camp; and having announced Dhyyan Singh to accompany him, they went in the same carriage to consult the other chiefs on what was further to be done. On the way, Ajeet Singh suddenly stabbed his companion with his dagger. Heers Singh, being informed of his father's death, with Soochet Singh collected a large body of troops, surrounded Ajeet Singh and his partisan Lane Singh, and slew them both. The latest victims then presented themselves before the Maharaja, and assumed the office of his Prime Ministers.

There is a likelihood however of their retaining the power they have acquired. Though Ajeet Singh be dead, the powerful party to which he belonged will soon collect their strength anew, and make common cause with all the dissatisfied against the party now in the ascendant. And Heers Singh has not his father's ability and influence, either to controul his own adherents, or to subdue his opponents: whilst Goolab Singh, the military chief of the family, notwithstanding his wealth and fastnesses, has been too arbitrary in his government to be now a tower of strength. On the contrary, the personal ill-will he has excited will most probably be extended to those whom he supports. The Punjab, therefore, has before it a fearful prospect of anarchy and violence. Confusion is to be anticipated not less from the nature of its population, than the strife of its politicians.

The interference of the Government of India cannot long be avoided. Either the internal commotion of the Sikhs will boil over upon our dominions, so as to require our taking the field in our own defence; or the more legitimate may become the weaker party, and seek a support from us, which it would be difficult to resist the temptation of affording. Or, in some way or other, the door will soon be opened for our Armies into that wretched country. No one could regret such an event—nor even the entire subjection of the country to British dominion. The people would suffer in nothing; and in such they would be guided.

Had England been faithful in what has been already committed to her, we might have taken pleasure in the thought of her power being extended, without the commission of any political wrong. But, it is far otherwise. Politically much has been done to benefit the nations

Mouvie Shekawut Ali and Waz Lutf Ullah, Un-
vacanted Deputy Collectors, are vested with full powers
under Regulation VII. of 1822, in the District of Shikha-
bad.

19th September, 1843.

Pundit Ojender Chander Bhatnagarjee, Bachel. Awar.

Ray Lamb transferred to the Invalid Establishment.
The Undermanned Officers of the Cavalry and Infan-

... at Tientsin, obtained from the Government of General, under date the 10th July last, leave of absence to pro-

MILITARY

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 458. Vol. IX.]

SEMPORE: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12TH. 1848.

Printed by C. W. B. monthly, or to the order of the printer at discretion.

OVERLAND MAIL.

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L. L. H. GREY.

Post-Office, Calcutta. Off. Post Master General. The 2nd October, 1848.

THE PUNJAB.—The past week has brought us very little addition to our knowledge of the late intrigues at Lahore, and their horrible issue. Various corrections, (the chief of which will be found amongst our selections), have been given of the story as told by the Lahore news-writer of the *D-Iti Gazette*; but, though he appears to have committed not a few chronological errors, upon the whole, we believe his tale to be essentially true. His most singular misstatement is the introduction of Goolab Singh at Lahore, and his participation in the plot and its treachery, when we know that now, up to the date of our latest communications, he had not yet arrived there. Still even that inaccuracy seriously affects the state of parties either before or after the convulsion. It cannot be doubted, that he was in the confidence of his brother Dhyani Singh in the outset, or that he will now adhere to the interests of his nephew Hoora Singh.

After the most diligent comparison of all our intelligence, public and private, we believe the history of the case to be this. As the *Dewan* festival drew near, Rajah Dhyani Singh wrote, that his Master-mediated emancipation from the thralldom of his nominal service but virtual rule. The Maharajah was collecting troops around the Capital, taking the muster of them himself, and distributing amongst them rewards and donations—things quite unusual when his Minister was in the height of his power. Dhyani Singh therefore determined to anticipate his intentions, and strike a blow. Looking round him for a fit instrument, he fixed upon Ajeet Singh Sindhanwala, one of a brotherhood, whose property lies in the neighbourhood of Umrinair. This man, and his relatives Uttar Singh and Lema Singh, had all stood high in the favour of old Ranjess; who, in reward for certain services in his Afghan wars, had given Ajeet one of his own Rances in marriage. But these Sindhanwalas took the part of Masee Olanndroo, when, on the death of Kurruck Singh, and Now Nihal Singh, she acted the *goddess* to the exclusion of Shere Singh. When, therefore, another revolution brought him to the throne, these men were banished to their jagheer beyond the Sutlege, near Thaneswar, and otherwise disgraced. They had been afterwards permitted, through the interposition of Dhyani Singh to return to court, but had never been received into favour, and were at this time thirsting for revenge. Of them, therefore, the avarice Minister determined to avail himself as tools. General Ventura is understood to have had full information of the plot, and to have warned Shere Singh of his approaching fate; but he was incredulous. On the fatal morning of the 15th September, he was entrapped beyond the city walls, to be present at the

review of part of the Sindhanwala Levies. He placed himself on a raised platform to see the troops defile. A small body of them was brought near to him and his attendants; and one of Ajeet Singh's Sirdars attracted his attention, by pretending to show him a curious double barrelled musquet. Then creeping up to him, he discharged both barrels through his body. He then fell on his face; and the chosen company of assassins fired a volley into the crowd on the platform. Pertab Singh, son of Shere Singh, and two favourites Sirdars, fell with many others under this fire. On his return towards the city, after this exploit of butchery, Ajeet met the Minister Dhyani Singh. They agreed on their measures; and Dhuleep Singh, the son of a stable keeper by one of Ranjess's Rances, was proclaimed Mahamahaj, and Dhyani Singh Minister. All seemed to be going on smoothly, when, by the perfidious counsel of Bhasee Georoomookh, the spiritual guide of old Ranjess Singh, Ajeet determined to destroy Dhyani Singh, and stabbed him with his own hand. Hoora Singh and the Rajpoot family, enraged at this, collected the troops; who, under the command of Ventura and Court, breached and stormed the fort, and massacred the Sindhanwalas; and so Dhuleep Singh continues on the throne, and Hoora Singh is Prime Minister.

What our Government will do in the case is still a perfect secret. It cannot however long remain so; and we must be content to wait a week or two for its disclosure.

THE UNCONQUERED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—We have perused the Sixth Report of this Institution with very great satisfaction. As an Apostle tells us, that he who provides not for his own is worse than an infidel, and domestic improvidence is therefore a sure evidence of prevailing irreligion; so we may take the contrary, or the growth of providence in the community, or if any portion of it, as a proof of the growth not only of pure domestic affections, but of the sense of religious obligation. There are forms of provision for a family, on which suspicion may justly rest, as when the provision is invested in lands or funds, which may serve as much to gratify the pride and self-indulgence of him who acquires them, as to secure the comfort of his wife and children when he is dead. The most indeed are laying up treasures for themselves upon earth, when they talk only of providing against the destitution of their families. But no such danger is involved in a Fund of this sort. Here a man, prompted by affection and duty, calculates from expending a portion of his income, voluntarily deprives himself of some of his means of show or indulgence, and stores it up in such a way for the use of those he loves, that he can never himself enjoy a farthing of it. At least he will never share in its expensiture. Enjoyment from it he will have doubtless. He will live in the midst of his little circle at home, in the peaceful assurance, that their comfort, which is now the reward of his toil, and the joy of his heart, will continue even if his hand be laid in the grave. All through his life, the assurance will throw a light of gladness over his humble board; and it

will smooth his pillow in death, and make it so much the easier to leave his wife and children in the care of the God of their lives. It will not be, that he has taken the provision for them out of God's hand, and accomplished it himself; but that he has done what he could, to fulfil the obligations to them which God imposed upon him, and therefore he has courage to trust to God for all the rest.

With these views, we cannot but rejoice in the confirmed security, which the property of the Family Pension Fund gives, to the expectations of those who are contributors to it. But thence, likewise, we regret whatever limits the extent to which the Fund becomes available. We must join therefore with the *Englishman*, and the *Star*, in regretting, that whilst, during the past year, which has been gained in the consolidation of the Fund, so small an addition has been made to the number of subscribers; and we would, with them, recommend the resending of Rule Twenty, which, from the 1st of May 1848, exacts a bonus of three months' subscription, in addition to the usual entrance subscription and fee, from every new subscriber who was married and in the service of Government prior to that date. Such a bonus can be of no value for the strength of the fund, which is secured without reference to such a source of profit. It must, however, very sensibly interfere with the increase of subscriptions. A chief benefit of the Fund is, that it enables those whose incomes allow of moderate savings, to make provision for their families by small deductions, which may be borne but cannot be exceeded. Now to make a large payment necessary at the beginning, is to make subscription a great difficulty to many, and an absolute impossibility to some; whilst, to all it affords a dangerous plea for procrastination, and procrastination in the many instances will be fatal to subscription altogether. Besides, the Rule has a scandalous appearance. It seems to say, that the first subscribers are determined to have some pecuniary advantage from their priority, or to take a little revenge upon those who have been slow in joining their ranks. And nothing about the Fund should wear an appearance of the kind. Though there is nothing gratuitous in the Fund, it is most truly an affair of charity altogether. And it should be remembered, that in every case in which the Rule defers or prevents a subscription, widows and orphans are the only sufferers; and the combination of the existing subscribers for the purposes of their Fund, is proof sufficient that they are men who cannot trifle with the interests of such sufferers.

The Directors have received a set of Tables computed by a London Actuary, who, from their results, feels himself warranted to recommend a reduction in the rates of subscription. In their report, however, the Directors have not supported the recommendation, partly that a reserve capital may be formed to provide against any extraordinary causes of mortality; and partly, because the Actuary, in calculating his Tables, has assumed the rate of mortality among the Civil Servants in Bengal, as the nearest find x to be found to the mortality among those who composed the Unconquered body; and it is assumed

as indubitable, that his conclusions are therefore too favourable to be confirmed by experience. The decision of the Directors was also adopted at the General Meeting of the Subscribers, on the 18th August last. And we cannot but approve of the decision; also, if it be an error, it is one on the safe side: for in matters of Assurance what can be of more moment than safety?

Yet we are very much disposed to question whether the rate of mortality in the Civil Service is too favourable, to allow of accurate calculations for the Unconventured Fund. We shall hold the contrary, until we see a sufficient accumulation of facts to overthrow our opinion. Our conviction is, that in comparing Europeans and East Indians generally, whilst stronger constitution will give to the former a larger number of instances of longevity, better adaptation to the climate will give to the latter a longer average life; that, in comparing Europeans in the Civil, with Europeans in the Unconventured Service, you take, if the former class, a body formed without any knowledge of the adaptation of their constitution to life in India, and a portion of whom will arrive only to die, or be sent back to Europe, whilst in the latter you have a collection of individuals, of all of whom it has been ascertained, that they have a reasonable prospect of being able to bear the climate: and consequently, we believe, that the lives of both branches of the Unconventured Service are naturally better than the lives of the Civilians.

It may be said, that the Unconventured Service having far lower salaries than the Civilians, have their lives deteriorated by the want of the accommodations and generous living which the others can command: and moreover that inferiority in station also exposes to inferiority in moral habits, and the endangering of life by more destructive dissoluteness. But we believe the truth to be, that the Unconventured Service have generally the means of wholesome living; and that their high incomes do the Civilians as much harm, as the means of indulgence in fashionable dissipation, as the Unconventured suffer from any privations to which they are subjected. Should the danger from morals be as the objection supposes, the Pension Fund will be guarded from its influence by the principle of selection, both according to health and character, on which admission to its benefits is allowed.

These views we have not taken up on conjecture. They are the result of long and close observation in an analogous case—the comparative value of the lives of Missionaries direct from Europe, and of those admitted in this Country whether Europeans or East Indians. We know the advantage to be greatly on the side of the latter. We anticipate, therefore, that the Actuary's Tables will eventually be found perfectly within bounds. At the same time, we heartily approve of the caution which prevents their being immediately adopted.

THE CALCUTTA POPULARITY OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—The *Bombay Times* is full of virtuous indignation at the sympathy of Calcutta Society, in the welcome they have given to Lord Ellenborough. First, let him bless his stars, that his Lordship did not take it into his head, to profess himself as Foreperson, to run down the Indians and have a peep at Bombay. The sympathy to do a spite to the Ditcher, by honouring the object; and his not had it yet; and who knows, whether his dislike, would have been so great, that we question whether any virtue in the West

could have resisted it. Our worthy Brother, we fear, would have been driven into his own cell, overwhelmed with shame for the derision of his fellow citizens; and Calcutta would have had the opportunity of swelling and strutting in the consciousness of her moral superiority. But alas! it is otherwise. Ours is the shame, and his the boast. Patience! however; the term will go round, so sure as we are all sons of mother Eve. Indeed the *Heriber* has shown, that Bombay has been before us, and we are only but following her in the dance of folly. They have befuddled themselves with Sir James Cairnes, if we have with his Lordship; and there is a little more excuse for people having their heads turned with a Lord, than with a mere Knight, or even a Baronet.

Nevertheless Calcutta deserves a flogging; and let her have it. We have not looked without some disgust at the turning tide of popularity—although it has hitherto been so plentifully feeble and uncertain to create a laugh likewise. How does the case stand? Lord Ellenborough had in all his progress over India been soft-awarding the Army—he had stuffed them with mounds of goor and lollipops of every sort—and he had done more; he had been liberal and just in dispensing his Military patronage, with the single drawback of his black looks; for on all who could be considered nominees of Lord Auckland: and the army were happy and grateful. It became the rule therefore for him to be fested and toasted, and saluted, as we in Afghanistan—and so he was too much not what out of John Company's gunpowder, at every Military Station he came to. Of course, it was not to be expected that Berkeley should be an exception to the rule. Our neighbours here kindled the fire of ball-room hospitality, and a pretty blaze they made of it. All the world went jigging; and it seemed as if they could not have enough of it. The scruff appeared to be, who could do most in inviting occasions for a ball and supper; and as to whether it was connected with the Governor General, Sir Hugh Gough, Lady Gough, or any one else, that seemed no concern to any one. Dum-dum, always on hospitable thoughts intent, followed the lead of the Head Quarters of the Presidency Division—but not before like honour had been shown to Pottinger, Macgregor and others of similar fame—though possibly in disfavour with his Lordship. Then the Military Staff of Fort William agreed to think it would look strange, if they did not do as others of their cloth did. So they concerted a ball and supper too. But apparently they felt that his Lordship's claims were confined to their own order. They did not seem to have known on what ground to ask civilians to join them; and when taken by surprise by an application to admit of such a partnership, they shied their share of the unreasonableness by a short refusal. It seemed to us to the applicants—Why?—they have no reason to do what we are doing. However, a movement having been made amongst the neighbours-like, the movers appear to have thought they should look very sheepish if the movement came to nothing. So they agreed to their courage up to proposing a Civilians' entertainment for his Lordship—all the while as his Lordship did not take it into his head, to profess civility in disdain. But he did not do that. Only he would not have the honour than; he has not had it yet; and who knows, whether he will ever have it at all? Now what is there in all this to be so very

angry about! The officers of the Army have danced and drunk wine before his Lordship, for as good reasons as people ordinarily have to engage in these vice and dignified performances; and the Civilians can plead in excuse for their proceedings, that they have followed the rule which governs more than nine-tenths of the race—they have done as others did. Poor souls, pity in them the weakness of human nature; but, oh most virtuous Times, be merciful in your condemnation.

Perhaps the offenders might even take heart to say, Good Sir, the fact is, much of the dislike we formerly expressed towards his Lordship, was occasioned by personal offence. We thought him rude and insolent. We had opportunities of seeing something of the kind in his behaviour; and we heard of a great deal more. But we are incited at last to think, that Lord Ellenborough, as well as others, should have the benefit of the maxim, that we ought to believe only half of what we see, and not a fourth of what we hear. We verily believe we heard very much that never occurred, or for which there was no better foundation, than for that we saw the three black crows. And for what did occur, and was bad enough, we think some considerable palliation may be found in the fact, that when his Lordship first arrived in Calcutta, he was thrown into something of a conglomeration—was a little demoralised, so to speak, by the crisis of affairs in Afghanistan—and so he was too much flustered to appear the very pink of politeness. Then it is a fact, that after he had shown us his rough side, and, seeing things in a train for adjustment, he began to settle into some degree of quietness—if his nature is capable of any thing of that sort—he did actually turn a kind side, in a manner, to the folks up the country: and we have thought if he did not let him have an opportunity now, of putting on his best face here too. You talk indeed of the faults of his administration, his baldheaded proclamations, and so forth; but, be assured we have nothing to do with these matters. Not a soul in Calcutta will have any Address to his Lordship, for the purpose of lauding his Government, or those special Acts of any thing but grace, by which he has gained a reputation, such as it is, through the known world. Though if he will now be neighbourly with decent people, would it not be desirable they should be neighbourly with him?

Who knows how much common sense might thus find a way to his ear, so as imperceptibly to restrain the vagaries to which his own nature is prone. It would be something gained, could we by a civil, not a cringing or fawning deportment, convey to his mind the impression, that he has no natural opponents to his authority and measures in any of the Euro-pean community—that there exists no such cause of irritation to provoke him to partialities or caprices; but that, on the contrary, submitting to him as our lawful Ruler, we are ready to let the evil that can't be mended be the Civilians, on the simple principle of being forgotten; and, as much as may be, look with neighbour-like, the movers appear to have thought they should look very sheepish if the movement came to nothing. So they agreed to their courage up to proposing a Civilians' entertainment for his Lordship—all the while as his Lordship did not take it into his head, to profess civility in disdain. But he did not do that. Only he would not have the honour than; he has not had it yet; and who knows, whether he will ever have it at all? Now what is there in all this to be so very

SIXTH REPORT OF THE DUM-DUM TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—We are happy to observe that this very useful Society is prosperously making its ground. The number of its Members in April last, to which period the Report extends, was One Hundred and Twenty-seven

which shows an increase of nineteen above the Bombay. When first heard, it excited some number of the previous year at the same season, dissatisfaction; so easy is it for much excellence in addition to all that have gone up the country to be overlooked, because of a few blemishes in the various drafts of the year. The funds. It was thought his Lordship's reference to the too, are maintained in a healthy condition; Plymouth Brethren was recalled for, and might chiefly through the patronage of a portion of it be considered an effusion of spleen against the Officers, who take pleasure in the comfort of Lady, whom all Christians must esteem and adore good conduct of their men. It speaks in little; and the orthodox, who were stumbled by the praises bestowed on them, were little better. By one thing the Tractarians were certainly gratified, and the opposite party as certainly mortified. This was his Lordship's authoritative imposition of silence; which remains in the charge, in terms sufficiently strong to justify the effects attributed to it.

The Report notices very gratefully, the obligations of the Society to Dr. Duff, whose visit and address brought an accession of forty members to its ranks at once. At the same time it urgently solicits similar favours from other friends of the cause of Temperance in Calcutta; and we hope it will not solicit in vain. The plan has been adopted of having ten meetings there or four times a year, in order to bind together in greater intimacy the members of the Society; and we should think that on these occasions a sufficient number of speakers from Calcutta might easily be induced to attend, to render them exceedingly interesting and profitable. Personal attention however must be made to those whose company would be acceptable; for no one would think of obtruding himself unasked. Dr. Duff has doubtless felt himself well rewarded for his visit, and would consider it a happy addition to his usefulness, to be the means of bringing forty individuals on the list of temperate men every year of his life; and his example is well calculated to encourage others.

We rejoice to see, by the daily papers, that Brigadier Frith has just closed the Dum Dum Canteen as a retail drinking shop, and confined its operations to the mere issuing of the regulated allowance of spirits or beer which every man is permitted to draw. If we recollect right, it is quite optional with every man to have this allowance, or a pecuniary compensation instead; so that the only purpose of the Canteen now is, that those who will take their customary quantity of liquor may have it of the best—that is the least serious—quality that can be procured for their money. Previously each man, in addition to the regulated allowance, was permitted to drink at his own expense to a certain extent daily; and that became was enough to ruin many a man, while it was not very difficult to get beyond it, either by collusion with other applicants who did not wish to drink themselves, or by intemperance or unfaithfulness on the part of the Canteen Berjeant. This however is now ended at Dum-Dum; and a most dangerous temptation is taken out of the way of the man.

METROPOLITAN CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—This Charge was delivered in Calcutta in August last year, and afterwards, in the course of his Lordship's Metropolitan Visitation, at Madras, Colombo, Palamcottah, and

—the truth is, her fallen condition cannot be hid by any commands that may be given. The principles of spiritual bondage, of human degradation and oppression, are eating into her very heart, and indicating themselves in fearful and innumerable symptoms of future mischief. The only course now left to those who love her, and yet also love the truth, is to seek the full exposure, that they may gain the full eradication, of the fatal evil. It is no longer a question of honour or dishonour, but one of life or death.

His Lordship seems to be rather misled by the advantages of his own position. Delivering his argument *ex cathedra*, with scarce a possibility of reply from those against whom he contends, he is liable to be deceived by the silence with which he is heard. It appears as if his point had been gained—"enough has been said and written." This power of arguing without reply is translated into the power of arguing effectively and irresistibly; and from appearing as the ally of a single Bishop, it is generalised into an endorsement of the whole Episcopal order. Hence his Lordship comes to talk in such a style as this: "Our episcopal form of Church Government affords us the best means, under God, of preserving the faith. Had Protestant Germany retained her Episcopacy, the Neology of the last hundred years might have been averted. Had Reformed France kept her Episcopacy, the Arianism of the eighteenth century might never have prevailed. Had Geneva preserved the primitive order of Church Government, she never might have apostatised from the principles of her great founder. If the Church of England is to be saved peacefully and in an orderly manner now, it is her Bishops who under God must save her. Should deliverance come in from other quarters, we know not what consequences may follow."

This is a piece of clapping unworthy of his Lordship's knowledge and piety. The substantial substance of his own charge before us, is that Arianism, Socinianism, Neology, and every other departure from the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel may be avoided, had orthodoxy on every essential point be maintained, and yet Puseyism be as fatal and destructive as error can be. Its poison is virulent enough to nullify all truths it may acknowledge, and do the mischief of all errors it may repudiate. Moreover Puseyism, His Lordship maintains, is but Popery under another name. And what is Popery, but Diocesan Episcopacy unrestrained by Scripture authority and truth—or Episcopacy run mad! But still it is Episcopacy; and the Churches of Rome, of Greece and Russia, of Armenia, Syria and Abyssinia have all the benefits of Episcopacy; and yet they might as well be Neologians of Germany as what they are. And could his Lordship look on the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational and Baptist communities of England, Scotland, Ireland and America, and say, that, if it were of Episcopacy, they are Christian men and ministers more deficient in pure, evangelical truth, than any Episcopal Churches in existence! And what may be, can only be suggested from what is, or has been.

As to the Church of England, Puseyism has brought her to such a pass, that, if deliverance comes to her from any quarter, her friends should be satisfied to think it is deliverance, and be too grateful for the substantial good to scruple about the source or mode from which it is derived. As a matter of fact, the Church is the least, possibly indebted to her Bishops for any measure of deliverance, or any prospect of it, yet

obtained. If, without being of his flock at all, we might speak of him so, we should say, perhaps with a feeling of pride, that our own Bishop, as a defender of the truth in the present danger, is worth the whole Bench at home. Not one of them has protested against the errors of the day with his religious conscience, and maintained the protest with such an array of sound, protestant, scriptural argument. Only three or four have expressed themselves with similar straightforward decision; the majority, and the highest in rank and place, have shown hot and cold, and done more harm perhaps by their interference than if they had left the matter alone; whilst a number have said nothing, or worse, and are counted on as favourers of their cause by the advocates of the truth. With the clergy have been wanting—though it seems they are owing to his Lordship, that one of the first and most influential stands against the introduction of Puseyite fustian was made in the old period of latitudes, and by its clergy, with his worthy aid at their head. The stand was not without good immediately because a president. The other parishes, which vindicated their liberty from its example. But stronger than either the Bishop or clergy, in checking the tide of infatuation and superstition, have been the Laity; that massive body of living Christianity, whose testimony is too apt to get out of sight as a prominent part of the Church at all. The best hope of the Church of England, under God, is, that the Christian people in her communion will not suffer themselves to be hoodwinked, like the thousands of old, by the artifices of priestcraft. Puseyism does not fatter them. If they will be silly, it will let them have gogwags: if they are worldly and immoral, they shall have easy penances, confessions, and absolutions; and if religiously superstitious, they shall have wonderfully efficacious cures, a demi-god potentiated alternately to serve and rule them, and finally avowed of every sort and measure they put with. But if they will be men, Puseyism insults and degrades them. It requires not their souls to trample on, but their minds. Add there is infidelity of manhood in England, to refuse the subjection, if the danger be clearly exposed now in its first approaches.

It was not wisdom, then, in his Lordship to say Silence! Let him revive it. Let every clergyman rather be urged, fully to possess himself of the truth on the great question of the day, and of all its bearings and tendencies, and to be diligent and faithful in exhibiting and maintaining the truth. It will be no less of time—no trusting aside from people duty. The truth, in this case, is the eternal truth of God's holy Gospel—and its infatuation is the urgent delivery of God's message of grace to sinners. This controversy, wisely conducted, is but the ministry of salvation. It ought to be as productive of conversion and spiritual life, as were the struggles of the great Reformation.

In the progress of his Lordship's visitation such sentiments and opinions appear to have grown upon him. Hence the charge is introduced by a Dedication to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay, the truth, elegance and force of which must strike every reader. Though first in order it is of course last in composition. It is the final out-pouring of a devout mind, that has been long pondering over the crisis of the time, and at least less sight of every inferior consideration, in holy anxiety for the great introduction of salvation and godliness, and its influence upon the word and Spirit of God for their de-

fence and support. It is a noble confession of genuine Protestantism. And Protestantism is human liberty. It restores to man the word which makes him free indeed.

The first part of the Charge itself is devoted to some statistics and incidental matters, and a few general but wise and scriptural suggestions to the clergy, respecting the ordinary discharge of their ministry. From this division, and a paragraph of the Dedication, we gather the following facts concerning the present state of the Episcopal Church in India: The number of the Clergy allowed by the Honourable Company, on the Bengal Establishment and the Straits, is 53. Of these, in August 1862, there were 34 in active duty, 11 absent on sick leave, 2 announced, and 4 to be immediately appointed. The Missionaries, and other Clergy not on the Company's Establishment, were 27, with 3 absent on account of health, and 2 occasionally labouring though not yet licensed: in all 32, or 19 more than in 1856, and chiefly through the zeal of the Church Missionary Society in supplying the demand for Agni and Krishnagur. The Bengal Clergy amount therefore to 65, instead of 53 in 1856; and 15 in the episcopate of Bishop Middleton. On the Madras Establishment, there were 20 Chaplains of the Company, and (including Ojilut, we suppose) 63 Missionaries and others: in all 82. On the Bombay Establishment, there were 23 Company's Chaplains, and 7 Missionaries: in all 32. Thus the number of Clergy in all the three dioceses is 218. Other interesting facts on this subject, we trust refer to the charge itself.

The second, and, by far, the larger and more important division of the charge, is devoted to the Trinitarian system. His Lordship considers the advantages that they hold all the fundamental facts of Reformation, and are free from heresies, as the word has hitherto been applied; if they are not Arians, Socinians, Pelagians or Nestorians. And, although the value of the concession is reduced to a mere nothing afterwards, it would, perhaps, have been better to have expressed it more guardedly at first. The Trinitarian, we know, are exceedingly apt at unfair questions; and it would be an easy thing for them to say to those they wished to mislead, that even the Bishop of Columbia allowed them to be perfectly orthodox on all the fundamental points of the gospel, and therefore, even if on other points they were wrong it could be of no great consequence; whilst the probability was, that if they were right in their foundations, they were so also in their superstructure. They should not be allowed the opportunity of taking such an advantage. They have no such occasion as to argue what follows the foundation of his Lordship. "I earnestly desire union of a system to say the Gospel of Christ." The first is the chief part of their orthodoxy; it is not verbal; it is essential; hencey after all. No one can honestly read his Lordship's visitation without being impressed with this. The main steel of their system is the substantiality of supernatural revelation; and this, with its verifiability, can be in fundamental agreement with the system of Him, who pronounced as his fundamental principle, "GOD IS A SPIRIT."

His Lordship suggests his assignment by showing first, how the Trinitarian system, in its general features, differs from the Gospel of the New Testament; secondly, how it not only differs from the Gospel, but is contradictory, by implication, of its own doctrine; and, finally, the certain event to which it is leading; from

its assimilation to the principles and proceedings of Popery.—The error to which it tends is thus described.—"The question, then, is, what will be the character of our clergy twenty or thirty years hence? What the remaining vitality and efficiency of our Church, when the system is fully developed? The more insidious it is at present, the more fatal will be the poison infused into the very soul and substance of the divinity of the next age; till our English Council of 'Trust' is convened, our Liturgy 'orthodox,' our Thirty-nine Articles altered, our Homilies 'unprotestantized,' our exegesis and Rabbinism filled with the practices and customs of the fourth and fifth centuries, and the faithful members of our Protestant Church excluded by the imposition of sinful terms of communion from the Anglican Church, as they were at the Reformation from the corrupt and idolatrous Church of Rome." True, his Lordship does not anticipate this apostasy; but it is none the less the issue to which Trinitarianism tends.

We should be glad to lead our Readers, step by step, through the whole course of his Lordship's argument; but our limits forbid. We beg they will travel through it by themselves. They will find it no weary journey. The reasoning is lucid with life and vigour. It is most consistently based on undeniable premises. It has every beauty of sound and honourable argumentation, and is full of what faces interests intellectual and immortal man.

We cannot say, that, appended to the charge, are independent. Dissertations of great value, on Tradition and Testimony, and various articles of information, of interest to every one who is concerned about Christianity in India.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

—The *Harbinger* is surprised at our delay in taking up the question of Education again. It cannot be helped. He must hide our time; and may be assured, that the subject is one we shall neglect only when we cease to be.

—Colonel Hughes, against whom, from the proceedings on the late Court Martial, there seemed to be some plagues in high quarters at Bombay, has been appointed to the Command at Deesa, and so replaced in honour and confidence.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.

—In noticing the remarks of the *Bombay Times* on the sympathy of our Calcutta Society to Lord Ellenborough, the *Harbinger* justly maintains that whatever it may have been, the Press has had no concern in it. Nor is it likely to have. His Lordship is so much its friend as affectionally to take care he shall not spell it, by any of the means by which independence is usually corrupted. It has therefore reason to be grateful. The preservation of its integrity is worth infinitely more than the smiles and patronage it may miss.

—The *Star* informs us that the *Agnetis Society* has determined to address the Government upon the expediency of immediately deputing a properly qualified person to examine and report upon the sub-marine volcano which lately broke out & emerged the island near Choolah, on the coast of Arracan. We hope the application will be successful.

—The *Deli Gazette* of the 27th ult. gives two letters, signed Y. on the relations between the British Government and the Royal House of Delhi, which may be taken, we suppose, as the opening of Mr. Thompson's war on behalf of the Shah. The same paper contains further statements on the Lahore Treaty, which we have placed at length in our columns. The rights of Indians are still spoken of as the rights of the British in the Upper Provinces.

—Our *Dellid* Contemporary has an interesting story from a Correspondent, describing the adventures likely to arise from the navigation of the *Nerbudda*, and a plan of accomplishing it by wrought iron pontoons to be run out on the shore by wheels, attached for the time, at every insuperable obstruction in the river: proposing the formation of a Joint Stock Company to carry the project into effect, under the sanction of Government.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.

—Another cargo of ice, said to extend to five hundred tons, is off Calcutta, in the *Dorchester*.

—The *Assam Steamer* and her cargo-boat got on swimmingly. They were at Berhampore at half past nine A. M. on the 2d, having left Calcutta at 7 A. M. of the 29th ult.

—It is explained, in to-day's *Harkers*, that the Governor General has had nothing to do with the leave given to ten men in each company of the Barrackpore Regiments to go on pilgrimages to Juggannath.

—It seems the speedy removal of many of the Regiments from the neighbourhood of Orissa, by the approaching Belah, had occasioned an unusual number of applications for leave to visit Pooree; and the extraordinary indulgence was granted by the General Commanding the station, at the request of the Commanding Officers of the Regiments. This is a very different story from the original version of the *Belah*.

—The *Bermies*, which was to leave Bombay with the Mail, on the 3d inst. had about sixteen passengers, besides children, engaged.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9.

—It is reported from Gwalior that a second expedition was to be despatched to Dholapoor, to endeavour to prevail on Col. Spier to return to the Capital—of course to no purpose.

—*Messieurs* papers have been received by the 20th September—in which we saw nothing worthy of note, except a report that the Governor General had directed Sir William Henry Ross, of Poona to proceed to Madras, to investigate the charges that have been brought against the late local authorities. We think the report very likely to be true: and we trust the investigation will tend to bring all the parties concerned to a right mind, and to heal the disorders or discontent that have prevailed through the *Provinces* generally. In the mean time, we regret to see a disposition to snuff at serious plots, and to make those who make conscience of fearing God the subjects of silly riddles.

—Last Friday, the Bishop of Calcutta preached in the Cathedral and ordained three Deacons and one Priest. According to the report in to-day's *Harkers*, His Lordship's sermon was in great part a reiteration of some of the points of his late charge; but we are sorry to see the following statement: "The Bishop adverted to three instances in which false or exaggerated charges had been brought against his Clergy, in the newspapers of England and India:—the first of which was sufficiently falsified by a sub-committee of the S. F. G. Report;—the second was refuted by the facts of the day, since of the four candidates before him for holy orders, three had been entirely educated in Bishop's College, and one had resided there a few months;—the third was unanswerably refuted by a letter addressed to himself and those given to the public." Of the sub-committee we shall have to speak hereafter, and the case of the Rev. Krishna Mahan Banerjee we do not mean to touch: but if his Lordship is so satisfied with the state and character of Bishop's College, as a seat of theological education, what, in the name of wonder, has been inspiring his Charges and Sermons for these five years past with their earnest protestation against the pernicious errors of the *Trinitarians*? Has his Lordship been triflingly himself and the community with an imaginary danger—or a merely possible contingency? We believe not—and deeply grieve that the kindness of his disposition—his

unwillingness to acknowledge the existence of a spot upon his flock—should lead him to such inconsistencies with himself and with plain fact.

—The *Gentleman's Gazette* says, that the *Parsons* of Bombay are going to appeal to the Privy Council against the late decision, which has brought their marriages under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

—The *Assam Steamer* named *Bejmal* on the 5th instant at 9 A. M., continuing to do admirably.

—The *Englishman* says, that the Arab Ship *Atia Rissan* from Muscat, was boarded by the *Cattle Eden* on the 24th September, which reported the death of Sir John Norton, of the *Madras* Bench, on that day.

—The meeting of the Shareholders to the Medical Reliefing Fund, yesterday afternoon, was, we understand, rather stormy. At least the reception of the Report was repugnant; and at least the Annotate were passed only on condition that a Committee of Investigation should be appointed, on the continuance of the maximum rate of subscription, and the Reserve Fund. The Committee was appointed, and will proceed to its task immediately.

—From the *Harkers* we learn, that Mr. Frederick Carter, of the Sadler Court of the H. W. Provisions, is to succeed Mr. Thompson as Secretary to Government, on his proceeding to assume the *Minist*. Governmentship at Agre; and that the Secretaryship being given to a much younger officer than the present incumbent, Mr. Hamilton, a saving will be made in the salaries of both Governor and Secretary.

—From the *Sumner's Free Press*, we learn, that H. M. Ship *Sumner* has been got up again, after six days' hard work, and was found to be but little injured in her hull.

—Lieut. Col. Battersworth arrived at Singapore, on the 17th August, and was immediately sworn in Governor of the Straits Settlements, and a Judge of the Court of Judicature, under the temporary title.

—In the *Friend of China* of the 2d August, there is a Proclamation from his Excellency the Governor, which states, that he has been brought to his notice, that such a step had been contemplated as sending vessels with Opium to the Chinese Ports opened by treaty to Foreign trade, and demanding that it be submitted in virtue of the concluding clause of the New Tariff, which provides for all articles not actually enumerated in that Tariff, passing at an ad valorem duty of five per cent. But his Excellency makes known to all concerned, that, as Opium is an article the traffic in which is declared to be illegal and contraband by the Laws and Imperial Edicts, they will take such a step, at their own risk, and if British vessels, will meet with no success or protection from Her Majesty's Comand, or other Officers.

—The Authority at Yunnan connected with the massacre of the crews of the *Nerbudda* and *Assam*, have been found guilty of desecrating the Emperor by Hay and been handed over to the Board of Punishments. The Imperial Order speaks with this remarkable language:—"In punishing Chinese and Foreigners, we look upon each with the same equal benevolence. And, the General and Intendant concerned, having become amenable by their crime to punishment, we will not allow, that because the representations come from some outside Strangers, it should be carelessly set aside without investigation. Our own subjects and Foreigners, ministers and people, should all alike understand, that it is our high desire to act with even handed and perfect justice.—Respectfully."

—A letter in the *Harkers*, from Channabragga, mentions a malicious accident by which some lives appear to have been lost. Four boys full of young and old pushed off, to throw a large image of Durga into the water, and one of them pitched on one side, filled with water. The people jumped, helped, and then the other boats, which all

went down too; and before others could reach the spot all had disappeared.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

The *Harkers* of yesterday gave a startling report of an investigation at the Police Office, which shows how fast the *defenders* are making the *Coast* by Expiration scheme work out the worst evils that were overestimated from it. And his columns today contain a letter from Mr. J. H. Miller, explaining how the case came to be discovered. That gentleman, being at the Botanical Gardens holiday keeping, last Saturday week, observed a human being floating down the river, and made off to save him, after first learning that it was a coolie who had jumped overboard from a ship anchored close by, to escape from emigration to the Mauritius. The man was picked up by a fishing boat, before Mr. Miller could reach him; but though greatly exhausted he crawled into his boat, clung to his leg, and brought his presence—which was really given him. When he was claimed by the people of the Ship, (what was his name?) Mr. Miller very properly refused to deliver him up, but the crew immediately dispatched a note to Mr. Paton, the Chief Magistrate, by a boat, informing him of the circumstances. With great promptitude, that gentleman sent two Police constables to the spot, with instructions to hasten inquiries, and liberate such of the Coolies as were unwilling to proceed with the ship on her voyage.

About forty or fifty walked themselves off the opportunity; and the poor creatures generally were found to be in a wretched condition. One was an insane woman; who, at the Police office, said, the *defenders* had prevailed on her to go on board, in the pretence that she was to go to Alahabad for her health. The dispositions of all show, that they were lured on the falsest representations, kept in vigorous confinement, and cruelly treated. We trust the investigation will be followed up as it ought to be.

Answers to Correspondents.

We have received the Reply to the Report of the Sub-Committee of S. F. G. and shall give it as soon as convenient.

The *Calcutta Christian Observer* has not yet reached us. We are obliged to R. for his communication, but it does not suit us.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following notice for the *Friend of India*—

Q's. & A's.

Rev. H. M. ...	to Dec. 1848,	10 0
C. Turner, Esq. ...	ditto,	20 0
E. Macdonald, Esq. ...	to Sept. 1848,	20 0
J. A. Dunbar, Esq. ...	to Jan. 1848,	20 0
N. Darrell, Esq. ...	to Sept. 1848,	48 0
Capt. T. G. Allenby, ...	to Aug. 1848,	20 0
W. Dampier, Esq. ...	to Sept. 1848,	100 0
Capt. Amos, ...	to Sept. 1848,	20 0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta ...	to Dec. 1848,	30 0
Charles Grosvenor, Esq. ...	to Sept. 1848,	20 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

ARA.

There is a very extraordinary story going about the station, which, under the circumstances, we consider it proper to refrain from giving, till we hear from one of our *Correspondents*. The whole communication we have been anxiously looking out, regarding the death of Dr. Hesse of the 11th N. I. If the story is true, we envy not the feelings of those who, by their indignation, caused the death of an innocent man. By our next issue we hope to be in possession of the facts of the case.

Our Lieutenant Governor is said to be in considerable anxiety regarding the late event in the Punjab, and to have expressed a wish that the Governor, Sir John Lawrence, should go to Agre, where he could have joined him by dawn, in consultation with him on the subject.

"The Army of Khawaja," it is said, will assemble at the Fort of Shah Jahan, and the Governor affords little to be "argued," it will march towards

men, but has not been since heard of. Several travellers were murdered in a thick dark jungle in between the villages of Puckwarran and Jallindar. The first named village was situated about 10 miles from the latter place. It was killed, and every article of value carried off. It is said that Hoera Singh has put to death Bhano Lams Singh and his family. There is no doubt that there exists a deadly enmity existing between them; also Mir Dilek Ram, treasurer, on pretence of his having delivered the key of the public treasure to Ajit Singh, was shot dead by him at the village of Jallindar. Another and also a very considerable body of troops. Since the 20th, numerous detachments which have been sent to various parts of the country to suppress the Sattages. The head of Sirind Lens Singh has been exposed on the Kashmirie gate, and that of Ajit Singh on the Lahore gate; other gates are also decorated with their heads. These men of inferior note. Their bodies were exposed on the plain until some of the Sirindas or Laggaris Singh were ordered to remove them. The man who was done particularly, Thomas G. of Maharajah Shree Singh, of Furzab Singh; and of Rajah Dhyan Singh were ordered to be carried to the city on the 19th September—Dakr.

No. 71

The many accounts we have received of the details of the Lahore tragedy, and which it would be needless repetition to lay before our readers, though as we have before observed differing particulars, prove to us that our view of the principal events in the last Delhi Gang were

events as given in the last *LAGOS GAZETTE*, were quite correct. Our intelligence on the morning of Friday extends to the 17th inst., on the returned to his post. The *General* is now preparing, in conjunction with the *General Order*, to move upon *Indra*, (we have been obliged to defer some observations on the choice of *Indra* for this service) our next, the special Cavalry guard stationed at the *Indra* had been withdrawn, and Mr. *Grimes*, who reached *Foropore* on the 22d, was about to remove the *Treasure* from the fort to the *Indra* just completed in the *Indra* suspended. It was known that the *Prince* *Rimor Shah*, the eldest son of the late *Shah Soobah*, would accompany us with his suite.

[illegible]

The following is an extract from a letter written by a native correspondent at Lahore :

Lahore, 22d Sept. 1945.—Munir Singh and Soobhai Singh have settled the state of the country far and near. When Golsah Singh heard of the intelligence of his brother's death, he immediately commenced his march from Jammu with 10,000 of the bravest fighting men in the Khalse. When he got two stages away from his home, he turned back, as he did not want to hurry him to Lahore, as he had got every thing as he wished ; but, before leaving that part of the country to put every thing in a correct safe state, as well as Jammu and the States of Patna, Coimbatore, Ludhaka, &c. &c.

Heera Singh also despatched perwaris and orders to Sawan Mall at Mooltan, to Sirdar Tej Singh Nazim of Feshawar and to the Killadar of Govindpur to keep every thing right and quiet; to cajole the soldiery in every way by sweet words, promises, &c., that each foot soldier should have Rs. 12, and mounted ones Rs. 30 per mensem as

Heera Singh has been pretty successful in getting a large sum of money, jewels, property, and so on from the late treasurer Mir Bailee, and keeper of the toshuk-khana Bhare Goomruk Singh; but whether these people are dead yet or not is a secret, as their zenanas are strictly guarded by soldiers who have helped themselves, to many washes out of the toshuk-khana. All the Saikhs are soldiers and all love plunder; as present near Lahore things look tolerably quiet.—*Englishman*

PRINCE ALAM KUBER.—Prince Mahomed Alam Kuber, son of Shah Kamran, lately arrived from Agra, having addressed a letter to the Governor-General of India, soliciting permission to proceed to Hindostan and pay his respects to his Lordship, and also some assistance, has received a reply from his Lordship to the effect that he will not receive him, and will not afford assistance of any kind whatsoever.—*Dakka Gazette, Sept. 27.*

CANAL.—Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan has succeeded in organizing a Regiment of Infantry, composed of Hazarels; they are made to resemble the European soldiers in dress and accoutrements as far as possible. They are men of fair complexion and light eyes. He has established grades of *Commanders* and *Koomandans*, and appointed men of the Regiment to fill them, but placed the entire Regiment under command of a member of his family.—*Ibid.*

THE LAHORE CHIEF.

and tell that infernal Englishman what I have done. One fact remains to complete this picture of degradation. The vice and culture both excluded the fact, the latter acknowledged that a woman had come out of the house, crying out and bleeding at the mouth. He afterwards confessed the unmanly act to one individual, but still he was jealously inquiring, "Did not our Lord drive with a scourge of small cords those who bought and sold in the Temple?"

About the same time an officer in the Portuguese service expressed to the Consul his belief that the fact, that the measures taken by Government against Dr. Kaley were illegal; whereas the Consul struck him, and taking him at unawares, knocked him down. But no sooner did the Consul hear the Consul's protest on the ground, than, terrified at his own audacity, he took to his heels, and luckily saved himself in the bishop's palace from the hot pursuit of the disgraced officer. The next time that Dr. Kaley, the Consul visited the spirited character, being knocked down and kicked like a foot-ball in the public Place.

My account of priestly rascals is not yet complete. The Curate of St. — and the Vicar of St. — have each disgraced their holy office by severely punishing the sign of a man who attended Dr. Kaley's sermons. The Vicar of St. — also refused for some time to bury a man who had occasionally been one of Dr. Kaley's hearers, and told his family, that they might "put the body up the chimney and make smoke as usual of it!"

Such are the men to whom pastoral care the share of Christ's flock in Madeira are about to be committed. The facts are so strong that they require no comment. The only hope of Dr. Kaley's being permitted to remain in the island, rests upon the interference of the English Government, and on the strong moral influence exerted by a Catholic expression of opinion of the English nation; and my firm conviction that it is so, is my reason for desiring to give publicity to the foregoing narration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.
H. A.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated May 11, and just received:—
"Dr. Kaley is very unwell just now. Yesterday his man of business told him that he might expect to be put in jail immediately, and from other quarters he had had intimations of the same kind; so he has taken daily exposition of himself. The worst part of it is, that there is no judge here just now, so they cannot bring him possibly confined for six months. Even should he be permitted to remain in his house on Sunday; but in the meantime he has daily expostulations of Scripture at his elbow to his patients, and all who choose to go. Yesterday he was attended by a hundred hearing him. He feels that his time may be spent among these poor people who are thirsting for instruction; therefore he desires to be confined to his house with all exertions. He truly the hand of God is with him in this exertion, is proved by two more persons, in the midst of this season of anxiety and peril, expressing a wish to join the Church communion."
—Record.

A letter from Freiburg, of July 7, states that the Emperor of Austria, in his quality of King of Hungary, has just decided the long disputed question of the religious of children sprung from mixed marriages. In answer to a petition from the last Diet, praying that parents of different religions might be freed from the obligation of bringing up their children exclusively in the Catholic religion, his Majesty has ordered that children may be brought up as Protestants or Catholics, as may seem fit to the parents, and in case they cannot agree, the children are to be of the religion of the father. This Resolution, the letter states, caused great satisfaction in the city, and in the evening of the intelligence the houses were illuminated.
—Id.

THE HAVES, JULY 23.—A general assembly of the Netherlands Missionary Society was lately held at Rotterdam. It appears from the Report read on this occasion, that the Society have suffered a death of three missionaries. The mission in Cutch was in a flourishing condition, as was likewise the Normal School for native teachers in Amboyna. The whole of the missions had 18,900 pupils. In the next country the Society continues to prosecute its Evangelical labours with the greatest zeal and advantage, and daily receive more and more proofs of the estimation in which it is held by the public.—*Id.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Majesty the Queen—whose health, by the late of Frederick, was in a very precarious state, had the great cause to break through the solid form of Court precedent, and set an example to nobles, by viewing the Royal Infant when he was twenty weeks the second week of his existence. This is only another proof of these domestic candidities and sympathies which pervade the Royal house. The regency of the step cannot be questioned. It is the opinion of all practical and sensible men, that the crown which, some declare is that which is still beneficial

to the parent and the child. Many weekly constitutions among the titled and wealthy are, probably, due to the opposite line of conduct; and many, we are assured, are the examples of the future health of parent and infant having been sacrificed to the artificial climate of fashion, or to the frigid laws of etiquette.—*Cont.*

WITLEY COURT.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager is expected to arrive at this seat at the close of the evening week, from Busby Park, for the autumn. Her Majesty has when the season on the lawn, and has her establishment, chiefly by underpeople from Worcester, as is a state of great forwardness. Earl Howe and his family will remain at Uxbridge Hall, with occasional visits to Witley Court; Mr. Major's enjoyment in Worcester.—*Record.*

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—It will be seen from our Wakefield corn letter, that at the market held yesterday wheat advanced no less than 4s. a quarter on the price of the week preceding. On the two weeks just previous to this, there was an advance of 1s. 6s. a quarter, so that the price at this great corn market has risen no less than 6s. in three weeks. This fact shows that the season before held the entire stock of wheat in the country to be very small.
Leeds Mercury.

THE DUKES OF SURREY'S LIBRARY.—There are doubt whether the valuable collection of Bibles, and collection of rare manuscripts and books, constituting the library of the late Duke of Sussex, will be submitted to the Duke of Devonshire or not, the King of Naples having entered into negotiations for the purchase of the entire collection.—*Id.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer a Royal warrant of incorporation on the school of medicine and surgery at Birmingham, with the privileges, immunities, rank, and title of the "Queen's College, Birmingham."—*Record.*
The gross revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall for the year ending December 31, 1843, was 25,332, 13s. 4d., salaries and expenses 12,332, 13s. 4d., leaving 13,000, for the Prince of Wales.—*Id.*
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QUEEN'S CIVIL LIST.

Privy purses	£100,000
Salaries to the household	£1,331,000
Tyndal's bills	173,500
Bounty, sine, &c.	15,000
Unappropriated	8,000
	288,000
Duke of Cumberland	£31,000
Duke of Devonshire	27,000
Duke of Cambridge	27,000
Duchess of Gloucester	16,000
Princess Sophia	15,000
Princess Sophia of Gloucester	7,000
Queen Adelaide	100,000
Duchess of Kent	30,000
Prince Albert	30,000
King Leopold, part of which is returned	50,000
	310,000
	270,000

N. B. The expense for Wind-or, and other royal palaces and parks, was to be added to this sum.—*Id.*

STANLEY AND PERE.—It is evident to any one who has watched their conduct towards each other in the House of Commons for the last three or four nights, that Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley are on the verge of an open rupture. They hardly look at each other; and when, with Sir James Graham, they are, as is the case many times during a session, obliged to hold their contemporary Cabinet to settle who shall yield to any attack made on them by the other side, they do not, like honest men, look in each other's face; and at all other times, when they chance to be left by the temporary absence of their colleagues next to each other, they usually sit at a respectful distance, much to the loss of a pair of pointed and prying glances. The cause of course is respect, or great judgment to take on Ireland. Sir Robert has succeeded in convincing the rampant advice of the very Tybalt to stand hardly with the Irish rebel movement, or Lord Stanley is, in turn and soul, impregnated with a moralized hatred of everything bearing the name of or connected with O'Connell.—*Hants Independent.*

Real Grey continues complacent, and takes due notice of the Roman Catholic press, and it is a fact, it is hoped, he will be sufficiently recovered to the halcyon of a journey to Warwick.—*Record.*

"Where there's a smoke there is a fire," is the motto of a well-known joke just published in "H. B. I." It represents Mr. Peel and the members of the Cabinet assembled and anxiously watching a

bomb-shell, which lies apparently at the point of instant explosion, blazing at their feet, and about to smother destruction upon all around it. The Premier suggests that "it lies in the hands of the Government, while the Duke, with uplifted finger, warns his grace-loving colleagues that "it may burn out into us." Lord Stanley, with characteristic impudence, is rushing forward, just in time, but called to by Sir J. Graham, who hints that he "will only burn his fingers" while Lord Biot, drawing the materials from an ominously small room, through an insignificant interstice, is endeavouring to smother the explosion by preparing to extinguish it. The Lord Chancellor for Ireland, who occupies the foreground of the print, seems endeavouring to smother the explosion with a writ of *superpetit*; while in the background are two figures, one representing Lord de Grey, severely pained to find out which piece of the Constitution relates to Royal Meetings, and the other the worthy agitator, with his pockets well filled with "riot," slinking through in hand, from the consequences of his own *perpetit*—*Record.*

THE WHIG PARACHUTE FOR IRELAND.—Why should not the Roman Catholic priests officiate at religious functions of the majority of the Irish nation, to be paid by the State? Because they are Papists? This reason will never satisfy any but the bigots. Here they are not so strong as the Protestants of Ulster to be made expeditious of the State? Are they not so much entitled to repeat such liberality at the hands of a Protestant Government, as the Protestant Clergy of Ulster? Why should they not be included in the budget of a Catholic State? Upon the principle of all Ecclesiastical Establishments, they are to be paid by the State, and the principle of equity, have they not a claim to a share in the ecclesiastical revenues and endowments which have been alienated from their Church? Upon the ground of policy, do they not deserve to be considered as having done over to good behaviour by State pay and State patronage? To suppose the Whig Earl Ebrington, so planned the Holy Lord Almoner in a pamphlet which appeared a year or two ago? Lord Brougham avers the same opinion; it has been advanced by statements of different parties; Lord John Russell holds it to be a tempting temptation to be looked for when sent the Whigs succeed in their efforts, and Lord Brougham provided the revenues of the Irish Protestant bishops and clergy are not touched, whilst the proposal not touching of ecclesiastical revenues. It would be a stroke of policy, seems admitted on almost every hand. The opinion is gaining ground, that it is becoming a matter of more than expediency, of State economy.

The cry of the people is, that the Whigs are not to be trusted, and that the Protestants of Ulster to be made expeditious of the State? Are they not so much entitled to repeat such liberality at the hands of a Protestant Government, as the Protestant Clergy of Ulster? Why should they not be included in the budget of a Catholic State? Upon the principle of all Ecclesiastical Establishments, they are to be paid by the State, and the principle of equity, have they not a claim to a share in the ecclesiastical revenues and endowments which have been alienated from their Church? Upon the ground of policy, do they not deserve to be considered as having done over to good behaviour by State pay and State patronage? To suppose the Whig Earl Ebrington, so planned the Holy Lord Almoner in a pamphlet which appeared a year or two ago? Lord Brougham avers the same opinion; it has been advanced by statements of different parties; Lord John Russell holds it to be a tempting temptation to be looked for when sent the Whigs succeed in their efforts, and Lord Brougham provided the revenues of the Irish Protestant bishops and clergy are not touched, whilst the proposal not touching of ecclesiastical revenues. It would be a stroke of policy, seems admitted on almost every hand. The opinion is gaining ground, that it is becoming a matter of more than expediency, of State economy. The cry of the people is, that the Whigs are not to be trusted, and that the Protestants of Ulster to be made expeditious of the State? Are they not so much entitled to repeat such liberality at the hands of a Protestant Government, as the Protestant Clergy of Ulster? Why should they not be included in the budget of a Catholic State? Upon the principle of all Ecclesiastical Establishments, they are to be paid by the State, and the principle of equity, have they not a claim to a share in the ecclesiastical revenues and endowments which have been alienated from their Church? Upon the ground of policy, do they not deserve to be considered as having done over to good behaviour by State pay and State patronage? To suppose the Whig Earl Ebrington, so planned the Holy Lord Almoner in a pamphlet which appeared a year or two ago? Lord Brougham avers the same opinion; it has been advanced by statements of different parties; Lord John Russell holds it to be a tempting temptation to be looked for when sent the Whigs succeed in their efforts, and Lord Brougham provided the revenues of the Irish Protestant bishops and clergy are not touched, whilst the proposal not touching of ecclesiastical revenues. It would be a stroke of policy, seems admitted on almost every hand. The opinion is gaining ground, that it is becoming a matter of more than expediency, of State economy.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 459. Vol. IX.]

SERAPPORE: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1848.

[Price 2 Cts. Per month, or 10 Rs. yearly if paid in advance.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Government Overland Express, will be despatched from Serapoor, on Saturday, the 1st instant, on which day, letters will be received at this Office, under the rules published on the 4th of September, 1847.

L. I. H. GALT.

Chief Post Master General.
Fort William, Genl. Post Office, Oct. 11, 1848.

THE HINDOOSTAN has arrived with intelligence to the 6th of September. We have been peculiarly unfortunate as it regards the receipt of letters and papers. Though the vessel arrived at Calcutta at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, we did not receive a copy of the *London Mail*, and the *Monthly Times*, till twenty-four hours after the arrival; we have therefore been able to make but scanty extracts from them. It is however some consolation for our disappointment that the Mail is more barren than any of the eight which have preceded it this year. The Queen had purposed Parliament, taken the three royal children to Brighton, and visited the Coast of France with her royal spouse, where she was received with every demonstration of respect. The agitation in Ireland continues with little abatement, and O'Connell has published the outline of his Parliament, which is to consist of Three Hundred members and to meet in Dublin. Of course, the assembly of these representatives would be an overt act of treason, and bring the matter to a point. The disturbances created by Rebecca and her daughters in Wales have increased in violence, and it has been necessary to send two additional regiments into the country; but manufactures are in a more flourishing state than they have been in any previous month. This is in fact the sum of the intelligence brought by this mail.

We are happy to be able to submit full particulars of the progress of the *Oriental Steamer* from Southampton to Alexandria, and of the *Hindostan* from Suva to Calcutta, with which we have been kindly favoured by a friend who has arrived in her. The *Hindostan* has made a splendid passage of twenty-five days. We can scarcely expect the Bombay Express for some days to come.

The *Oriental* left Southampton at 11 A. M. on the 1st ultimo, with the following passengers:

For Malta.—Major Beekwith; Lieut. Crawford; and Esquire the Honourable Gilbert Elliot, of the 11th Brigade stationed at Corfu; Assistant Commissioner General Eyles; Pay Master Tatters; Messrs. Woodhouse (3), Barrow and Briggs, and Miss Norvell.

For Aden.—Mrs. Thomas (wife of the Superintendent of the Peninsular Company at this station) and infant.

For Bombay.—Lieut. Griffiths Jenkins, I. N.; Mr. Jenkins, two Misses Jenkins; Monsieur le Baron Lee; Monsieur Gruber, Prussian Consul to China; Mr. Ackland, Honourable Company's Secretary; Lieut. H. N. Robertson; Cadets Middleton, R. P. Berthow, A. Ayrton, Outram, Jackson, and Campbell.

For Ceylon.—Esquire Greville, H. M. 80th; J. G. Frith, Esq.; Mr. Holderness (late of the *Ship Eton*); Mrs. Holderness; Dr. Unwin and Mr. Dixon.

For Madras.—W. Glover, Esq.; Lieut. H. B. Symonds, H. M. 63d; Lieut. W. J. Cooke, 8th Native Infantry; Lieut. J. M. Beck, 1st European

Light Infantry; Lieut. F. Tower, 45th Native Infantry; and Mrs. Tower.

For Calcutta.—Major General, Mrs. and Miss Biggs; Mrs. H. T. Balkes and child; Madame de Gaspar; Mrs. Robinson; Miss Jenkins; K. Deodas, Esq. C. S.; C. St. Quintin, Esq. C. S.; Capt. Larkins; Esquire Walcott, H. M. 6th; Messrs. C. G. Millman; H. M. Shand; A. Sym; D. T. Pryce; J. L. Benbow; W. Greenaway; A. Middleton; S. Guppy; G. Newman, G. F. Lockington, Brown, Bevers, Hamill, Frederick, Anderson, Bolton, P. Pitts, John Jenkins, John Stern and Geo. Farbury, Merchants; H. Bevan and F. Tucker, Esqrs. Writers; Cadets, Boyd, Colburn, Robinson, Siddabottom and Eckford, and Messrs. Hodges, Vining and Martin.

The *Oriental* arrived at Falmouth at 5 A. M. on the 2nd, took in the Mails (the last time she will have to call at that station) and left at 4 P. M. reaching Gibraltar on the 7th at 3 P. M., whence she took her departure at 7 P. M. with the unmentioned passengers:

For Malta.—Captain Tallock, H. M. 42nd Regiment and

For Bombay.—The Hon Mr. Cushing, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to China

Mr. Cushing had arrived at Gibraltar en route to Alexandria in the U. S. Steam Frigate *Missouri*, but that vessel unfortunately took fire on the evening of the 26th August, and was utterly destroyed. Her bulwarks and one paddle box were alone above water. The *Missouri* was the largest steam vessel in the U. S. Navy, measuring 2,800 tons, engines of above 500 horse power, and with a crew of 360 men, not one of whom was lost though so many as 70 were swimming in the Bay at one time. Mr. Cushing expects to meet at Bombay a Squadron of the U. S. Navy, with which he proceeds to China.

The *Oriental* arrived at Malta on the 12th at 5 P. M. and left the next day at 7 P. M., with the following additional passengers:

For Bombay.—Capt. S. Parr; Cadet Parr and A. Anderson, Esq.

For Ceylon.—W. Ackland, Esq. and Miss Ackland.

For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Coleman; Esquire Curry, H. M. 20th; Messrs. Fendley; Ashin; Michael; Merrill and Cadet Perich.

(Col. Carmichael, O. B. and his Lady had arrived in Malta by the Mail packet, where they proposed remaining until the departure of the next month's vessel, thence going to Bombay en route to join the Colonel's Regiment, the 4th Light Cavalry, now stationed at Numeraud.)

The *Oriental* reached Alexandria at 3 P. M. on the 17th, immediately disembarking her passengers who proceeded on to Cairo the same evening, arriving there early on the 19th, whence they started in detachments for Suva, arriving there on the 20th, 21st and 22d. The Mail packet from Bombay, not having arrived up to the afternoon of the 22nd, it was deemed advisable to put the whole of the English Mails (111 boxes) on board the *Hindostan*, and she left Suva at 5 P. M. of that day carrying all the *Oriental's* passengers (except Messrs. Cushing, Grubel, A. Anderson, Ackland, Ayrton, Parr, Capt. Parr, and the Baron Lee, who preferred waiting there) in lieu of going to Aden, in the *Hindostan* as did the others) besides the following:

For Madras.—Esquire John Balma, Esquire Griffiths,

Luigi Gallo, Italian Missionaries, with five Assistants, &c.

For Calcutta.—H. Swetenham, Esq. C. S.; Mrs. Swetenham; F. H. Robinson, Esq. C. S.; Cadet Prior and Messrs. Patten and Clark.

The *Hindostan* passed close to Coowar twenty-four hours after leaving Suva, and anchored at Aden at 4 A. M. of the 28th. The whole of the Bombay mails were left there, as well as all those (some 20 boxes) which had come through France, such being unfortunately only marked, "India mail outward" without the actual destination, whereas those made up in London for the dispatch of the 31st August, and marked outside Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, were allowed to be taken on in the *Hindostan* and so will reach those places several days earlier than the letters of the 8th ultimo.

The *Hindostan* left Aden at 9 P. M. of the 29th and at 10 A. M. of the 30th, spoke the H. C. Steamer *Victoria* from Bombay to Aden to convey from the latter place the crew of the *Memnon*, and on which vessel would be put the mails which had been left there. The *Cleopatra* with the August India mail only left Aden on the 23d, and so would not arrive at Suva until long after the *Oriental* had left Alexandria, thus leaving England for two months in succession without mails, and in the case of Madras for three, unless the opportunity afforded by the *Hindostan* had been generally taken advantage of.

She anchored at Point de Galle on the 10th October at 2 A. M. and left at 3 P. M. of the 10th, with the following passengers:

For Madras.—Mr. Jackson, Vet. Surg. 8th Madras Light Cavalry.

For Calcutta.—Sir Lawrence Peel; Sir J. P. Grant; W. P. Grant, Esq. and Mrs. W. P. Grant; Lieut. F. C. Kew, Bombay Army; M. Shaw, Esq. C. S.; J. S. Popoff, Esq.; J. F. D. Cameron, Esq.; H. Ball, Esq.; A. B. Scott, Esq.

She reached Madras at 7 A. M. on the 19th instant, and left again at 2 P. M. with three passengers, viz. Dr. W. C. Macleane, H. M. 40th Regiment; Lieut. H. F. Cus, H. M. 26th and Mr. J. Brinley, Esq.

She reached the Lower Platting Light at 10 A. M. on the 10th, anchoring at Diamond Harbour at 6 in the afternoon; leaving 9 A. M. on the 17th and finally arriving at Garden Reach at 11 o'clock.

The H. C. Steamer *Admiral*, having on board Col. Malcolm, with dispatches from China, arrived at Suva on the 16th September, and was to remain there for the Colonel's return, or farther orders from the Home Government. The P. and O. R. N. Co.'s new Steamer *Lord William Bessborough*, which left Southampton for Calcutta via the Cape, on the 24th August, arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st September, but being disappointed in obtaining coal there, went back to Cadix on the following day.

COOLY EMIGRATION.—Every week seems to turn up some fresh abuse in the system of Cooly emigration. Within the last five or six weeks, cases have been brought to light of coolies hawtreated under false pretences from the interior; of their illegal detention in Calcutta, and even of an attempt to force them on the

public wharf to embark against their will for the Mauritius. Last week the *Herbert* published a letter, which we now republish at length, signed by Mr. Miller, who was witness to the jumping overboard of two coolies from a vessel lying off the Boanic Carenas, one of whom he succeeded in rescuing, while the other was picked up by a boat from the ship and carried back. Mr. Miller immediately addressed the Magistrate on the subject, and within four hours afterwards, two consables arrived with orders to make full enquiries on the subject. They proceeded on board to liberate all who were unwilling to proceed to the Mauritius, and between thirty and forty immediately left the ship. Of those who remained behind, and resolved to continue their voyage, several, if not all, complained grievously of the harsh treatment they had met with for twenty-five days on board the vessel. Many were diseased, some helpless and even delirious from fever.

It is not improbable that some of the representations made by the Coolies of the fraud and violence practised towards them are exaggerated, and that their reluctance to proceed to the Mauritius may arise from a desire to escape from those obligations which the acceptance of bounty money has imposed on them. But it is impossible to attribute all the complaints which are now so common, to misrepresentation, or to arrive at any other conclusion than that they betoken the rapid growth of abuses in the system of emigration. The opposition which was so strenuously and so effectively made to the Cooly trade, about five years ago, and which one of our contemporary has erroneously attributed to a pseudo-philanthropy, was countered by the constant exhibition of these scenes before the public eye. Every attempt to prevent them, and to introduce a degree of honesty and fair dealing into the system having signally failed, and the laws passed by Government having become a dead letter, the public voice called for the absolute prohibition of what was in every sense of the word a traffic in human beings. And the objections which were raised to the re-opening of the ports for emigration, were founded on a dread lest the revival of the system should be accompanied by a renewal of abuses. The experience of the last three months demonstrates that these apprehensions were by no means groundless. If the representations which have been made are correct, there is little difference between the system now in operation, and that which was suppressed as being incapable of cure. To all present appearance, the same scenes are re-enacted which roused public indignation both here and at home. We have the same infamous crimps let loose on Native society, the same nefarious exactions to inveigle men from the interior of the country, under false pretences; the same confinement of the Coolies in and about Calcutta, the same scenes of violence to procure their embarkation. Such is the present scene of things. It appears as if these abuses were altogether inseparable from the system of emigration. Indeed, when we were told that the crimps who had been sent through the country possibility of abuse. We know that no party will more deeply regret the inefficiency of the tremendous power of a penman, or writ, to prevent the abuses which are now forbidding all official men to interfere with the growing up, than those who originally framed the exercise of their vocation, we found no difficulty in giving credit to the report of those scenes of fraud and violence which have been so repeatedly exposed to view, and our only surprise is that they are not more frequent.

We think these gross abuses arise chiefly from the great change which has been made in the system originally proposed by Lord Stanley, and on the faith of which all objections to emigration were withdrawn. The public was clearly given to understand that the exportation of Coolies would be strictly a Government measure; that the Authorities at the Mauritius would appoint an Agent at the various ports in India, who should receive applications from all who were desirous of emigrating, and provide them with the means of proceeding to the Mauritius, where they would be at liberty to choose their own master. This plan has never been acted upon. On the contrary, from the time when the restrictions on emigration were removed, the whole business of providing Coolies has become quite as much a matter of private speculation, as it was formerly. It is Calcutta Agents who engage to supply Mauritius planters with a certain number of Coolies,—for a consideration. It is Duffadars, or Crimps, who contract with the Agents for Coolies, at so much a head, and proceed through the country beating up for volunteers, whom they bring down to Calcutta and lock up in receiving houses, till they can go through certain formalities, at a public office, and be shipped on board. There appears to be no difference between the two systems except that an officer has been appointed in Calcutta, with a Deputy, to act as the protector of the emigrants, and to prevent their becoming the victims of fraud and violence. The public has a right to demand that the plan proposed by Lord Stanley shall be forthwith acted upon; that the provision of Emigrants shall be entrusted to responsible officers of the state, instead of being left to private cupidity, and that an embargo be laid upon the exit of all further Coolies till the Government of the Mauritius have deputed an agent to Calcutta. Even then, there will, we fear, be but a slender check on abuse; the Cooly Agents will still endeavour to evade the law and wedge in their services, for the lucre which they may bring; but whatever degree of fair dealing and integrity may be secured by the appointment of an official Agent, the public has a right to demand.

We are confident the Government of Bengal will not sleep over the startling disclosures which have been made. We will not on such an occasion make any allusion to those in our native land who have succeeded in abolishing slavery through the British dominions and whose voice whenever it is heard, is heard in thunder which no public functionary can be deaf to. Their principles may be stigmatised by whatever term best suits the taste of their opponents,—as, cant, or hypocrisy, or false philanthropy,—but their power cannot be despised. They are watching with a jealous eye the progress of this experiment, prepared to extinguish it the moment it appears to take the form of a slave trade. We are perfectly confident that no such appeal to the moral power of England will be necessary. We know that the protestations for emigration were framed with the most honest and anxious desire to prevent the possibility of abuse. We know that no party will more deeply regret the inefficiency of the tremendous power of a penman, or writ, to prevent the abuses which are now forbidding all official men to interfere with the growing up, than those who originally framed the exercise of their vocation, we found no difficulty in giving credit to the report of those scenes of fraud and violence which have been so repeatedly exposed to view, and our only surprise is that they are not more frequent.

The present emigration also Government will not be wanting in the performance of the duty which it owes to its own character, to our national honour, and to the interests of the poor Coolies, but will institute the most searching enquiry and adopt the most stringent measures of reform. We are sure the matter may be left in the hands of the local Government with perfect confidence.

After the foregoing remarks were made in type, we received information that on the 20th of September, Mr. Fraser, the Assistant to the Protector of Coolies, went on board the *Fair Robing*, the vessel from which the Coolies were released, and mustering all the men, identified them with the registers, so that it was impossible for any individual to have been on board who had not been duly examined and passed at the office. At the same time he distinctly informed them that if they chose, they might return on shore immediately; he also requested that any among them who were unwilling to proceed to the Mauritius, should hold up their hands; but not a sign was made by any one of them. This fact, for which we have good authority, appears to exonerate the Protective Officers from blame in this matter. The vessel was afterwards detained in the river for nearly three weeks from the want of a Bannerman, and the men again doubtless subjected to very great, and, to them, intolerable inconvenience on board. There can be little doubt that if Mr. Fraser had visited the ship on the day in which the two men jumped overboard, and offered the Coolies their liberty, a very large number would instantly have availed themselves of the offer. We think that in all cases, in which a vessel is detained, three weeks after the Coolies had been shipped, within four miles of Calcutta, the Protector of Coolies, or his Deputy, should be required to visit it, once if not often, to look to the convenience of the Coolies, and particularly to see that an additional supply of provisions and of water has been sent on board to make up for that which had been consumed in the river.

THE PUNJAB.—After our last number had been sent to Press we received the *Delhi Gazette*, with the translation of the *Purwana*, sent nominally by the minor Rajah, Dhrupe Singh, to his agent at Ludhiana, to be communicated to the British Agent on the frontier of the Punjab. It contains an official account of the murder of the Rajah Sher Singh and his Minister Dhyana Singh, which will, we believe, be found generally correct. It is of course dictated by Heera Singh, the son of Dhyana Singh, in whom all power at Lahore was then concentrated; and it very naturally withholds all notice of the share which the latter took in the assassination of his sovereign. The amusing part of this state paper lies in the cart load of titles heaped on the deceased Dhyana Singh, which are we believe the longest on record in any oriental document. We were accustomed to consider two lines of titles rather redundant even for the Royal family of Delhi; but the style of Dhyana Singh actually extends to four lines, and comprises no fewer than thirty-four vocables. Also that such magnificent titles should have been insufficient to ward off the assassin's blow. But the document is not without instruction; it teaches us that the predominant party in the Punjab despises the interference of the British Government in its affairs. It directs the Agent to represent to our Resident that the state remained exactly in the same position in regard to the

British Government as before the death of the late Rajah.

This fact is much to be grieved. The administration of Sher Singh was an established Government capable of maintaining its public relations with surrounding states. However distracted by internal jealousies, it presented no cause of immediate apprehension to its neighbours. But his assassination virtually breaks up the strong Government established by Runjeet Singh, and opens a wide field for the ambition of the various chiefs. It is likely therefore to be followed by a degree of anarchy which must end in subverting the independence of the Punjab. The tie which bound together the discordant assemblage of which the modern kingdom was composed, and which has become feebler and feebler since the master spirit departed, has now been completely broken. When the murder of Sher Singh and the triumph of Dhyana Singh was announced, it was hoped that a vigorous Government would be established in the Punjab, equal in strength and stability to that of Runjeet Singh. That hope lasted only twenty-four hours. It was laid in the grave of Dhyana Singh, who fell a victim to the wretch whom he had instigated to murder his sovereign. Then came the brief rule of Ajmer Singh and Lena Singh, the assassins, but they were soon out of, and Heera Singh, the pampered child of Dhyana Singh, became Mayor of the palace. Between him and his uncle Soochet Singh, the seeds of strife had long since been sown, and it was foreseen that one or the other must fall. But before their discord had come to a head, Heera Singh, as a *Dilli Gazette* extra informs us—has himself been murdered in an informal squabble with another Lena Singh about the disposal of Jergons and pens. The last accounts from Lahore represent that this Lena Singh had been joined by General Ventura, and that Golab Singh, the second brother of Dhyana Singh, the fighting brother to whom the management of the highland possessions of the family had been committed, was within a few miles of the Capital with an army of 25,000 men. He may possibly overcome all opposition, and sit down Lord of the Punjab; but treachery and assassination are the order of the day, and no man's head is secure. The authority of a fixed and respected Government is gone, and its place will be ill supplied by the wild rule of transient factions.

As long as the effects of this discord are confined to the Punjab, our Government can have little right to interfere. Faction may supplant faction without affecting us, and a plausible pretext for intermeddling in the affairs of the kingdom; but as soon as the security of our own provinces, or of those of our allies is disturbed by actual aggression, self preservation will render it imperative on us to put an end to a state of things incompatible with our own peace, and to convert a country which has ceased to be a peaceable neighbour. In the anarchy which now prevails in the Punjab, such a contingency is rare, sooner, it is later, to arise; and Lord Ellenborough is not the man to allow this golden opportunity to slip from him, though it may oblige him to enlarge those limits which nature had assigned to our empire on the 1st of Oct. 1848; and what he undertakes, he will carry through dauntlessly. If it were allowable to anticipate events, we would venture to predict that the extinction of the empire to the south of the Indus, in the hands of a man as well as the north, is reserved for his administration. Whether he will go further, and occupy Peshawar, and the north of the

the north of the Khyber, is another question. In a physical sense, the natural limit of India proper is not the Indus, but the termination of the plain beyond it, where it is met by a range of mountains and by a new climate; and it may be questioned whether at a military point of view this river which runs through a plain is the most appropriate boundary of such an empire. Be that as it may, the Afghans, unless aided by a power superior to that which now rules at Lahore, will lose no time in recovering Peshawar, and extending their conquests to the Indus, and possibly a little to the east of it. Stirring scenes are yet before us in the north west and on the Indus, and our connection with Afghanistan, though wisely dissolved after our disasters, may yet be renewed under a different and more auspicious aspect of circumstances.

It is said, and we believe with much truth, that an Army of Observation to the extent of twenty or thirty thousand men is to be assembled immediately on the North West frontier; a precautionary measure which will meet with universal approbation. This assemblage of troops will of course diminish the Army of Exercise which was directed to concentrate in the neighbourhood of Agra, that is of Gwalior. It is manifest that the formation of these two armies has reference to the distracted state of the two Governments of Scindia and the Punjab. While that distraction continues, the armies cannot well be withdrawn. A state of things which requires the presence of so large a proportion of our force cannot however be allowed to remain; and Government will be obliged in its own defence to take military possession of those states if they are not speedily reduced to such a state of tranquillity as to render the continued assemblage of such a force independent.

INTERNAL CONDITION OF BENGAL.—We have been favoured with a printed copy of the depositions made before Mr. Dampier, the Superintendent of Police, and Capt. Marsh, the Assistant to the General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, by sixteen professional robbers, who have been engaged in the various dacoities which have been perpetrated in this province during the last ten years. Greatly as the efficiency of our Police establishment has been questioned by those who have observed the course of circumstances, there are few, if any, prepared for the astounding disclosures made in these documents. The indistinguishable officers to whom we are indebted for these, appear to have gone the right way to work. Having obtained a clue to some cases of dacoity, and succeeded in snatching out the offenders, they pursued their researches with unrelaxed vigilance, till the whole system of dacoity, by which the peace and security of these Lower Provinces have been so long disturbed, was unfolded to them. They have obtained details of the most heinous robberies which have been committed, of the mode in which the gang was assembled, of the preliminary arrangements which were made, as well as the names, caste, age, and mode of the dacoits. Every department has been called upon to engage, as well as the names of his accomplices, and the public officers have thus obtained a knowledge of crimes which may rival the descriptions of the *Robbers of the Highway*. The plan of operation, assigns his post to each

in every season to believe that the system they describe is at the present moment actually in operation in Bengal. The robberies they allude to are in many cases on record in the Magistrate's Courts; and the amount of property said by them to have been taken, corresponds substantially with that which was reported to the authorities. In one instance, moreover, two of the robbers who had been arrested at Decca, were ignorant of the fact that their accomplices had been seized and examined in Purneah; the independent depositions of the two parties agree so essentially with each other as to leave no doubt of their fidelity.

These robbers are nearly all of the Kachuck caste, and their profession is Dacoity, into the craft and mystery of which they are duly initiated. Some of them declare that the profession has been hereditary in their families for several generations, and that their fathers and grandfathers followed the trade before them; but it appears that the caste does not reject proselytes. Thus Antoo states that he was originally a Bhera by caste, but was converted into a Kachuck by one Joutens. Another man states that Ansum Mundul, or the head of a village, took him to his house, provided him with maintenance, and having converted him into a Kachuck, taught him dacoity—and to some purpose, for this convert was of the forty engaged in the well known dacoity at Guriah near Calcutta. It would seem therefore that the heads of the tribe are at all times ready to admit into the fraternity any likely youth who may fall in their way, and any vagabond who may be willing to take up the profession. But though it appears that the Kachucks, when not engaged in any enterprise, may occasionally turn their hands to the plough, for a temporary subsistence, yet they never give up the trade. Dhurroop was asked whether he had ever known a person who, from disgust or the fear of God, had ever abandoned dacoity, and he replied, "I have never seen such a person; whoever once enters the profession can never abandon it. If an able bodied man were to forsake his profession, he would be turned out of his caste, and none of them would eat, drink or smoke with him, or give him his daughter in marriage. One man Jhoomrak, a Harne, stated that not a single able bodied youth of his caste was to be found who did not commit robbery; that it was the profession of their ancestors, and was designed to be that of their children; and that every orphan in the tribe was cherished by his chiefs and taught dacoity. "In my caste," says he, "if there were honest persons; that is, men not robbers, they would be turned out; indeed they would leave us of their own accord, for fear of their lives." "Are all the Chowkedars of your tribe?"—there are enough of them—"thieves?" "All the Chowkedars of the Harne cast are robbers and dacoits."

This Kachuck tribe seems to be widely distributed over the country. Apparently not a district is free from its presence. It is perhaps owing to this cause that the robbers pass with such facility from one district to another. In the depositions we find many of them who, after a little repose, had "turned their thoughts on dacoity," engaged in the course of the same year in several atrocious robberies, in different and distant districts. Their organization seems to be very complete. They serve not but under the directions of their chief or Jemadar, who on hearing of a favourable opportunity, collects his gang, lays down the plan of operation, assigns his post to each

man, provides the weapons and leads his hand to the attack. They have a secret language of their own, by which they are enabled to recognize each other, and mutually to communicate their thoughts even in a crowd, without any fear of detection. Every boy who is initiated into the mysteries of the profession is taught this language, and, if naturally sharp, acquires it by the age of 10 or 12; if dull, not before 20.

The mode in which they obtain intelligence is thus described by one of the number: "Two or three of us taking some Gold Mohurs, go to the villages and ask if there is any person who wants to purchase Gold Mohurs, and who will give them change for such, and of course the wealthy men are pointed out to the spies. They go to their houses, produce the Gold Mohurs, and a price is asked. We find out who has cash and where it is by that, but the Mohurs are never disposed of, as our men always demand a higher price than the others are willing to give." At other times intelligence is received from some of their own tribes or from others who hope to share in the plunder; as it is a general rule that the informer is entitled to half the booty. After an expedition has been determined on, the first duty is to render the Gods propitious by acts of worship. "Generally speaking only Deotics worship Kales for their own purposes, and for the benefit of their trade." After the Gods have been propitiated, the deotics proceed to the house they intend to rob, not in strength, but amidst the glare of torches, and the shouts of *Joy Joy Kales*, *Victory to Kales*, and overcoming all resistance, carry off whatever they can discover.

Each Sirdar has his own banker, with whom the stolen property is deposited, and who turns the jewels and ornaments into money. The property is subsequently distributed, with a distinct reservation for the families and children of the tribe, whom it appears to be a matter of honour as well as policy to support from the general funds derived from depredations. But we must not omit to mention that it is customary to give the Zemindar on whose lands the deotics reside, a share of the booty, because he is aware of their secrets. Thus Deola states: "When we go on our expeditions, we have to pay the Zemindar on whose lands we reside, the Gomat, Mundul and Chowkedar, to keep them quiet." Kooniah deposes that in a dacoity in which he was concerned, not more than eighteen months ago, 240 Rupees were given to Juroo Sirdar, their landlord. He states further, that 2400 Rs. were given to Sumbroo Roy, the Zemindar of Hurungto, and 500 Rs. to Haniff, the Chowkedar, "because the Zemindar, on whose lands we resided was aware of our profession and always received intimation of our movements, and desired this Chowkedar to take care of our children during our absence." He also alludes to another sum of 1000 Rs. paid by the Deotics to their landlord. These statements strengthen the suspicions which have been for some time gaining ground that many Zemindars have a more distinct and guilty knowledge of these transactions than is generally supposed.

It is well known that the villains who committed so daring a robbery in the Durrumbah in Calcutta about eighteen months ago, started from the house of a rich and highly respectable native across the water. And whenever our Police shall have been brought up to the requisite state of efficiency, we believe that disclosures will be made of the participation in these villainous practices by many a man who now sustains a fair character before his superiors.

Such is the system of robbery which has long been practised in Bengal, and is now we believe for the first time dragged to light. The periodical journals have occasionally lifted up the veil, and made known the occurrence of robberies, but seldom without the dread of a prosecution. Our own experience teaches us that it is safer to accuse a Governor General of incapacity than to affirm of any district that it is not in a state of perfect order. But while every thing has appeared smooth and tranquil on the surface of society, and in official reports, a large and well-organized confederacy has been preying on the vitals of the country. Every district has been occupied by a well-disciplined fraternity of deotics, whose depredations have never for a moment been checked by any dread of our police. The Chiefs have been continually on the watch for opportunities of plunder; and the subordinates ready to join them in their professional labours on the first call. So admirably have their plans been laid, and so completely do they appear to have over-awed the honest portion of the community, that they have been able always to reckon on half a dozen instances of success for one of failure. Seldom have they fallen into the hands of the Magistrates; and when they have been captured and brought to trial, and sentenced to imprisonment, no effort has been made to turn their conviction to account by eliciting a knowledge of their system or associates. Indeed, we question whether the disclosures made in the documents we refer to, will not be quite as new to the Magisterial authorities, as to the public. In one instance a captured deotic distinctly gave up the names of his associates to the Session Judge and to the Magistrate, but not the slightest attention was paid to the information. In another instance, we find the most important intelligence of the plans of the deotics disclosed by a man who had been two years in jail, and whom Capt. Marsh caused to be brought out and interrogated before him. We find one of the Kechuks declaring that his tribe has committed from 150 to 200 highway robberies in Bengal. It has long been suspected that nothing could be more fallacious than to consider the Magisterial reports as affording any real knowledge of the statistics of crime; and the confession of these men fully confirms this fact. The reason is plain; no man in his senses will reveal the fact of a robbery. The papers before us state that in one case a Native was robbed of 20,000 Rs. and yet never made his name known, because, said the deotic, having suffered so severely from us, he was not willing to suffer a second loss from the Darogah.

It is no imputation on the official character of the Magistrates that this ramified system of robbery should have been so long in full operation without their having obtained the smallest knowledge of it. The fault rests with our system. The Magisterial reports not only overworked, but are for the most part stationary, except at a particular season of the year, when they travel about surrounded by their Amlas, and collect little or no information but what those Amlas think it safe for them to hear. They have no intercourse with the people; and it is the great object of their Native officers to prevent the acquisition of any knowledge which shall interfere with their ease or their profits. What the country has long required is a body of officers whose whole business should consist in ferreting out crime, and making themselves acquainted with the actual condition of the various classes of society, their hopes and fears; their position and their prospects. The papers now under review show to our shame how lamentably ignorant we are of the real state of the country seventy years after we have had absolute possession of it. The officers of the Thuggee department, have in fact given Government more accurate information of the true condition of the people, in a single year or two, than has been acquired during half a century from its legal officers. We have already trespassed on the patience of the reader to an extent which nothing but the importance of the subject will palliate; and have therefore only room to add that Government cannot have too wisely than by strengthening this department of the public service, and establishing an efficient Police, the business of which shall be to trace out crime, and to prevent it by vigilance. This is by far the most difficult of all the functions of administration. To try the culprit, and determine his guilt by the laws of evidence, and his punishment by the statute book, is an easy task. Yet to this matter has the attention of Government hitherto been chiefly directed, while the duty of discovering crimes and tracing the culprits through every disguise and handing him up to the Courts, has been left to ill paid, inefficient and venal Darogahs.

THE REPLY OF THE MISSIONARIES OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We have been favoured with a copy of the "Reply of the Calcutta District Committee of the London Missionary Society to the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Diocesan Committee, on the subject of Bishop Corrie's Pledge of non-interference as given in 1893," with a very pressing request that we would republish its contents in this journal. The request appeared to us rather hard upon a weekly journal which is obliged to suit so great a variety of tastes in the British selections; it has room to give; but we resolved notwithstanding to make an effort to meet the wishes of our friends. We set one-third of it in type, but found that if given in a single number, it would demand five entire pages. This quantity of space we found it impossible to devote to a single paper. At the same time we felt that the interest of its publication entirely defeated, if it was given in three successive weekly issues. We have resolved therefore, next week, to give a faithful and condensed statement of all the facts and arguments which it contains, placing them in juxtaposition with the statements they are intended to meet, and reprinting the documents which are necessary to illustrate the subject. We are confident that a greater number will be disposed to read our abstract than could be induced to wade through fifteen columns of closely printed matter, and that of a controversial character.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

—The *Epistemon* of this morning has given a statement of the dates of the dispatch of the overland Mail every month from London, and of its arrival in Calcutta, during the past and present year. The memorandum will be found useful, and we have therefore transmitted it. The next of the 9th of September last year did not reach Calcutta before the 23d of October; but we had not then the *Hindustan* to bring it.

—Mr. C. B. Greenleaf, who has just received the office of Comptroller, we are told by the *Epistemon*.

ness, has presented a cup as "a well merited tribute" to Mr. Van Lint for the ability and integrity with which he performed the duty of interpreter to the Governor's Court for twenty years, and as a testimony of affectionate regard and esteem for his private character.

—The *Harbours* states on the authority of a letter from Ferropore of the 30th ultimo, that Dhalp Singh, who had been placed upon the throne by Dhyas Singh, had taken himself off together with the celebrated diamond, and that it was supposed he had sought refuge in our provinces.—Sawm Mull, the ruler of Mooltan, has been murdered, doubtless for aspiring to independence.—Tej Singh, the nephew of Khosli Singh, has left the province of Peshawar to take care of itself, and retired to Lahore, for which Dost Mahomed will not be ungrateful to him.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

—The *Delhi Gazette* states, that a serious disturbance had broken out at Khosroo, about 25 miles to the west of Bhekramattee, where an old Rana Bhantannat, had collected a body of 3000 matchlock men and taken possession of a strong hill fort, ejecting the young Rana, who is the brother and the guardian of the young prince. Major Fenton, with a detachment of his brigade, was going to bring the insurgents to reason, and there can be little doubt that he will easily ally this tempest in a trice.

—The *Delhi Gazette* has taken up the proposal made by the Rev. Dr. Wolf to proceed to Bokhara in person, and attempt the rescue of Col. Stoddard and Captain Conolly, which is warmly supported by a correspondent of that Journal, who assumes the name of *Fidèle*. The first question is, whether the prisoners are alive or not. A detailed account of their capture was sent by Col. Shell to our Government; but certain Jews of Bokhara have since declared that they were not put to death, and this has created a hope of their existence; but it is after all very faint. Supposing however that they are happily yet alive, it is much to be doubted whether Dr. Wolf would be successful in his attempts to procure their liberation. The King of Bokhara is now one of the greatest potentates in Central Asia. He has made acquisitions on the right hand and the left within the last three or four years, which have doubled the extent of his kingdom. There has not been so powerful a monarch in those regions since the establishment of the Doornase empire. His pride and haughtiness will of course increase with his power; and it is much to be questioned whether he would listen to any proposal for the release of his victims. Still the attempt ought to be made, if there be any one willing to undertake it; and we are certain that if Dr. Wolf were to come out here at once, instead of wasting his time in proposals at home, the whole sum required for his journey to Bokhara would be raised in a fortnight, and if necessary, double the sum.

—The *Harbours* states, that all the troops which were under orders for Soinde, have been directed to stand fast at Ferropore till further orders.

—Another daring robbery has been committed in Calcutta in the shop of a native jeweller in Waterloo street, who was robbed a day or two ago of property to the amount of two thousand Rupees. The Tunnel which runs to the east of Old Court House Street, affords great convenience for the commission of these robberies, which too are now frequent. The vigilance of the Chowkedars is not at fault on this occasion. Could we not get the agency of the Thug Department into play in Calcutta for a month?—Nothing seems to escape its vigilance.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

—The *Star* of this morning states that the only Regiment ordered for Soinde, which is to proceed, had immediately to that province, is the 11th M. 13th Light Infantry, which will go down by water, preparatory to embarking for England. We have however heard from more than one quarter that the Regiment does not return home before 1845.

—The military residents at Simlah have testified their gratitude to General Avistable for his hospitable hospitality to the officers going to and returning from Afghanistan, and in respect at which General Churchill presided, and proposed at the General's banquets, in a long and eloquent speech. Sir Jasper Nicolls was not present.

—The *Harbours* states that Government has resolved on putting a strong force on the banks of the Suez. The number is stated by our contemporary at 30,000, but the *Star* brings it within smaller limits. The assemblage of so large a force cannot of course fail to create a heavy drain on the Egyptian War. We should not indeed be surprised to find that the unsettled state of things in the North West, produced a manifest effect on the public funds, more especially on the few per cents, which have risen to a premium of not less than eight per cent, since we evacuated Afghanistan. We question whether this description of Securities has ever stood so high.

—The Governor General paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the *Ellenborough* and the *Seringapatam*; the former vessel are told by the *Harbours* was by his Lordship called his golden; we have extracted from our contemporary a brief notice of this interesting event.

—The report that the Half batta order is to be entirely done away and for ever abolished, gains ground. It is affirmed in the most positive manner that the Court of Directors have actually agreed to the measure, and that the good news will be made public on the arrival of the next mail.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16.

—Another scene in the Punjab Tragedy has just been unfolded. A *Delhi Gazette* received this morning announces that Lena Singh Majettoo, was sitting with Hera Singh, making arrangements about the disposal of jagheers and offices, when a dispute arose between them which ended in the murder of Hera Singh. Lena Singh is said to have been joined by General Ventura, and Golab Singh, the fighting hero, is reported to be within forty miles of Lahore with an army of 25,000 men.

—The *Scamphor* announces the arrival of a whole batch of favourite vessels from England, the *Rama*, the *Scamphor*, the *Owens Glenmore*, and the *Northumberland*. It is also reported that fourteen vessels were outside waiting for Pilots. The *Hindostan* steamer was expected this day. It would be no common misfortune if she were detained a day or two at the Sand Heads for a Pilot.

—Great fears were entertained that the September Mail for Bombay would be delayed at Sum or Aden for want of a Steamer, in consequence of the loss of the *Monsoon*. We are happy therefore to learn from the *Bombay Courier* of the 3d, that a native boat from Aden had brought intelligence of the arrival of the *Albion* Steamer from China, at that port on the 7th. She proceeded immediately to Suat, which she was likely to reach about the 14th, quite in time for the Mail. The *Hindostan* was at Aden on the 2d of September; and we may now have a race between her and that first rate Steamer, the *Albion*. It will be decided, possibly, before our paper goes to press whether the Mail, by the *Hindostan* direct, will reach Calcutta, in less time than the express reaches it from Bombay when brought to that port by the fastest of the Steamers.

—We are happy to find in the *Englishman* of this morning, a confirmation of the statement, which has been some time current, that the lamentable loss of life in the two European Regiments which proceeded up the river last year, through the spreading of the crazy country boats, had induced the Court of Directors to order the construction of iron vessels, for the transportation of troops. This measure is as much one of economy as of humanity, for the cost of the new vessels will not long remain uncovered by the pecuniary

saving which will be effected by the safe conveyance of European troops.

—The papers announce the death of Major Craigie, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, at Dispers, at the age of 44, deeply and sincerely regretted. It will be no easy matter to supply his place in the office.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

—The Bishop of Calcutta embarked on one of the River Steamers this morning on his visitation to the various stations at this Presidency, in company with the Rev. J. H. Pratt, Domestic Chaplain, Dr. Bell, Surgeon, and Lieut. Philpotts, assistant officer.

—Bombay papers to the 4th reached Calcutta yesterday; they were consequently twelve days on the road. The number of papers and covers despatched by the *Electric* on the 3d of October was 64,973; namely, letters 51,490, and covers 10,483. The Calcutta regular post of the 21st arrived in time for the steamer. The September Mail was expected to arrive early at Bombay if sent on by the *Albion* Steamer figure; and late, if sent by the slow coach of the *Chopatra*. The *Hindostan* had not arrived yesterday evening.

—The *Bombay Standard's* Gazette states, that the latest article of severity which has arrived there is a valuable breakfast article sent by her Majesty Queen Victoria to Shere Singh. The cups and snuffers must remain in deposit till the last scene of the tragedy has closed, and it is determined to whom the Punjab belongs.

—A number of the Bunder gang, who, according to the *Gentleman's Gazette*, had embarked in the most extensive conspiracy ever known in India, have been brought to condign punishment. Eight individuals have been sentenced to transportation as receivers of stolen property. This result is calculated to dissuade those who have been expecting the most astonishing discoveries and the most extensive retribution; but the *Gentleman's Gazette*, which has been sounding the alarm in the ears of the Bombay public, official, and non-official of these crimes against the public interests of society, takes great credit to himself for the conviction. Yet strange to say, the prosecution of this great offence has not been taken up by Government, but left to private individuals. The expense, it is said, has been actually defrayed from private subscriptions.

—The *Star*, just arrived from the Mauritius, brings up Mr. Anderson, the Protector of Coolies, on a special Mission to the Right Honourable the Governor General, as well as the Secretary of the Governor of that Island. What have they come for? We can suppose no more appropriate errand than that of making arrangements to carry the provisions of the original plan into effect, by establishing a Government Agent here.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18.

—The *Hindostan* anchored off Calcutta yesterday at 10 A.M. She has thus delivered her letters and papers in forty days and eighteen hours.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:

	Rs.	Sh.	P.
Rev. C. J. Quarterly,	to Sept. 1844,	20	0
Lieut. General Sir J. Nicolls,	to Dec. 1843,	24	0
R. P. O'Hanlon, Esq.,	to March, 1844,	20	0
H. L. Ingalls,	to Sept. 1844,	13	4
Rev. B. N. Hildell, Esq.,	to Oct. 1844,	40	0
Rev. W. Porter,	to Sept. 1844,	10	0
J. P. Maresca, Esq.,	do.	20	0
Capt. W. Kennedy,	do.	20	0
W. Driver, Esq.,	do.	20	0
J. W. Jacob, Esq.,	to April, 1844,	20	0

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE MONTHLY TIMES, SEPTEMBER 6.]

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament in person on the 4th of August. The royal speech will be found included in our Parliamentary Intelligence. It contains on the most important subjects of

Discouraging the past secessions; presiding, as each document almost invariably does, on the continuance of a "friendly disposition" on the part of foreign powers; dwells finally on the recent religious schisms in the church of Scotland; expresses deep concern for the moral and political progress of the nation; states that the royal authority is in the relative union; and announces a "firm determination" to maintain it inviolate. It also speaks resolutely with regard to the disturbances in Wales, judiciously observing, as a rider to that *amais ymawig*, that inquiry has been directed to be made into the causes of the late disturbances, and the maintenance of public property. "Whosoever, we say, no reference whatever is made in this royal address to any affairs connected with the Mint.

The Murders of Chamberlain and Mr. Nichol having deferred, until the next season, their contemplated investigation of the affairs of Seinde, that topic will re-appear in Parliament; but on this subject, as in our last number, we maintain that Seinde will be made a tributary province, although the title of public opinion is already given to the present condition. It must be stated, however, that according to Lord Brougham, it is Mr. Nichol's intention to advocate the compulsion of Seinde "on account of its necessity," and the ex-lord chancellor argues, from the information disclosed to him by the honorable member for Seinde, that this country, if well managed, would furnish a large source of wheat export.

In our last issue we gave the results of the debate on the Optum Calculation Question. For the information of those who still cherish the expectation of its revival, we have collected the following questions and answers with the permission of the option upon the subject, we have made several extracts from journals advocating various political tenets, commenting upon the principle of the option. It will be seen that the question has been discussed by some of the ablest writers of the day, and that some sanguine officers still entertain a distant hope that by agitation and parliamentary action, a more liberal grant may be secured; but in our humble opinion, all the successful rhetoric that will be put forth, will be of no avail. The will of the Government. These (he it said) who, in the interval, prefer the proverbial bird in the hand to the two in the bush, will find in another column the precise terms, and a very large power of amendment, which will be a very large power, as limited by the Government will.

We regret to say that there has been an absence in the spirit of the Welsh non-resistance. The Hobbess and her rebel band still continue their midnight depredations, and although emissaries from London have paid official visits to the distressed country, to investigate the causes of these riotous proceedings, and to remedy the evils complained of, discontent and violence are still rampant in the land, and it will require no ordinary measures and prompt healing of indispensible grievances to restore tranquillity.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

France—On advice from France up to the instant, state that the Queen's visit will attract public attention. "The meeting will be the *Journal des Debats*" of the two most powerful Sovereigns in the world ought not to be regarded as a vain ceremony. It is more, it is great not, it is a benefit, because it is a new step given to the security of the world." A very general opinion prevailed at Paris that Mr. Magasin would pay a visit to the British empire, and give a personal message to the king, and that the queen would visit France. It is even asserted that arrangements are making for a significant exchange in

Grand Gallery at Versailles which will exceed in magnificence anything of the kind yet seen.

WALLEN.—The Welsh people for the destruction of the toll-gates rocks unnumbered, and the poet— "Rabboni" has addressed a letter to a paper in Wales, breathing defiance of the civil and military authorities, and alleging that the population of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembrokeshire are with him "to a man."

IRELAND.—The Royal Association continue their frantic agitation, and "the riot" still flows in petty abundance; but it is manifest that some of the hands of the hydra have been crushed by the unflinching course pursued by the Govern-

—Father Mathew has taken leave of the Metropolitan, and meditates a visit to Norwich, Birmingham, and Liverpool previous to his return to Ireland. The Countess of Glara took the pledge before he left London.

—We regret to announce the total loss of the Quers steamer, off Shokham Island, on the 1st instant. She was one of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company's boats, and allied between that port and Dublin. Only one life was lost.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

Her Majesty proceeded in state, on the 34th whirled, along the Royal line of route, from Buckingham Palace to the House of Parliament, for the purpose of closing the session in person. The occasion was one of the most brilliant and ceremonious ever celebrated up to now, and the most important and distinguished upon Her Majesty and the members of her royal and ducal subjects who thronged the Park and streets leading to the entrance of the House of Commons. The Royal carriage, drawn by six horses, was preceded by the Lord Chamberlain in his sedan chair, and followed by the Lord Steward in his sedan chair. New and expensive arrangements had been made for the ceremony; the principal change being, that instead of the usual throne, a spacious and magnificent canopy, supported by four pillars, covered the entire breadth of the carriage, and advancing considerably into the body of the House; covered with a beautiful Axminster carpet. Three massive chairs, splendidly inlaid with gold and precious stones, were placed on the raised platform; the middle chair being reserved for the monarch, on a pedestal about half a foot high, the right hand one surmounted at the back with a crown, and the Prince of Wales's throne; the third surmounting the left side of the canopy, and the third surmounting each side of the canopy being the throne for

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Her Majesty having rebed, entered the House of Lords, and having taken her seat on the throne, directed the House of Commons to be summoned to the bar.

Shortly after the Members of the Lower House, headed by the Speaker, appeared at the bar. The Right Honourable Gentleman addressed her Majesty on the labours of the session, after which the Royal assent was given to the remaining bills.

Her Majesty then, having received the copy of the speech from the Lord Chancellor, read that document as follows:—

"The state of public business enables me to close."

"I thank you for the measures you have adopted."

for enabling me to give full effect to the several
notions which I have concluded with Foreign
powers.

I have given my cordial assent to the Bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of Spiritual Instruction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the Church available for the endowment of additional Minis-

“I confidently trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the Legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects—and that this provision will thus be made for public worship and for Pastoral superintendence in many districts of the country.

"A view with satisfaction the passing of the Act removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in the admission of ministers, and for securing to the people and to the courts of the Church the full exercise of their respective rights.

"It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to restore religious peace in Scotland, and avert the dangers which have threatened a Sacred Constitution of the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions."

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of Peace."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons."

" My Lords and Gentlemen,
 " In some districts of Wales the public peace has been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances, unconnected with political causes. I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders."

"I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which have led to the insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law.

"I have observed with the deepest concern the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a Repeal of the Legislative Union.

"It has been, and ever will be, my earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland."

"From a deep conviction that the Legislative Union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the Empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connexion between the two countries.

"I have to come from requiring any additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the peace and welfare of my dominions, as well as from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary laws, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the same."

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland will discourage, to the utmost of their power, a system of pernicious agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people."

COL. HODDART AND CAPT. CONOLLY.

A correspondent from Constantinople, in a letter dated the 7th of August, observes:—"We have hitherto refrained from repeating any re-

parts of the probable existence of Colonel Stoddard and Captain Conolly in Bokhara. We have now, however, received from several sources particulars of so authentic a nature, that we feel ourselves authorised in calling upon the government to take some steps to ascertain whether they are

still alive; and should such appear to be the case, to endeavour to liberate them from their present most unhappy position. The first reports, contrary to the opinion of the Government, were forwarded by Colonel Shail of their execution, were received simultaneously through Persia and India, from some un-

chants of Muehbi and from a Jew trader in Afghanistan. Since these reports reached us, we were told that the situation of Indians, now in

their way to the Head, or pilgrimage of Mecca, have confirmed them; and a person upon whose veracity we place the most implicit reliance, has stated that he received a declaration to this effect, a short time ago, from a well informed native of Bokhara, at Dushanoo. It must be remembered that both the officers in question are government servants, and that their diffidence and dangers arise in the discharge of their duty. We can, therefore, scarcely doubt but that every exertion will be made to procure the release. Should government, however, decline the necessary steps, we trust, from the British army, and more particularly the Indian army, of which Captain Arthur Conolly was one of the most able and enlightened officers, will not be slow to avail itself of subscription, and in tendering, if required, a multi-tum sum for their ransom."

THE DOWAGER LADY ELLENBOROUGH.

We have to record the demise of the above venerable lady, who expired at her mansion in Stratford-place, on the evening of the 16th August, after a protracted illness, her ladyship having never entirely recovered from her serious attack last autumn. The deceased was widow of the late Lord Ellenborough, the learned Lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and daughter of the late Mr. George Robinson, of the Temple, who married Lord Ellenborough, 17th October, 1780, who died in December, 1818, at which time she had survived her husband nearly 30 years. By her marriage with Lord Ellenborough, she had thirteen children, nine of whom are living, namely, Lord Ellenborough, governor-general of India; the Right Hon. Charles E. Law, M. P. recorder of the City of London; the Hon. Henry married to Lieutenant Colonel Dymally, &c.; the Hon. Elizabeth, Lady Colchester; the Hon. Anne, Lady Colville; the Hon. Henry Law; the Hon. Frederick, married to Mr. Henry James Hamden; the Hon. and Mr. Tenny Law, chancellor of the diocese of Wells; and the Hon. Frances, Lady Dallas. The Hon. and Lady Colville, Lord and Lady Colchester, Lord and Lady Colville, Sir Robert and Lady Dallas, and several other families of rank are placed in mourning by the death of her ladyship.

A donation of 5000*l.* from A. Horton, Esq., M. P. has been received at the India Office to the funds of the Free Church of Scotland.

Letters and papers from Bombay 10th of June, received, viz. *Salmon*, were delivered in London on the 7th of Aug. and *Salmon* having been received on the 2nd of Aug.

The steamer *Oriental* left Falmouth on the 2nd of Sept. with mails for Malacca and Alexandria.

The Postmaster General's Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Bentley*, left Southampton for India on the 24th of August; she takes out between sixty and seventy passengers. Previous to leaving the river Thames a distinguished party was entertained on board the *Bentley*.

The steamer *Express* has left Liverpool for Singapore.

As we stated in our last the *Proseur* has returned from Russia. Her performance during the voyage was most satisfactory.

The station for all packets is to be immediately removed from Falmouth to Southampton.

The very Rev. Dr. Olliv, V. G. of Calcutta, has arrived in Cork.

Capt. Douglas, of the 49th Madras M. I., has been admitted to bail. Mr. Wigram Money is one of the securities.

Six young Jewish missionaries from Stonyhurst, have sailed in the *Princess* for Calcutta.

At a meeting of the Privy Council, held on the 23d Aug. a seal for the island of Hong Kong executed by Mr. B. Wyon, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seal, was approved of.

Capt. Harris, late ambassador to the Court of Russia, Stanzas Abyssinia, had lately an audience of her Majesty. The captain brought with him a maul from the Royal stud, and various other presents for her Britannic Majesty. The maul has been conveyed to the Royal Mews.

A Limerick paragraph, "By the death of Col. Justin Smith, his sister, Mrs. Peter O'Brien, of Perry-square, in this city, derives a large accession of property."

Dr. O'Connell, of the Bengal Medical Service, is to have the first vacancy which may occur in the office of Deputy Asst.-surgeon to the East India Company.

Asst. Col. C. Comberford Smith, C. B., has been nominated the Court of Directors, by giving their favourable consideration to his recent claim of the 4th Regt. Lord's 10th Regt. of the 10th recommendation of which under his command, volunteered their services for Afghanistan.

The *Press* announces that M. Legrande, the ambassador to China will leave for that destination on the 18th of October next, accompanied by M. de Fiericci, his first secretary, M. d'Harcourt, and six other attendants, a physician, and several commercial detachments.

M. J. S. Boncompagni has published a proposition and plan of "The British and Foreign Institute," for facilitating personal intercourse between the student classes of all countries, and rendering the literary circles of the metropolis more easily accessible to visitors from the continent, the colonies, and the provinces.

At the meeting of the present month's steamer to Mysore, and the present month's steamer to Mysore, in Mr. Farbury, author of the "Hand-book for India and Egypt," the second edition of his work, we understand, it is soon likely to be exhausted. In addition to the fact of the commercial enterprise, an object of Mr. Farbury in again visiting India is, we hear, the collection of materials for a more elaborate work on India, which he has long had in preparation.

Dr. Stook, Judge of the Admiralty Court in Ireland, has awarded 5,000*l.* to the sailors of the *Princess* *Castle* Indragum. In this case, a number of pilots and their assistants from the *Princess* *Castle* on the 10th of March last, three miles N. W. of Long Head, off the coast of Clare. On board the ship also was a complete derrick, being totally abandoned. The pilots succeeded in bringing the ship into the Shannon, and anchored her off Killbake, about three miles from the Head; the crew of the vessel, however, were taken to the very rocks, where they slowly moored her. The owners of the ship and cargo appeared and claimed their property, and admitted the value of the ship and cargo to be 5,000*l.* The sum of 1000*l.* for the service of the pilots, which, being refused by them, the case came on for hearing.

The bark *Scorcher*, Capt. Arthur, from Bombay, which on the 22d of August, took ground on the hard seaward of the Lifford, nearly opposite to the Regent's Canal Basin, whilst proceeding up the river in tow of a steamer for the London Docks, having been lighted during the day, floated off, after being twelve hours in her dangerous position. She was immediately towed to the small basin. The *Scorcher* has sustained a very great damage; her back is apparently broken.

The inhabitants of Denbigh, St. Mary, Wiltshire, have notified their deep regret for the death of the gallant son of their late noble ancestor, who was recently killed in battle in Seinde, after displaying the most determined courage, by placing in the church of St. Oswald, of Salisbury, on which is inscribed the family arms, with the following inscription:

"To the memory of Major Wm. Henry Jackson, of the 13th Regt. Bombay N. I., son of the late Regt. Gilbert Jackson, D.D. Rector of this parish, and Seinde, his wife, who was the daughter of Messrs. near Hyderabad, in Seinde, after exhibiting the most consummate bravery, fell covered with glory, on the 17th of February, 1843. Aged 30."

This tablet was erected by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners of his native village, in admiration of his heroic courage as a British Officer, as a mark of respect to his brave family, and to perpetuate to posterity his many and rare virtues.

Two hundred and thirty non-resident members of the University Convention are despatched a memorial to the Vice-Chancellor, deprecating the treatment of Dr. Pusey, in censuring his views without setting forth his reasons fully. The first signers are those of Lord Dunsingh, the Right Hon. Courtenay, M. P. W. E. Gladstone (President of the Board of Trade), and Mr. Justice Colclough. Dr. Wylie refuses to receive the memorial, partly rebuking the memorialists for an attempt to overawe the Governor of the University.

The *Oxford Chronicle* says:—"We are informed that the Government have been despatching 1,000 of the clergy, to a prison against Traitorism, has been withdrawn from circulation, in consequence of the earnest remonstrances of the clergy."

No account of the Indian Mail at the time of going to press.

Notice has been given that the Mail for India will be faster by being despatched on the first day of each month, unless it shall be Sunday, in which case the Mail will be despatched the day preceding.

His Majesty's ships *Endeavour* and *Terror* have just arrived from a voyage of discovery.

Though the Paris papers seem to think that the Queen of England will visit the Continent, the Emperor in this country is that her Majesty will embark at Treport for Brighton early to-morrow morning. It is believed the Queen has received from the King of the French and his re-

puted Consort a promise to visit London next year. We give below some further account of the festivities at Chateau d'Eu.

The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, have just arrived in England.

The King of Hanover has left England for the Continent.

It is said an action for Crim. Con. has been commenced by Lord W. Paget against the Earl of Carlisle.

The Chairman and some of the Directors of the East India Company are about to proceed to India, to inspect a steamer which has been especially built for the navigation of the Lake; she draws only 18 and 22 inches of water.

A public meeting is to be held to-morrow at the Crown and Anchor Tavern for the purpose of taking measures for the immediate dispatch of the Rev. Mr. Woolf to Bokhara.—*London Mail.*

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO THE "MILNER."

Yesterday afternoon the Governor General, desiring as he said, to "see his Godson," paid a visit to the *Milner*, (Capt. Arthur's ship), which was put off by the tide, and was on board to meet him. His Lordship arrived a little after four o'clock, and was received with a salute from the guns of the vessel, which was then in the water, being manned with six men a crew as we could ever wish to see on board a merchantman. After inspecting the accommodations of this noble vessel, which was almost every part of a ship—the great tank was conducted to the cabin, where a collation was laid out for the benefit of the assembled guests. The Lordship was graciously pleased with everything he saw, and about six o'clock, left the *Milner* to visit the *Stratford*. Everything was in excellent condition; and the only thing we desired was the interior of the vessel, which was in the hands of the Governor General's Godson.—*Harkers, October 14.*

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF ENLIGHTENMENT.

To the Editor of the *Bangal Harpur.*

DEAR SIR,—There being some inaccuracies, arising in some from want of more correct information, in the report of the 11th shipment of *Enlightenment*, in the *Mauritius*, in the prevention of which, having taken an active part on the occasion referred to, I herewith submit a correct statement of the transaction.

On Saturday, the 30th ultimo, at about 10 P. M., whilst at the Botanical Gardens, where I had been engaged in the study of the plants, I was drawn to a human body, rapidly floating down with the stream, in the middle of the river, and observing an attempt made to take the person from an apparent water grave, I questioned the boatman of some dingy engaged at the spot, as to why they did not proceed to rescue, and was told, that there would be no good in doing so, as the body was that of a *sooty*, who had voluntarily jumped overboard from a ship, which was pointed out to me, as one of the *Enlightenment*, to rescue the handiwork of an emigration to the Mauritius. On hearing this, I immediately, after a little time unavailingly lost, got into my own dingy, and proceeded to his rescue. This, I was informed, was the first time, by the crew of a sailing smack, before I could gain admittance, by this time, floated down to nearly opposite the Superintendent's house. The man, or rather the body, was almost dead, and on my arrival at the spot crawled into my boat, and fell plugging to my feet, stating, that he had been in the water, and had been for protection, of which he was in great want. The conduct of the man of the ship appeared heartless in the extreme; besides natives, some Europeans on board were looking on quite unconcernedly, and it is a fact, that it was only when I had nearly the body, that the ship's boat was seen proceeding for the purpose of picking it up, or claiming the body from me, which was reported to him by the boatman. On offering him my protection, and on I had time to step into my pinnace, another crew was seen throwing himself overboard; but was on this occasion speedily rescued by the boatman. The ship's dingy. The man, however, was taken up reluctantly and evidently against his inclination, for he drew down three successive times, when the boat was reported to him by the boatman. 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by Mr. Lantieri, that the thanks of the Meeting be voted to Major Vaplar for his able conduct in the chair.—Carried, *con.*

The Meeting then broke up, having first expressed its sense of God, in providing funds for the erection of a Church at the station, and solicited His blessing on the proceedings of the morning.

(Signed) T. E. A. NARAYAN, *Chairman*.

(Copy of *Purawan* addressed by Maharajah Duleep Singh, to *Yar Mahomed*.)

On the 2nd of August, of the year 1,000, Sir, Duleep Singh and Ajeet Singh, Sindhuvalah, went to announce the muster of their troops to Maharajah Shere Singh of Lahore, who was in the garden of Shah Behal. The Sirs were accompanied by a number of Sikhs and other troops, that being the day of the Sunerat, (or the 1st day of the Hindu Solar month), and the same being kept as a holiday at the durbar, the Maharajah had gone to the garden to amuse himself on the river, and to enjoy the fresh air. As my elder brother (Akhar Sahab) was sitting in the Garden, the Sirs Ajeet Singh and Lena Singh presented themselves, and offered a case, containing a rifle, to the Maharajah. While engaged in examining the rifle Ajeet Singh fired a pistol, and was killed at him. My elder brother was wounded in the face by the pistol being discharged so close to him; and the fourteen men instantly struck off his head. Several Sirs were killed at the same time, amongst them Sindar Shood Singh, Gunga Singh of the Tohuk-khanah, &c. Afterward Sir Lena Singh, Sindhuvalah, went accidentally to the garden of Sam-sahib, and being there, Bahadur Sufjan Jung, situated near the garden of Shah Behal, and there killed the son of my elder brother, Purab Singh, who was celebrating the day there and his brother, and his brother, him. They then proceeded towards Lahore, and on the road met the Oojai-dee Jang Neerul-Mulde-Mukde-Rib-i-Bergal-Khan-ee-Khan-Wasser-i-Assam-Dahlan-Nah-i-Sultant-Uosuna-Kheib-Khaw-Dowit-i-Koehra-Mookhtear-Kul Rajah Kalan Bahadur Rajah Rajan Singh-dee, (the eldest, the prince, the high-prince, the descent to the throne, the great Sirs, the great Wazir, the deputy of the Kingdom, the chief well-wisher, the wealthy, Master of all, the ruler of the Kingdom, the Sirs) who was coming along in his buggy. The Sirs said to him that there was a new amongst the Sirs in the garden, that Maharajah Shere Singh had been killed, and that he was going to go alone to the garden, and that it would be better to go back and make arrangements about the succession. The Rajah, ignorant of the whole end of the Sirs, and not knowing the Sirs, said to the Sirs, they proceeded as far as the Kuressees gate, when the faithful Ajeet Singh took out a pistol and killed the Sirs Rajah Dilyan Singh. The Rajah called out, oh, Sindar what a fool deed, and laid his hand on his sword. By this time some followers of Ajeet Singh also fired pistols at Dilyan Singh who fell from his horse; his body was taken to the place where guns were aimed, and here one of his attendants, named Ahmed Khan, was also killed. The Sirs then proceeded towards the residence regarding the succession; on proceeding into the city they approached the house of Khaseed-Khan Rajah Soobet Singh, who was reviewing such of his troops as he had, and accompanied by the following Chiefs, viz. Oojai-dee Jang Neerul-Mulde-Assad-odd-Dowah Rajah Heerah Singh Bahadur, Sindhuvalah, &c. &c. &c. Mulde-Rao Kuressees Singh, Dewah Singh and Prithee Singh and others. These persons were discussing the subject of Maharajah Shere Singh's death, and having heard of the murder of Dilyan Singh, rose from their seats and proceeded to the Boodhoo Barradurres, and there communicated the facts to the troops of the Khakas. The troops were loud in their murmurs, and threatened they would not sit down to a meal until they had served the faithful Sirs in the same manner as had been done to the Maharajah and his son. The city was accordingly besieged towards the morning, and having opened a heavy fire, they destroyed the walls of the city. The city was taken, and the heads of the Sirs, the faithful Ajeet Singh, were taken to Providence (See *Kal Poonkeehi*) the Sirs have succeeded in establishing peace and quiet in the town. Proclamations have been issued to all Sirs and others of every description commanding them in their government and situations. (The *Purawan* then goes on to impress on the Valued the necessity of representing to the Sirs the political Agent, and we presume) that the State remained in exactly the same position in regard to the British Government as before the death of His Highness Maharajah Shere Singh).—*Daily Gazette*, Oct. 7.

ALL commercial intercourse between this State and Afghanistan having been prohibited by the Government, in consequence of his apprehensions that the tribes would be incited to go on to Kabul, he found that a great diminution in his revenue had accrued from the non-payment of custom of a duty. He therefore authorized the departure of a *Khaka*, which was an easily stored with goods, that the amount of duty paid on its arrival at Kabul was 10,000 Rupees. Dost Mahomed Khan has previously frequently written to the Maharajah, and the British Government, and the two of the chief merchants at Bokhara, and both very rich, enquiring why they had not brought their goods to the markets of Kabul as they formerly used to do; they could only replied, they were apprehensive that Dost Mahomed might seize their property, as his character was well known. —*Daily Gazette*, Oct. 7.

TWO Savars, of the Barrikayee tribe, reached Kabul lately, and brought information that Yar Mahomed Khan had sent to the King of Persia to send troops to occupy the town, and been answered in reply by the King's Minister, that no troops would be sent to occupy the town, and that an army would soon be before Herat. The Minister desired also, that the stores of grain might be laid in by Yar Mahomed for the use of the army. He intimated at the same time, that an army would shortly be directed to move on Kandahar, in conformity with the agreement subsisting between the King of Persia and the Sirs, and that the Sirs should still continue his trade in slaves, selling all the women and children he can seize, to the Uzbegs, taking horses for exchange.—*Ibid.*

THE Sirs have addressed letters to the Ruler of Kabul, informing him that the King of Persia had treated them with great consideration during the time they were banished from Kandahar, and had supported them with much kindness for some time, and had agreed with him that, whenever they should regain possession of the city of Kandahar, they would again permit an *Exayr* from Persia to reside there with an escort of one thousand Persians, who would do nothing but the English and the Sirs with a due degree of awe. They had also agreed to pay the expenses of the mission, but as their own income was limited, they were not able to do so. They were of the Khan's dominions were so near to Kandahar, and as he would profit by the presence of this force (which is represented as being near at hand) he ought to contribute towards the expenses from his revenues. "You, (the Khan,) formerly paid tribute to the English, how much better to contribute to the maintenance of the mission, and the Persian mission, instead of paying to the Kafirs." —*Ibid.*

THE French General Cavalier Court having taken leave of the Maharajah, has left Lahore for France; he reached Ferepore on the 27th Sept., and thence proceeds to Loodianah, where he is expected on the 31st instant. It is supposed he intends proceeding to Simla, to seek an interview with the Lieutenant Governor, in order to see the families of Maharajah Lena Singh and Ajeet Singh and put them to death at their place of residence, about 8 miles from Unnaur, executed by the British Government. They may, however, be a son of Lena Singh's aged about 9 years, and on his being taken before Maharajah Heerah Singh, he had pity on him, ordered that he should not be put to death, but allowed him 8 Rupees a day for his subsistence. An evident coolness, amounting to open enmity, has arisen between Maharajah Heerah Singh and Maharajah Soobet Singh, his uncle, and it is impossible to say how it may end. The troops of the Sirs Lena Singh and Ajeet Singh have appointed the kinsmen of these Chiefs to command them, and the villages of Ajeet Singh's dependents, who have been recently plundered, have taken refuge with these troops, and as their numbers are considerable, some 6 or 7000, it is thought probable they may excite some opposition; far to use the words of the Persian poet, "the man, who is careless of his life, can perform whatever he chooses to undertake." —*Ibid.*

LOODIANAH. Colonel Richmond, Agent to the Governor General, arrived here on the 24th Sept. from Simla, and Mr. Gressall proceeded to Simla. The Agent has issued stringent orders to prevent any armed parties from opposing the Sutlege either to or from the Lahore territories. The whole of his native subordinates are already placed with the

conduct of Col. Richmond and of Lieut. Cunningham. Two of three news were sent to Lahore by the Agent to gather all the information they can get. Kishen Chund, Valued of the Maharajah Duleep Singh, arrived suddenly from Lahore by dusk; but the object of his visit is not known. He is supposed, however, to be the bearer of a letter from the Maharajah, communicating the latest events, and soliciting assistance from the British Government. Maharajah Sherevalah, who had placed himself under the safeguard of his Governor, Vikram Singh, having heard of the order to arrest him, escaped from his place of concealment, and retreated to reaching Khatri in the province of Pateelwalah. The savars sent to seize him having heard of his escape followed him to Khatri and secured his person. The numbers of the place, however, turned out to resist his capture and rescued him, saying, they would not permit him to be taken a prisoner without the permission of the Rajah of Pateelwalah.—*Daily Gazette*, Oct. 7.

LAHORE. We this morning received the following letter from our active news-writer at Loodianah, and lose no time in making the contents known, as we believe their authenticity may be relied on. Who can doubt the absolute necessity of interference in the affairs of a frontier nation in such a state of utter disorganization as that now presented in the Punjab?

LOODIANAH, 26th October.—A Hunkrah has this moment arrived from Lahore, in 24 hours, with information that Maharajah Heerah Singh and Sirs Lena Singh, were coming together and consulting about some appointing to jagirs and situations. Their conversation was, however, soon converted into a dispute and ended in a personal encounter, in which Hunkrah Heerah Singh fell before the Sirs. Maharajah Heerah Singh is 20 years from Lahore, with an army of 25,000 men. He will, it is supposed, immediately proceed to Lahore and attack Lena Singh. The latter and General Ventura have concluded, at least, such is the report of an attendant of General Court, who arrived here the day before yesterday.—*Daily Gazette*, *Baroda*, Oct. 8.

The following table showing the dates of arrival of the Overland Mail since January 1843, will be found useful to parties who may wish to make references to Europe intelligently.

LEFT.	
1843—4th January,	25th February, 3 P. M.
4th February,	23rd March, India Star.
4th March,	17th April.
6th April,	20th May, 10 A. M.
6th May,	21st June.
6th June,	17th July, 1 P. M.
6th July,	10th August.
4th August,	18th Sept., night 17th.
6th September,	23rd October, 4 A. M.
4th October,	23rd Nov., past 11 A. M.
4th November,	21st Dec., 10 A. P. M.
6th December,	24th Jan., 1844, 3 A. M.
1843—6th January,	22nd Feb., 6 A. M.
6th February,	24th March, 11 A. M.
4th March,	22nd April, 7 A. M.
6th April,	22nd May, 6 A. M.
6th May,	14th June, 4 P. M.
6th June,	17th July, 1 past 6 P. M.
6th July,	20th Aug., 10 A. M.
4th August,	10th Sept., 1 past 4 P. M.

—*Eng. Oct. 13.*

EUROPE.

RELIGION.

THE BAPTIST UNION.—The annual report of the Baptist Union for 1842 contains very full and excellent statistics of the various Societies, as we are not aware whether any other denominations publish a view of its state and operations equally complete. It appears from this report that the number of Baptist churches in Ireland is 1,677, of which, 1,416 have reported their numbers to the Union, and they comprise 31,278 members; 1,141 report Sunday-school containing 148,077 children. The reported rise in members during the last year was 9,639, in 1,474 churches.—*Fet.*

WICKLIFFITON.

ROYAL COXINGDON OF FINE ARTS.—The Commissioners have issued a requisition to artists, to send in specimens of *franco* painting, for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament. They have also issued similar invitations for arabesque paintings and heraldic decorations for the enrichment of panels,

flowers, &c., in colour and gold, as well as for designs for ornamental metal work for servers, railings, gates, &c., and, lastly, for ornamental pavement.

THE LATE LORD STURDEHAM.—Mr. Poulett Sturdeham, in the memoirs of his brother, Lord Sturdeham, just published, tells an agreeable anecdote of his childhood, which is well worth recording. He was at Brighton in 1803, with his brothers and sisters, and attracted the notice of George III., always fond of pretty children. "The King became so partial to 'Master Lord S.' that he only came four years to the palace on a duty visit to him, often watched at the window for his arrival, ran down himself to open the door to let him in, and carried him about in his arms, to show all that could amuse the child in the very ordinary lodgings then occupied by the royal party, and so easily the Majesties laid out the children's tails, which their Majesties frequently gave for the amusement of their young courtiers. On one occasion, the King being on the pier-head, about to embark in the royal yacht upon one of his sailing trips, and having the child in his arms, he turned round to Mr. Pitt, who was in attendance at his elbow, having probably hurried down from London for an audience on important business, and enquired, "Is not this my boy, Pitt?" "Yes, your Majesty," said Mr. Pitt; "take him in your arms; I shaming child, but he?" "Then forming the action to the word, he made the stiff and solemn protest, 'wheugh down, as he seemed to be, with the child upon his back, and the pretty boy, and carry him some minutes in his arms, until strange and usual to some bunnies. The circumstance, though trivial, had so comical an effect, from the awkwardness and apparent reluctance with which the formal Minister performed his compelled part of nurse, as to make an impression on the writer, who stood by, though but seven years old himself, which time has never effaced."—*Ibid.*

THE ABSTRACTIST AND THEIR SERVANTS.—The *Carl Gazette* says: "The stewards and housekeepers of the assembly often make large fortunes at the expense of their masters. We have known one, and even 50 per cent. offered to them by their tradesmen, as a remuneration for getting the customs of their employers. How can this be except by guile?" We know of several such persons, and have seen some of the squires, now rarely (if not more select) than those given in the *Illustration*. The lady of a great number (sixteen) of servants, and she said that the whole of the satisfactory were the dearest of her servants. "I cannot offer you any remuneration," said she; "but I dare say you are not dissatisfied and changeable in the service, and I am sure you are not."—*Ibid.*

DEMOCRACY OF ADOLESCENCE.—Those of our readers who have any curiosity to see the house in which Dr. Watts passed a large part of his life, and the apartment which was studied and made his study, or the opportunity will be lost. Alms House is about to be broken up, and will be brought to the hammer preparatory to demolition on Wednesday next. In the mean time, however, by any person who chooses to jump into a Stoke Newington omnibus for that purpose. The building is to be removed in order to make way for another entrance into Almsy park. Cemetery. The new entrance will exactly meet the elegant little chapel of the cemetery, and will much enhance the beautiful appearance of these spacious grounds.—*Ibid.*

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Mr. John Bacon Harvey Moore, of Rother-park, Yorkshire, who died on the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was one of the earliest and most extensive Greek translators of the present generation, and his exertions in the interesting countries of the East, he returned with a mind replete with classical information, and a taste for every thing that was dignified and grand. His travels, and his long residence abroad, his literary and his beautiful theories on the arts of Troy. On his return with Chelvalier and others, he entered keenly into the Trojan controversy, and became one of the most successful supporters of Homer, and the most successful of the Troas. His two dissertations are familiar to every classical scholar, and went as far towards the settlement of that matter as any of the productions of the period. He published also translations from the minor Greek poets, and was the author of articles in the *Quarterly Review*, and of pamphlets called forth by the passing events of the day.—*Record.*

DR. PREYER, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, is the second son of the late Hon. Philip Bourne (who assumed the name of Preyer), by Lady Louisa Spencer, eldest daughter of Robert, Earl of Harborough, and widow of Sir Thomas Care, Bart. Dr. Preyer's eldest brother Philip Preyer, Esq. of Fussy, M. P. for Berkshire, died on the 10th inst. Dr. Preyer was born in June, 1800, and married Jan. 12, 1828, Maria Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Howard Barker, Esq. M. P. Fussy died May 20, 1839, leaving no only daughter. Dr. Preyer is

now at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1818, and took a first class degree in *Hebraica*, *Hebrew* Term, 1822; he was afterwards elected a Fellow of Oriel College. In 1828, Dr. Preyer was appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in that University, of which office is attached a salary in the Cathedral Church of Christ, Oxford. In 1824, Dr. Preyer obtained the Professorship of Hebrew in that University, of which office is attached a salary in the Cathedral Church of Christ, Oxford. The family of Preyer, is of great antiquity, having been settled at Fussy, in the county of Oxford, prior to the Conquest, of which it is held by courtesy, under a grant by Canute, a fact mentioned both by Camden and Fuller. The house is that of an oak, of a dark brown colour, and by its production the mansion was discovered in the reign of James II.—*Pat.*

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.—In the annual report of the National Complete Suffrage Union, recently published, we find it stated, that the postage correspondence during the year cost nearly 50*l.* At this rate, the Union must have circulated about 10,000 letters and papers, no doubt all bearing more or less on the subject of the proposed reform. What ever difference of opinion may prevail amongst reformers as to the justice or expediency of Complete Suffrage, it must be interesting to know that so much has been done by the Union in this department alone, to bring its principles and objects under public notice.—*Ibid.*

DELEGATION TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—On Wednesday, July 5, a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, had the honour of an interview with King Leopold, to present the address adopted at the late Peace Convention, "to the Government of the civilized world." On the occasion of inserting a clause in international treaties, binding the parties to refer disputes to the arbitration of one or more friendly Powers.—*Levi's Tupper, Esq. of New York; Thomas Erskine, Esq. of London; and Rev. John Woodcock, of Tordiff, a Chapel; and Rev. John Johnson, Secretary of the Peace Society.* The deputation was introduced by Dr. Bowdler, and most graciously received by His Majesty. The King expressed in strong terms his approval of the principle of arbitration; and referred to the satisfaction which he had experienced in reading the memorial, and in some cases where the danger of war had appeared. He spoke of a continental war as above all things to be deprecated, and regarded it as all but impossible so long as Austria, France, and England were united in force of power. His Majesty also referred to the threatened war in the east of Europe, and to the dispute between France and the United States respecting the payment of a claim, and in instances in which the remembrance and friendly interference of other Powers had led to the most satisfactory results.—*Ibid.*

RECKONED ROYAL VISIT.—According to an unauthenticated report, Queen Victoria, with her Consort, will come to Berlin in the autumn, to return the King's visit. It is said that Berlin would be as animated in autumn as it is now still in summer.—*Hamburg Paper, July 18.*

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSIONARY SHIP CAMDEN.—Our readers will be gratified to hear of the arrival of this vessel from the South Sea Islands, having on board, as passengers, the Rev. Thomas Heath, with a native child, and a native teacher from the Sandwich; a son and daughter of the Rev. A. Bennett; one son and two daughters of the Rev. C. Burr; and one son and two daughters of the Rev. J. Kneass; and a son of the Rev. W. Day; also Miss Morgan (the wife of the respondent missionary), and her two children. The Camden came up the river last night, and is now lying at the London-dock.—*Fal.*

THE ST. REMIGIUS.—Lancashire is about, it is said, to become "the principal military depot of the kingdom." Government has just ordered a contract for the erection of barracks at Manchester, at a cost of 100,000*l.* for the accommodation of 2,000 men. The barracks are to be built on a large scale, and in progress of erection at Ashton, Bury, and other towns; and when the whole are completed, it is said there will be permanent accommodation in Lancashire for twenty thousand men. It is supposed that the Government is in contemplation to select barracks sufficient for the accommodation of a large army at Malton, in Yorkshire. Leeds is on the outskirts of the manufacturing and the troops stationed there are supposed to be too much out of the way to be of much use in the prompt suppression of any rebellion or insurrection, which might chance to break out in the country. Halifax is nearly in the heart of the manufacturing population of Yorkshire, and it will be there, most probably, where the barracks for the accommodation of the Yorkshire army will be erected.—*Leeds Times.*

CONSERVATIVE APPREHENSIONS.—The apparently endless debates in the House of Commons on the state of Ireland increase more and more. It has been impossible to believe that which is

still proceeding, without an unexampled flow of some impending calamity. This feeling arises from a recollection of most mischievous speeches made by Protestant "Conservatives"; and from a consciousness of their probable influence on the minds of the Government. The Tractarians in the House of Commons, all alike in this debate with the strongest talk; and all take the side of Pusey. This will surprise no one who remembers the long time he has spent in the *British Magazine* as the chief Tractarian, a letter was published which seriously attacked the position of the Anglican and Protestant Churches in Ireland. In agreement with this, we find Mr. Monckton Milnes and Mr. Stansfeld, warmly asserting the necessity of opening diplomatic relations with the Pope, paying the priests, &c. With these things in Captain Hall's, director of the Conservative efforts of Westminster, who apparently having little difference between a Protestantism and a Romanism, and who divides the quarrel in a rule of three:—If 800,000 Protestants have a Church endowed with 200,000*l.* a year, what endowment could 800,000 of Catholics have? The chief object of interest, however, is not so much the failure of these (newly juvenile) legislators, as the tone of the leader of the Government, amidst this distracting and intestine dissension. The speech of Sir Robert Peel on Tuesday evening was far from being of a satisfactory character.

The *P*eer had to deal with two recommendations, which had been urged upon him in the course of the debate: the first, to share the revenues of the Irish Church between the Protestant clergy and the Roman priests; the second, to leave the Church as it is, but to make the Protestants pay a grant from the Consolidated Fund. With the first of these recommendations he dealt sagaciously and practically; but upon the second he maintained an ominous silence.

The shoring the revenues of the Established Church between the Protestant clergy and the Roman priests, was well shown by Sir Robert Peel to be a project fraught with insuperable difficulties. He said he would have a smaller, or even an equal share! That would be instantly complained of as grossly unjust, between the one part, and 8,000,000 on the other. Was the division to be governed by the numerical strength of the Churches?—That would give 80,000*l.* per annum to the Protestant Church; 80,000*l.* to the Roman Church; and 80,000*l.* to the Protestant Church. What, then, was to be done with the Churches, which in many cases would be deprived of their present incumbents? The Protestant bishops, too, had seats in the House of Peers; the Roman bishops had none; how were the same privileges? These and many other practical difficulties made the idea of a partition quite preposterous.

We would have been glad, however, if Sir R. Peel had not rested his opposition to this proposal so exclusively on "practical difficulties."

To the other plan, however, that of taking the priests into pay, Sir Robert Peel did not oppose the same objection. Nay, he avoided even giving a negative opinion;—protestants think that it would not be fitting for him to make any declaration on such a subject, "in the course of an incidental debate."

It is impossible to observe this faint resistance, without feeling a degree of apprehension that there is a lurking disposition in favour of the proposition. Yet it seems strange, that so sagacious a man in worldly matters, does not discern at least as many "difficulties" in this path as in the other.

Can any thing be better than the proposition of the Dissenters and Methodists, which recently proved so salutary to the Government, in the matter of the educational clause, would be less vigorously maintained against a proposition to pay the salaries of the 300,000*l.* a year for the payment of a set of priests, nominated, taxed, and governed by an Italian bishop? Or can any thing be more absurd than a proposal to be strengthened by the admission of all the Protestant part of the Church of England? In fact, would not the dissent which would be felt by the latter party, constituting, as it does, no small portion of the "Conservative" body, render the downfall of the Administration absolutely certain? Is it possible that so sagacious a politician as Sir R. Peel can overlook these stringent difficulties?

We fear, however, that on such questions as these, some hot and earnest Protestant can even discern the truth in the fact that the Government is of any just understanding of the immense difference between the religion of the Brevary and the faith of the Scriptures that leaves men, successful on all other points, to be into the most fearful errors on this.—*Record, July 19.*

IRELAND.—On Friday, a debate was brought on in the House of Lords by the Marquess of Clanricarde's motion relating to the recent dismissal of Mr. Stansfeld in Ireland. The Marquess of Clanricarde spoke at great length upon the general question of Irish affairs, and maintained that the existing agitation was attributable to their institution, as a Legislature, was the material and real wants and exigencies of the people.

"Supposing this important point gained, the people of this country, and the friends of free institutions throughout the world, would regard with feelings of the liveliest interest the tide of immigration of free settlers, which would then rapidly flow into Texas. Such a population, carrying with them the blessings of freedom, civilization, and religion—rapidly increasing in number, and as rapidly developing the resources of the country—would prove not only an immense commercial value to this country, but to the

world at large; and in advancing his own property and greatness, Texas would thus essentially promote the freedom and happiness of millions now held in bondage, and add to the general progress and welfare of mankind.

It must, however, be confessed, that while the discussion of this question is going on in Texas, an influential portion of the slaveholders of the United States—many of whose names are in the columns of this paper—now of but nominal value—are making a renewed, vigorous, and desperate struggle, in union with that part of the people of Texas whose interests lie in the same direction, to have it annexed to the United States, either by legislative enactment, or by the more summary mode of treaty.

In reference to this point, the Committee feel to be their duty to apprise your readers how far have come to their knowledge which efforts should be for serious apprehension that unless the British Government speedily interpose with Texas, either directly or through Mexico, to relieve its people from the overwhelming pressure of the present difficulties, the event so much dreaded may occur. The Committee presume not to suggest to your readers how the influence of this country should be exerted; but they would fail in the duties imposed on them by the anti-slavery body of this country, as well as in the discharge of their official duties, if they failed to do the utmost of the oppressed, if they did not respectfully and strongly urge an immediate consideration of this weighty subject, in all its important bearings, on her Majesty's Government, believing that they have it in their power to aid Texas, in freeing itself from the curse of a system which has blighted its prosperity, and raised its prospects, and establishing a state of things which would secure its future strength and prosperity.

How do British philanthropists stand alone in these views. At last American writers are embracing the representatives of the sacred cause of human freedom from various parts of the world, the contemplated annexation of Texas to the United States was viewed as an evil, the greatest conceivable, which ought to be strenuously resisted by all the friends of justice and freedom throughout the world; and that the feeling now prevailing in this country in favour of free institutions, ought to be encouraged by the British Government and people as a great duty they owe to mankind. In accordance with these views, and the increasing feeling of the people of this country on the subject, the friends of your locality is earnestly invoked to its early consideration; and the Committee would cherish the expectation, that it may result in such efforts as may be deemed proper by the honour of her Majesty's Government, and the same nation has acquired by its past efforts for the suppression of slavery and the slave-trade.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, very respectfully,
"O. befall of the Committee, my lord,
"Your lordship's obedient humble servant,
(Signed) "T. R. CLARKE."
"27, New Broad-street, July 1843."
URACRY, JOHN S.—Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, a meteoric stone fell in the commune of Blauepierre, about a league from this city. After a violent explosion, repeated three or four times, resembling a discharge of artillery, a whistling and howling noise was heard, which excited much anxiety and alarm among the villagers. It lasted seven points, is of a long irregular shape, and covered with black crust peculiar to these bodies, which is broken off only in one place, where the internal grey matter of the stone appears.—Record.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

20th September, 1843.
Lieutenant G. Parker, 74th Regt. N. I., to be second in Command of the 74th Regiment Native Infantry Battalion.
Captain C. E. Mills, 68th Regt. N. I., to be second in Command of the 68th Regiment Native Infantry Battalion.
General's Agent North West Frontier, has obtained an extension of leave for six weeks, until the 6th October.
16th October, 1843.
The services of Lieutenant W. B. Berkeley, of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, 1843, to be second in Command of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, for employment in the High Commission of the Western of India.

16th October, 1843.
Lieutenant E. C. Wallington, Acting Adjutant of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, has obtained leave of absence from 16th October to 16th November, 1843.
T. THOMASON, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
24th September, 1843.
Mr. W. Vansittart to be a Member of the Municipal and Public Commissions at Madras.

To be Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Madras.
Mr. A. Parker.
Mr. E. F. Harrison.
Mr. J. Pagan.

Public Officer General appointed to be Principal Soldier of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, 1843, to be second in Command of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, for employment in the High Commission of the Western of India.

Lieut. (Honourable) 1st Grade Member of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, 1843, to be second in Command of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, for employment in the High Commission of the Western of India.

Mr. B. B. Inverness-Monro to be second in Command of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, 1843, to be second in Command of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, for employment in the High Commission of the Western of India.

Byrd Keaner Ulter, 1st Principal Soldier, and Captain, during the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, 1843, to be second in Command of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, for employment in the High Commission of the Western of India.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 480. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26TH. 1848.

[Price 3 Cts. Per month, or 30 Rs. quarterly if paid in advance.]

THE PUNJAB.—Last week the *Delhi Gazette* announced that the days of Hoon Singh had been cut short by Lala Singh, a chieftain who is not without power and influence in the Punjab. That paper announces this week the death of Golab Singh. How far these announcements may be supported by subsequent intelligence, cannot at present be known, but the spirit of violence which seems to have been let loose on that country gives them a strong appearance of probability. If Golab Singh has been cut off, the possessions held by his family in the Jumbla hills will probably be wrested from them, as their administration has been so oppressive, that nothing but the presence of a large and well-disciplined army, commanded by a man of such ability and courage as Golab Singh, has been able to prevent a general insurrection. The kingdom of Burejiet Singh appears to be on the eve of dissolution; the bonds of government are relaxed; the various provinces will soon be dismembered; and every chief who can muster a force will aspire to independence. This anomaly will smooth the way for the establishment of a strong and beneficent Government such as Britain is prepared to plant in that region, as soon as the time for this event is mature. These mutual conflicts will not only serve to weaken the parties who might otherwise have raised a formidable opposition to our entrance, but so harass the people as to make our interposition, and the tranquillity which must follow it, peculiarly welcome in their eyes.

The British Government will not of course interpose at this stage of the business. The chiefs of an independent country, like the Punjab, have an undeniable right to cut such other throats without our officious interference. Lord Ellenborough can have no pretence for sending a British Army across the Sutlege as long as no invasions are made into our own territories, and no combination is formed inimical to our interests. Though the course of circumstances is gradually and inevitably tending to this result, yet until an actual demonstration of hostilities has been made, we must and shall remain within our own limits. It is not improbable however that the confusion which is growing up in the province of Mooltan may render interference a duty. Some time back, a petition was presented at the Court of Shere Singh by Sawun Mull, the governor of that province, stating that a number of its turbulent chiefs were anxious to assist their Mahomed, the fugitive Ameer of Scinde in an attack on our newly established authority in that kingdom. The answer was such as might have been expected from one who knew that any encouragement of their views would be followed by an unpleasant visit on the part of our troops to Lahore. Sawun Mull has now been murdered. The *Delhi Gazette* says that Shere Mahomed himself is actually in the province of Mooltan. If he be not, he will of course proceed thither with all speed; and, as the public authority at the capital is paralyzed by repeated treachery and murders, and all control over the unruly spirits who were anxious to join him has been removed, it is very probable that a hostile force may be assembled in that province with a

view to disturb Scinde. This would lead to remonstrances with the Durbar at Lahore, which would be of course unable to afford any satisfactory assurance; and it would become necessary to secure possession of Mooltan—not with a view to the ultimate conquest of the Punjab, but simply for the preservation of our new possessions in Scinde.

The Commissioner-in-Chief, was not expected to reach Calcutta much before the end of October. The Army of Exercise, has been ordered in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, and there is every reason to believe that its chief exercise will be upon other ground than our own. It is said that the new authorities at Gwalior are determined rather to stand to arms than yield to the demands of the Governor General; and that they have been taking steps for re-organizing the Pindaroes, whom it cost us so much labour to put down twenty-five years ago. In either case, the Army of Exercise will be turned into an Army of Occupation; and we sincerely hope that with the existing winter the independence of that state, which has ceased to be advantageous either to the rulers, or the people, will have ceased.

COOLY EMIGRATION.—It was said of Cromwell that he would allow no one to do injury to England but himself; and our contemporary of the *Star* seems resolved that the present system of Cooly emigration shall be censured by no paper but his. His Journal was the first to sound the alarm of incipient abuse, at a time when those Journals which had been loudest in crying down the old system were apparently unconscious of the danger. The denunciations of the *Star* were an appearance of peculiar impartiality from the warm advocacy of the system of Cooly emigration which had previously appeared in its columns. We have carefully gone over the successive animadversions of our contemporary, and find that there is little substantial difference between them, and the article published in our last number, which he censures somewhat severely. Indeed we question whether our representation of the abuses of the present system are not feebler in character and less likely to be effectual than those which have appeared in that Journal. While writing this article, our eye has fallen on the Anti-Slavery Reporter of the 9th August just received, in which we find the following editorial remark: "In another part of our paper will be found an extract from the *Calcutta Star*, brought by the last overland Mail from India, on Cooly Emigration, from which it will appear that already abuses have become so manifest as to obtain for this species of emigration, the designation of the *Slave Trade*." The Editor of that paper is misinformed as to the origin of this term; it was invented by one of the wholesale Cooly Agents, under the old regime, and its peculiar suitability soon led to its general adoption. On turning to the extract from the *Star*, to which he alludes, we find the Editor denying the whole system of Cooly Emigration. In speaking of the lowest agent, the Duflidar, the *Star* says, "he is little better than a rascal, and something worse than a Ghost Serang; all that gets into his pocket is a provision upon kidnapping." Again; "the se-

rial cost of sending a Cooly to the Mauritius is not more than 70 Rupees, and at the very outside would not be more than 65, if there were no opposition among those who seek their livelihood by the trade, for so at present we must call it with reference to these parties." A little further on he says: "We have supposed a sum to be given to the emigrant as a bonus, which in point of fact does not go into his pocket, but is fished from him, (we mean not all but the greater part) under various pretences by the Duflidar, through whose hands he comes first and goes last." Lastly, "While the present system lasts, emigration may fairly be called the Cooly trade." These remarks were written by our contemporary in May or June last. Since that period, as the abuses of the system have been farther developed, his exposure of them has become more vehement and indignant. We have cordially rejoiced at the assistance thus afforded to the cause of humanity by one whose former bias gives a double value to his present opinions; but we think he is somewhat unreasonable in expecting to be allowed to monopolize this duty.

Under the old system, the native crimps, who were employed by the European merchants and agents, proceeded to the interior of the country, inveigling men away from their families, under various delusions, and bringing them down to the Capital. The same course is pursued at present to seek for an extent; and, till lately, it was rendered so fatal by the Periwannas or Welta going off occasionally to these crimps. Under the former system, the men thus entrapped, after having been brought down to Calcutta, were frequently detained in the lock-up houses of the Native Agents. The same practice exists at present. It was only on Friday last that some of the Crimps were fined 60 Rupees by the Magistrates for having thus illegally deprived their victims of their liberty. Under the former system the poor cooly was cheated out of the money which was advanced to him; the *Star* affirms that the same process is still in vogue. With the exception of the surreptitious shipment of Coolies, and the overworking and underfeeding of them on board, all the evils of the old system have been revived. The provision of a Protector and Deputy Protector of the Coolies has checked, we believe effectually—the forcible shipment of the coolies, and secured them comfortable room and food on board. But as the appointment of those officers has not prevented the system of Cooly emigration from degenerating into a *Cooly trade*, so there is nothing but their unswerving vigilance which prevents the Cooly trade from degenerating into a most extensive and detestable Slave trade. All the elements of such a Slave trade are already in existence. There is the Merchant who pays so much a head for every Cooly that he can procure and pass; there is the inferior and unscrupulous agency of the Crimps at hand. The smallest relaxation of official vigilance would fill the country with violence, and convert Calcutta into a slave mart. If with all the activity and diligence of Mr. Fraser, the Deputy Protector, the Native crimps have ventured to bring down droves of men under false pretences from a distance of three, four and five hundred miles, and to detain them by force

in the heart of the city of Calcutta, what would be the state of the country, if this vigilance should be relaxed, and any of the present formalities dispensed with?

This was not the system which we were given to expect when the ports were once opened to emigration. Public suspicion was lulled by the assurance that a system had been anxiously and hesitantly devised by Her Majesty's Ministers at home, by which all the evils of the old system, — and even the *Star* in his paper of Sunday last calls them *flagrant abuses* — would be remedied. This was to be accomplished by making emigration a Government measure, by throwing on the Mauritius treasury the expense of transporting Coolies, and by the "nomination, from time to time, of such persons as the Government of the Mauritius should see fit, to act as emigration agents at any port or place in India, which the Indian Government might designate as a port or place for the embarkation of Emigrants." The Mauritius Government has paid the premium, but neglected to appoint an Emigration Agent. The business of procuring and shipping Coolies has thus been left to private speculation. Twenty thousand Coolies have been sent since the beginning of the year, and if the *Star's* calculation of 10 Rupees clear profit on each Coolie, be correct, a sum of 40,000£ or four lakhs of Rupees, has been realized by the private agents, to whose the furnishing of this supply has been abandoned; and it is from this violation of good faith on the part of the public authorities that all these scenes of violence and blood have arisen which led the *Star* to denounce the whole system, four months ago, as nothing less than "the Cooly trade."

It may perhaps be doubted whether Coolies can, under any arrangement, be sent to the Mauritius to the extent of the Planter's desire, without the use in some degree of objectionable means. After the public Agent shall have been appointed, it is quite possible that the applicants for embarkation may come in so abundantly, that it may be found necessary to give the system the stimulant of individual cupidity, and to enlist to a certain extent the mercenary agency of the crimps. But there will unquestionably be fewer abuses in a system directed by an Agent of the State, than in one carried on by irresponsible and private agents, who never appear on the scene, though the gold which animates the crimps to deeds of violence comes from their purses. The employment of a Government Agent to preside over the arrangements for emigration, would be an additional check on abuse. That check, the Ministry at home promised to the world; and we hope the Protector of Coolies, who is just come up from the Mauritius, will see the absolute necessity of keeping faith with the Ministry and with the public, by taking the business out of the hands of Agents and Crimps, and entrusting it to an Agent with a fixed salary, as provided for in the Minutes of Council.

FOURTH IN THE HINDOOSTAN. — In the two previous voyages of the *Hindoostan* Steamer from Suva to Calcutta, she was not permitted to bring on our Mails, though letters and newspapers had been freely sent home by her. On the present occasion, owing to the loss of the *Memosa* Steamer, the packets for this Presidency have for the first time been brought to our own doors by our own Steamer. It is probable also that arrangements will be made for allowing the *Hindoostan* and the *Bestind* to bring on our letters and newspapers in future,

whenever they may happen to be at Suva, when the English packets arrive there. It is therefore of no little importance that the rate of postage which is to be charged in future, and for which no provision has yet been made, should be fixed, before the return of the *Hindoostan* on her next voyage from Suva. In consequence of the absence of any arrangement on this subject, the Officers of the Post Office have been obliged to levy the usual ship postage on the contents of the overland mail. The letters now brought by the *Hindoostan* have been charged 4 annas, and the newspapers, 3 annas; and novellization of this rule can be expected without the express authority of the Government of India, in whom alone is vested the power of making alterations in the Schedule of postage.

We trust our contemporaries will not withhold their powerful advocacy on this occasion, but urge the necessity of a public address to the Governor General, beseeching that an equitable arrangement may be made regarding the postage, which shall satisfy the public expectations. We advise a public address, because Government is under no necessity of attending to any suggestions of the fourth estate, whereas an application from definite individuals, soliciting any grant or concession, will necessarily meet with "every consideration." There is indeed a tradition that the Head of the Government did formerly send the public newspapers, at least through his Private Secretary, and that some reforms of moment were adopted on their suggestion; but it is an undecided question whether our present rules ever seen them at all, and we must not depend on the hope that he does.

As to the scale which should be fixed, it is not for us to dictate; but it must appear evident that to levy the same rate, or three annas, for conveying a letter from Garden Reach to the Post Office, a distance of four miles, which is now charged for bringing a newspaper a thousand miles from Bombay to Calcutta, is preposterous and unjust. At Bombay, the Steamers are maintained entirely at the public expense, and the annual cost does not fall short of, we think, 16 lakhs of Rupees. Yet our good friends there are permitted to transmit and receive letters and covers without paying a farthing for them. Towards the expense of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company's Steamers, the East India Company contributes Two lakhs of Rupees a year. If in these circumstances, we were to ask to be placed on the footing of the most favoured Presidency, there would not we apprehend be any thing unreasonable in the request; but we will not presume to suggest that the same privilege of total exemption which has been so long enjoyed at Bombay should be extended to Calcutta. Satisfying we must pay, and we ought to pay if cheerfully. The outward mails have hitherto been sent by the *Hindoostan*, at a rate which no one felt to be burdensome. We have been charged one anna for every newspaper, and two annas for each letter. There is reason to believe that if the same scale was established for the inward mails, the public wishes would be satisfied, more especially if the rule laid down in Schedule B. of the Post Office Regulations, was adopted, and newspapers not exceeding six *foils* in weight were allowed to be sent for 3 annas. This would enable us to send our newspapers to England in paper as substantial as that on which the English papers we receive, are printed.

THE COLLIER OF FORT WILLIAM. — The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* gives us the

Report on the Examination of the students of Fort William College on the 1st of September, and the 3d of October of the present year. The students are twenty in number, not one of whom had been more than two months in the Institution at the latter period. The Report presents no feature worthy of peculiar notice except the extraordinary qualifications which three of the students appear to have acquired, and which relate to mind the palmy days of the College, when some of the most distinguished of the public servants laid the foundation of their subsequent reputation in the academical honours they acquired. Mr. Schulch who entered the College on the 13th of October 1842, passed in Persian on the 1st of the subsequent month; in Bengalee, on the 1st of February 1843, and on the 1st of May obtained a certificate of high proficiency in this language. He passed in Hindes, his third language, on the 1st of June, and has now received a certificate of high proficiency in it, and is entitled to a reward of 800 Rs. Mr. Seton Kar, who entered College on the 12th December 1842, has now passed in three languages, Persian, Hindes and Bengalee, in the last of which he has obtained a degree of honour and is entitled to a reward of 1600 Rupees. He has also gained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit. Mr. Cus, who entered College on the 24th March 1845, was in the course of five months passed in two languages, and received a certificate of high proficiency in Bengalee and a reward of 800 Rupees.

The revival of Sanskrit studies in the College is naturally traced to the exertions of Dr. Wilson in England, who is reported to be anxious that the students at Haylebury should apply themselves, while there, to the study of Sanskrit and Arabic, the two classic languages which form the basis of all the languages and dialects which are current in *Hindoostan*. He does not appear however to have been particularly successful in his efforts, as we find but one student evincing any acquaintance with Sanskrit, and none possessed of any knowledge of Arabic. Indeed, the plan which is said to have been urged by that profound Orientalist, however excellent in theory, will not we think be found to be adapted to the nature and exigencies of the Civil Service. It is quite true that a knowledge of the two sources of Indian philology will eminently facilitate the acquisition of the derivative tongues; but they are so abstruse and complicated that few of the Haylebury students can be supposed to possess inclination or ability for the study. Not one man in twenty has any natural aptitude for the acquisition of these learned languages or is likely to make any progress in them. It will follow therefore that the nineteen will find to their cost that they have obtained no available knowledge of them, while they have neglected the acquisition of knowledge which would be invaluable to them as public servants, and for the attainment of which they will enjoy no subsequent leisure. To the opinion of the Law Commission we fully subscribe.

"We do not attach importance to the study of the Oriental languages in England beyond such an elementary acquaintance with them, as would accustom future proficiency in India." It is in the latter country that the greatest facilities for acquiring this description of knowledge exist, and we think the principal part of the time spent in England would be most profitably devoted to the pursuit of European literature and science.

There is terrible truth in these observations.

The most eminent Oriental Scholars in the public service have declared that they learned the use of the Native languages in a month in the country itself, than they had acquired in six months at home. At the same time little desirable that the student should not land in India as ignorant of the country tongues as of Chinese; he should bring the rudiments with him. But the cost of his studies should be accommodated to his circumstances. Once embarked on professional life in India, the Civilian must bid adieu to all hope of advancement in European literature and science. It is with difficulty that he will be able to keep himself abreast of the age by the perusal of its periodical literature. No man has leisure for mental improvement except an Opium or a Salt Agent. It is highly to be desired therefore that the studies of the Civilian should provide for the largest possible acquisition of European literature and science before he leaves England, and the door of hope is closed upon him. Then, the first twelve months of his Indian career should be devoted to those studies which shall fit him for the discharge of public duty—the acquisition of the native languages and of the fundamental principles of the institutions in connection with which his life is to be spent.

A thorough and familiar knowledge of the languages is to be acquired only by contact with the people, and is the discharge of public business, not in the formal routine of College studies. Generally speaking, the man who is reported qualified for the public service, can seldom understand the simplest petition presented to him, or pass any intelligible order upon it. Yet the people look on all other qualifications with comparative indifference. Without this indispensable vernacular knowledge, even the legal acumen and the justice by which a decision may be distinguished, less the best part of their value, because they are ascribed to the Native and mercenary Amil. The civilian who has been dismissed to the public service with only a College stock of Bengalee or Orija, should therefore undergo, a subsequent examination, after he has lived and acted among the people, to ascertain whether he has a sufficient knowledge of the language, to conduct public business with satisfaction, and no situation of 1000 Rs. a month in value should be given to one who has failed to master the people's language. Every dolt who has failed to acquire this qualification should be excluded from all but subordinate situations. Such we believe is the rule at Bombay, and such ought to be the rule here. The true secret of popularizing our administration, and conducting it in such a manner as to win the confidence of the people, is to commit it to men who are at home in their language.

COL. STODDART AND CAPT. CONLEY.—The public sympathy has been now awakened regarding the fate of these officers by an assertion that the account of their execution given by Colonel Shell is not correct, and by the chivalrous offer of Wolff and Captain Grove to proceed to Bokhara and attempt their rescue. The proposal is of course based on the supposition that they are yet in the land of the living. On this point it is impossible to come to any definite conclusion with the evidence before us. The report of Saleh Mahomed is clear; so is also that of the Jew who is said to have seen them after the date of their supposed murder. If it was allowable to form any conjecture from the character and temper of the

Bokhara Court, we should almost conclude that they had not been put to death in the barbarous mode which has been indicated. The Khan of Bokhara could have no vindictive motive for executing them, as the British Government has never provoked his animosity. It would be more for his interest to hold them at a heavy ransom. We learn moreover from Wolff's journal, that in 1832 the King was saying that he placed with the suspicion thrown upon him of having been necessary to the death of Mr. Moorcroft. "We must give Wolff," said he to his Minister, "permission to travel through our country, in order that we may get rid of the bad name which is cast upon us by the death of Moorcroft." If this sensitive feeling still pervades the breast of the "Prince of Believers," it is not likely that he would wantonly incur the odium of having murdered two foreigners. That he has subjected them to the extremity of human suffering, will unhappily admit of no doubt.

Supposing the victims of his barbarity to be yet alive, by what means can he be induced to restore them to liberty? Wolff proposes to go as a Christian Minister. On the former occasion he entered Bokhara on horseback with his Hebrew Bible and his Greek Testament in his hand. He now proposes to enter it on foot, robed as a Doctor of Divinity with his gown and hood. We question whether the haughty King of Bokhara will open the prison doors of the captives at the request even of the wisest Doctor of Cambridge or Oxford. Asaright Mahomedan, he can have no respect for the sacred orders of the unbelievers. Neither can Wolff expect to obtain their release for money or without it. If he takes no money, he will be laughed at; if he carries the money in his portmanteau, it will probably be taken away and he himself sent to keep the prisoners company, with the hope that the ransom of three will be higher than that of two. To invest him with a public character, and depute him as an envoy from the Government, would be to compromise the character of that Government without any hope of effecting the object. The King of Bokhara would be infinitely more likely to cast the necessitous agent into a dungeon than to liberate the prisoners at his request. Every effort that could be made, short of the despatch of a public Mission, was made by Sir W. Macnaghten to effect the release of Col. Stoddart at a time when we were all powerful in Afghanistan and seemed to hold the destinies of Central Asia in our hands; but he failed. Since that time we have been ignominiously expelled from the country, and though we have revisited it in triumph and retrieved our national character upon every score of our disaster, yet our disgrace will be more remembered than our victories. It is clear that that we are no longer there, but that the man we expelled, is on his old throne. We have not a foot of land in Afghanistan. The influence we had established, and the terror we had inspired among all the tribes which lie between the Caspian and the Indus, has died away as fast as it arose, and we are nothing in the eyes of the Khan of Bokhara. But while we have been growing less in his esteem, he himself has been growing greater. His power is doubled and his haughty of course more than doubled. Any official request from us, unless supported by an army on the Oxus, would inevitably be treated with contempt.

Still the wild stage with madness to the most distant hope of restoring our two enterprisers.

ing fellow countrymen from bondage, if they be still in existence. And if Wolff will really undertake a journey to Bokhara on so hallowed a mission, we should think it a duty to further his object by all the means in our power. We think it likely that his object will be promoted far more by his appearing there in a private than in a public character. The same kind Providence which watched over him in his last journey of curiosity, may vouchsafe him equal protection in this new journey of benevolence; and unexpected contingencies may arise to facilitate his object. If Lady Georgiana can spare him, we would certainly, vote for the journey and for a subscription to defray the expense of it. He has enthusiasm enough to carry him through the enterprise.

GENERAL'S PULLOCK.—It will be in the recollection of many, that the letter written by General Pulloek on the receipt of the Governor General's Orders to withdraw with his army from Afghanistan, was not published in the Blue Book. The omission was at the time much censured; but the explanation which has now been given of the reason is perfectly satisfactory. We submit the letter, which has been received by the last Mail. The reader will perceive that the General used every argument in his power to prevent the retrograde movement which had been so inconsiderately ordered.

The following letters have just been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty:

"THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE."
(RECEIVED.)

"Having observed the report of the debates in Parliament with respect to the Afghan war, that a letter from Major General Pulloek, dated the 13th of July, was presented as not having been received in England, I have directed the secret of it not having been transmitted, and moved the following explanation:—

"1. The original draft of the 15th of May never reached the office, and must have been lost in transit. The duplicate was received and acknowledged on the 11th of July.

"2. It is the practice of the Secretary's office to keep the unsanctioned papers on all important subjects for each month together, and to forward copies of them to the secret committee, by the monthly circular mail.

"3. The despatch in question was inadvertently put up in its proper place, in the May bundle of reported papers, instead of being left for a time, as it should have been, amongst the unsanctioned papers of July. Hence, when the July papers were copied for transmission to the secret committee this despatch was omitted.

"A copy of it is now forwarded."

No. 2.
COPY OF THE DESPATCH SENT BY MAJOR GENERAL PULLOCK TO THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ORDER.

"Jalalabad, May 13, 1868.
"Sir,—I had the honour to forward with my letter, dated 13th instant, a copy of a letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. &c."

"I have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th ult., which adverts to the present aspect of affairs in Afghanistan, and the probability of my having advanced to Cabool; stating also, that in such an event the views of the Governor General, as to the withdrawal of the troops, will not be altered; and, further, that whatever measures I may adopt I must have special regard to the health of the troops.

"I trust that I am not wrong in considering this letter as leaving to me discretionary powers; and, coming as it does from the supreme power in India, I venture to delay many days, and call up to the instructions communicated in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's letter, dated 28th ultimo.

"I regret much that a want of carriage seats has detained me here; if I had not been so I should now be several marches in advance, and I am quite certain that such a move would have been highly beneficial to the troops. I am at the present moment in a very unsettled state, but a few days must decide in favour of one of the

son. Mahomed Akber is at Chobul, writing all his influence to overpower the prison. He is without means; and if he, meant while a very short period elapses the opportunity, he must give up the contest, in which case I have no doubt I shall hear from him again. With regard to our withdrawal at the present moment, I fear that it would have the effect of rendering the cause contrived into defeat, and our character as a powerful nation would be entirely lost in the part of the world. It is true that the persons of the school has been saved, which would not have been had a force not been sent to its relief; but the relief of that Garrison's only aim object, there still remains others which we cannot disregard. I allude to the release of the prisoners.

"I expect about 10 Europeans from Boudeshah in a few days; the letters which have passed about the other prisoners have already been forwarded for the information of his lordship. If, while these communications were in progress, I were to retire, it would be supposed that a panic had seized us. I, therefore, think that our remaining in this vicinity (or perhaps a few marches in advance) is essential to uphold the character of the British nation, and, in the present, the real most frightful had, at all events, till a more favorable season.

"I have no reason yet to complain that the troops are more weary than they were at Agre. (I) am to march to Peshawar the climate is certainly not preferable; and when I see, in one or two marches, find a better climate, and I should be able to decide before more than 20 miles at Peshawar.

"I cannot imagine any three being sent from Cabul which I could not successfully oppose; but the advance on Cabul would require that General Nott should set in concert and advance also. I, therefore, cannot help regretting that he should be directed to retire, which would be a destruction of our power, he will find some difficulty in doing.

"I have less hesitation in thus expressing my opinion, because I could not, under any circumstances, more than 16 or 20 days; and my reply might reach me, by express, in about 25 days. The difference in points of time is not very material, but the instance is not sufficient to justify the delay of a few days. In the mean time, I shall endeavour to procure carriage mules as fast as I can, to move our army on as backward as I may, till we are no longer in a position, as I may think judicious.

"Under any circumstances I should not advocate the delay of the expedition till the middle of this side, beyond the month of November; and in this arrangement advantage must be had to the safety of the Khyber, which I consider the British would gladly lose if they were allowed to take possession of Jellalabad.—I have, &c.,

G. FULLAGE."

—Bharat, Oct. 19.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND THE GOSPEL PROPAGATION SOCIETY.—We now resume our pledge of giving an analysis of the documents which have been published relative to the clashing of these two Societies in their missionary operations to the south of Calcutta, which has occasioned so long a discussion during the last three months. It is not without regret that we devote our columns to a controversy which has led to no unsatisfactory a result, and which, so far from establishing the principle of mutual non-interference, has terminated in a declaration, that no engagement of any Episcopal Society in England to abstain from interfering with the labours of Dissenting Missionaries can be binding on any Church Missionaries in the east. After such a declaration has received the sanction of the highest Episcopal authority in India, it might appear idle to waste any time in examining whether any previous pledge of non-interference was ever given, and whether it has been kept or violated. But the Missionaries of the London Society consider that in the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Gospel Propagation Society, an attempt is made, not only to show that Bishop Corrie's pledge of non-interference has never been violated by the Missionaries of that Society, but that the agents of the London Missionary Society are open to the charge of having intruded themselves into a

series of labours, which they received a large sum to assign exclusively to the Gospel Propagation Society. From this charge the Dissenting Ministers are naturally anxious to exonerate themselves, and they have therefore published for the information of their supporters in England and the public in India, the documents on which they rest the justification of their conduct. It is much to be regretted that the Report of their Sub-Committee should have been rendered so voluminous by the admission of extraneous considerations, as to deter rather than invite a perusal of it.

In the year 1833, the Rev. Messrs. Morton and Christian having come to India under the auspices of the Gospel Propagation Society, the question arose where Mr. Morton should be stationed. At a Meeting of the Local Committee, Bishop—then Archbishop—Corrie, stated that the London Missionary Society had a station at Tallypangue where they had erected a Mission House and established Schools, and which they would probably be willing to transfer to the Gospel Propagation Society. The negotiation was confided to him, and he succeeded in obtaining the station, on condition that the expenses incurred by the London Society should be refunded.

At the close of his letter to Mr. Hill, he used these memorable words: "I need scarcely add that the same principle of non-interference with the proceedings of your Society in respect of any Missionary stations already formed among the Heenahs, will be exercised by the Committee, on any opportunity they may have of extending their labours away from large cities."

The Missionaries of the London Society maintain that this pledge of non-interference has been violated by the missionaries of the Propagation Society, "first, by their entering villages previously occupied by the L. M. S. (and that whether by the residence of Christians or catechists in our connexion, the establishment of schools or chapels, or the visitation of our Missionaries). Next, by receiving into their communion inordinately to excluded members of our churches, not only in some instances without enquiry, but even against remonstrance and information given of their ill-desert. Thirdly, by giving employment with salaries, as Readers or Catechists, to persons who had gone over from us, whether by invitation from persons of their communion or disaffection with our discipline. The case of Jhangurs already cited, and others, are glaring instances of the aggressions referred to, which we will not however further particularize. Lastly, by the issue of a tract in Bangalore denying the right of the Dissenters to preach the gospel at all, supposing the inability of ecclesiastical authorities to do so, and enforcing the duty of the Native, on the great peril of their souls, to attach themselves only to episcopalian Missionaries."

The Sub-Committee of the Propagation Society on the contrary assert that the pledge has not been violated, because Archbishop Corrie does not speak of stations that shall be hereafter established, but of stations already formed; in other words, the pledge extended only to those stations which were in existence on the 27th of November, 1833; and any station which the London Society might form subsequently to that period, in any part of India, might be invaded by the Propagation Society without any breach of good faith. This Sub-Committee also considers the charge at variance with the manifest design of the letter, which was to remove the London Missionaries to a Station. The subsequent establishment of a station by them at Ramnath Choke, which is about 22 miles from Tallypangue was never contemplated by the Episcopal

Society when the pledge was given; and they consider its establishment as a violation of the corresponding pledge given by the London Society, and which was recorded in these terms in the Minutes of the Gospel Propagation Society: "The said Trustees of the London Society, 'in disclaim, on the basis proposed in Archbishop Corrie's correspondence, all intention of establishing fresh Schools in the district of Tallypangue hereafter, while it remains the scene of the Society's operations.' They state that the charge is at variance also with the well known design of Bishop Middleton in establishing Schools in the Tallypangue district, and founding Bishop's College, in connection with which they were to be brought when the proposal was made to the London Missionaries. They argue that if the interpretation of the pledge given by that body be correct, it will follow that the Bishop, the Archbishop and the Principal of Bishop's College 'knowing full well the extensive and growing nature of the undertaking in which they were embarked, consented to shut themselves up in the district of Tallypangue and to forbear entering the wide Missionary field which lay in every direction around, if perchance the London Missionary Society's agents should see good to settle however near them, beyond the immediate precincts of the said district, and that too when the Gospel Propagation Society had already planned Schools preparatory to Missionary labours as far south as Serampore, twelve miles from Tallypangue. Such a conclusion is in the highest degree improbable and extravagant.' The Sub-Committee also consider the charge as at variance with the subsequent conduct of Archbishop Corrie, who continued, in connection with the Gospel Propagation Society for twelve years after the pledge was given, up to the time of his final departure in 1855, and witnessed the gradual extension of the Missions of that Society in every direction, without regard to geographical limits of any supposed pledge. It is not, say they, to be supposed that he had intended his pledge to bear the meaning now put on it by the London Society, he would have suffered these things to pass in silence. Finally, they remark that no remonstrance was made against the extending operations of the Propagation Society's Missionaries as long as Mr. Corrie continued in Calcutta, and that the first reference made to this letter was in December, 1856, when the Committee of that Society proposed to establish a mission at Serampore. The Report closes with the distinct and full revocation of whatever pledge of non-interference Archbishop Corrie may have given, and the assurance that no pledge hereafter made, can ever be binding on the Missionaries of the Society. "What we would insist on is, the incompetency of a Diocesan Committee, or even of a home Committee to pledge a Society of the Church of England to an engagement of the kind with Dissenting Missionaries of any denomination."

To this the Sub-Committee of the London Society have replied at great length. They divide their reply into three parts, and in the first place, enquire whether any pledge of non-interference was given by Archbishop Corrie. Secondly, what was included in the pledge of Tallypangue, and thirdly, whether the pledge has been violated, and by whom. On the first point they have the testimony of Mr. Morton who was stationed by the Propagation Society at Tallypangue, when it was first purchased, though he is now a Missionary of the London Society. He has given a succinct history of the circum-

stances which led to the purchase of Tallygunge, and he states that a *pledge of future non-interference* was a principal condition of the arrangement made, and was *not only intended to be made, but actually was believed by ourselves* (that is by the Missionaries of the Propagation Society) to have been made. But we need not unnecessarily lengthen this article by dwelling on this part of the subject. The fact that a pledge of non-interference was given by Archbishop Corrie, is proved by the attempt made in the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Propagation Society to limit it to stations existing in November 1893, and to deny its applicability to stations which might be subsequently formed—*entirely a jesuitical construction of the word advanced*—and by the declaration at the end of the Report that no such pledge can be binding on the Missionaries of the Society.

Mr. Minch Hill, who was the Missionary "bought out" of the Tallygunge station, then narrates the conversation which Archbishop Corrie had with him on the subject of the station. It is remarkable among other things for the declaration that Tallygunge was the extremity of the line of Schools, then designed by the Propagation Society, though it is a pity Mr. Hill did not remember whether it was said to be the southern or northern terminus. This fact would throw a flood of light on the subject. The Archbishop said:

"The school we have at Tallygunge is the extremity of our line; and you can conceive that with us it is an object to have our whole line complete and subject to no interference. Your station at Tallygunge obstructs our plan, and in what way satisfactorily to all parties we could remove this obstruction has been discussed in our Diocesan Committee. I am requested to let you, as the resident Missionary at Tallygunge, should be addressed, and that as a reason for your resigning the station to us we should propose a pledge of non-interference, and this is all that is necessary, whenever and wherever you may have first established a Mission, with that Mission the Church of England does not interfere. This Archbishop objected to my proposal saying that the Committee would only expose itself to an insult. I (Archbishop Corrie) observed, 'I know Mr. Hill; should our respectability fail, I am sure of a gentlemanly reply from him.' His Lordship (Bishop Heber) rejoined, 'Then Mr. Corrie, will you undertake to address Mr. Hill and offer him our pledge of non-interference?'"

And now (continued Mr. Corrie), I wait upon you, Mr. Hill, with the Bishop's personal thanks for having so kindly assented to our request, and to state that his Lordship, as the head of the English church in India, guarantees that this principle of non-interference with each other's Missions shall be strictly observed on his part."

To the second query, what was comprised in Tallygunge, the Sub-Committee of the London Society reply that it was distinctly understood to mean, only a station, and not, as the Episcopal Society affirms, a district. They support this idea by affirming that at the time of the creation of Tallygunge, they had Missionary Schools and preaching stations at Bhuvanipore two miles to the north of it, and Chida, one mile to the west, and Baysa, two miles south west of it. They argue, and we think with much force, that if the Propagation Society at the time purchased Tallygunge Mission House, as the centre of a proposed Mission field with a view to keep that field exclusively their own, free from all other agency, they would have made proposals for the removal of the London Society's other stations from its immediate vicinity. They argue also that if the continued occupation of Missionary stations within two miles of Tallygunge was not considered a violation of the contemplated pledge which that Society's agents are said to have given, the subsequent establishment of a station six miles

off at Ramnakh Choke, cannot be considered in that light.

On this point, however, we are constrained to remark that the Episcopal Society do appear at the time of the purchase, to have supposed that they were purchasing the exclusive occupancy of a district, and not of a single village. In the extract we have already quoted from the Minutes of the 28th March, 1894, this idea is distinctly recorded in the words—"that the London Missionary Society's Agents disclaim all intention of establishing *frank Schools in the district hereafter*."

The question then rises what were the limits of this district. We believe we shall not be far from the truth in supposing that they have gradually expanded with the enlarging views of the Propagation Society. This district which was to be exclusively Episcopal, free from all Dissenting Agents, did not extend in 1893 to the distance of two miles south west, to Baysa, where the Dissenters were allowed to remain unmolested. Its present boundary is utterly indefinite, for the Propagation Society, in the Sub-Committee's Report speak of the London Society's Agents not only as having no right to settle in the district itself, but beyond the immediate precincts of it. It would appear then that the Propagation Society consider that they brought the London Missionaries not only out of the district, which is a sufficiently indefinite term, but out of its neighbourhood, which is still more indefinite. It is impossible to pursue this part of the subject any farther with any prospect of a satisfactory result. If the London Missionary Society's Agents sold only the station of Tallygunge to the Episcopal Society in 1893, they had right to settle in other places at some distance from it, and the Archbishop's pledge must be considered as having been violated by interfering with them at those missionary establishments. If, on the contrary, they surrendered a district to the Episcopal Society, and that district extended to Baysipore, they had no right to settle at Ramnakh Choke, a station midway between the two stations. It is evident that the London Missionaries thought at the time they were transferring a station, while the Gospel Propagation Society thought they had acquired the unenclosed occupancy of a district. It appears however from one circumstance that Archbishop Corrie did not assign those large dimensions to the district of Tallygunge which are now claimed for it. The London Society's Missionaries had established a station at Janghura, a mile from Ramnakh Choke, and Mr. Tweedale, one of the Propagation Society's Missionaries, soon after attempted to open a school there and had actually collected the materials for it, when the matter was represented to Archbishop Corrie, and he was directed to desist. This is a material fact in the controversy, because it goes far to show that the Archbishop did consider himself bound by a pledge of non-interference, even at a station, only seven miles from Tallygunge, which was not in existence when that place was sold.

The statements of which we have given an analysis, were laid before Mr. Hawking, of the Civil Service, a member of the Church of England, whose calm and impartial opinion on the facts of this controversy, we submit.

The Bishop having declined to appoint any individual to co-operate in review with Drs. Duff and Yates, the District Committee of the L. M. S. applied by their Secretary to several gentlemen of the Episcopal Church, soliciting such opinions; but these were compelled to decline, from a feeling of delicacy and (in their view) of impropriety in sitting in review, as laymen, upon the judgment of their ecclesiastical superiors; or supposing, at the

same time expressing, however, their distinct conviction that, in regard to the simple facts of the case in dispute, without giving any opinion whatsoever upon, or touching, either matters of ecclesiastical discipline or of doctrinal infidelity, the three points discussed in this report had been most satisfactorily established in favour of our body. One gentleman, whose name, we are at liberty to give, and whose candour and candour add great weight to his opinion, thus writes,—

"As to the case itself. The Diocesan Report proceeds upon the assumption that the Mission Schools were purchased by the D. C. in 1893, Tallygunge was considered by the then Committee as a district, and not merely as a station; and that as the D. C. had a school at Baysipore, it was an unauthorized interference and a violation of the existing understanding, for the Missionaries of the L. S. to form a station at Ramnakh Choke, between the station of Tallygunge and Baysipore. With this view of the facts of the case, the Sub-Committee are of opinion that there was no violation of the pledge alleged to have been given by Archbishop Corrie to the agents of the L. S."

"Having now had an opportunity of seeing both the Report of the Sub-Committee of the L. P. G. Diocesan Council, and the reply of the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society, I am of opinion that your reply sets forth facts which quite alter the features of the case from what the Diocesan Report and the reply of the Missionaries of the L. M. S. present. At the time of the transfer of the school at Tallygunge, the London Missionary Society had schools and preaching stations at Baysipore, Clith and Bhuvanipore in the vicinity of the village, and were permitted to continue their occupation of these without any remonstrance or objection on the part of those to whom the school at Tallygunge had been transferred. This fact leads, in my opinion, decisively to the conclusion that the parties to the transfer looked upon Tallygunge as a station, not as a district. Here the case stands, as the Sub-Committee, I cannot but think that, on this point, they would have come to a different determination."

Looking also at Archbishop Corrie's letter of the 27th November 1893, in its general tenor and the circumstances under which it was written, it certainly does appear to my mind to convey a pledge of non-interference, by the terms employed by him, with any station then or afterwards (to be) previously occupied by the London Missionary Society."

"Taking the unfortunate matter in all its bearings, I arrive at the conclusion that the London Missionary Society, considering that it had transferred to the L. S. only the station of Tallygunge, felt itself at perfect liberty to establish a station at Ramnakh Choke; while the present successors of the party to whom the transfer was made, considering the subject of the transfer, and have been the district between Tallygunge and Bhuvanipore, view the establishment of the station at Ramnakh Choke as an unauthorized invasion of such district."

"Had this been all, a little mutual explanation might have elucidated every difficulty. Such explanation, however, is of course useless in the face of a declaration that a pledge of the kind alluded to is *inadmissible*, and that societies in connection with the Church of England cannot link themselves not to interfere with the labours of Dissenting Missionaries of any denomination."

"I beg that you will consider me as giving an opinion only on the *leading facts* of the case. I am not required to go into the details or discuss any of the principles of the Church of England; and therefore purposely refrain from so doing."

"I further beg that I may not be considered as in any way a party to the discussion upon the conduct and proceedings of individuals."

"J. A. F. HAWKING."

These documents were also submitted to the Revd. Drs. Duff and Yates and their judgments on the points of difference is thus given.

"The Calcutta District Committee of the London Missionary Society having laid before us certain duly substantiated statements and testimony, relative to the points of difference between them and the committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, resolved as follows:—

1st. That, as our opinion has been solicited, not in regard to any thing personal connected with the conduct or proceedings of the authorities concerned, but simply and solely in regard to the precise nature and actual reality of certain disputed matters of fact, to be determined by *reliable documentary evidence*—we know of no valid or

"This we have above shown not to be fact."

sufficient reason for declining to respond to the solicitation of our Christian brethren.

2nd. That, after the most careful and attentive consideration of the whole of the materials submitted to us, it is our deliberate conviction that the evidence presented conclusively establishes the fact that, as a Christian return for a truly generous concession, a pledge is given by the Archdeacon, of the Bishop Corrie, to the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society, not to interfere, in any way, with any station which might be pre-occupied by them—and, with-out passing any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of proffering such a pledge at all, that the Society on whose behalf and under whose direction the Venerable Archdeacon officially acted, was clearly bound, by every principle of rational and moral obligation, to preserve it inviolate, when once made.

3rd. That the whole weight of evidence, external and internal, is in favour of the statement that the original purchase and consequent cession extended only to the Mission premises and schools of the single village of Tallymore, and not to any imaginary and undistinct district or cluster of adjacent villages.

4th. That, among the places, obviously excepted by the aforesaid pledge from interference or intrusion on the part of the agents of the Diocese Committee of the P. G. R. or P. G. F. Society, must be fairly and justly included the place of Calcutta which was then or might then be found actually pre-occupied by the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society.

5th. That, in regard to several of these pre-occupied stations the pledge certainly has, in point of fact, been again and again violated by the Missionaries of the Propagation Society—while there is satisfactory evidence, on the other hand, to prove that it has not been so violated by the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society.

6th. That, in consequence of this violation of the pledge, on the part of the S. P. G. Missionaries (a violation, which we record simply as an established fact, without implying any sinister insinuation or desire of the least immorally encouraged), the most serious evils have arisen since the date of the pledge, to the injury of the cause of Christianity, to the honour of the Missionaries, and to the salvation of the Hindoos.

7th. That, in conclusion, we cannot but indulge the hope that when such Christian men as the present Bishop and Archdeacon of Calcutta and Mr. Pratt come to be fully cognizant of all the facts of the case, they will officially express their influence and authority to secure an honorable fulfilment of any engagements officially contracted by their venerated predecessors, and thus restore peace and harmony to our once tranquil, but now harassed and distracted, diocese.

(Signed) ALEXANDER DUFF,
WILLIAM YARVIS.

From the time when this controversy was first opened, the appeal to Archdeacon Corrie's pledge has appeared to us only a fruitless waste of labour. First, from the indefinite language in which it was couched, and which afforded those who were not imbued with the spirit in which it was given, a plausible reason for disregarding it; Secondly, from the nature of those violations of it which were made the subject of complaint, and which, springing as they did from a feeling of strong hostility to dissent, would have been exhibited in the same degree if the limits of the district of Tallymore had been defined by a Revenue Surveyor; but, lastly, and chiefly, from the result to which this appeal appeared sure to lead. The pledge given by Archdeacon Corrie, with the full concurrence of the good Bishop Heber, of whom Dr. Marshman used to remark that he was the most formidable enemy to Dissent who had ever appeared in India, because of the extreme mildness and candour which marked his conduct, was a true index of their Christian character. The pledge was not in exact accordance with what are called Church Principles, and which are not always softened down by the presence of evangelist sentiments. It is repugnant to those Church Principles to give any quarter to Dissent, or to

regard it in any other light than as an enemy to be annihilated. Nothing can be more foreign to those principles than to recognize the legitimate existence of Dissenters by entering into any kind of negotiation with them. Such is the feeling in England where the Episcopal Church is by law established, and Dissenters are as much considered spiritual rebels, as the revolted colonies of North America were considered political rebels—till they had established their own independence. The division of India into Episcopal sees, and the establishment of a Metropolitan Bishop, whose jurisdiction extends from the Himalaya to Point de Galle, and from Singapore to the Hills of Belochistan, appear to intend the subjection of this distant empire, to the same rules of ecclesiastical discipline which prevail in England; and to imply that all Dissenting teachers found within these limits are equally to be considered as unauthorized interlopers, and rebels against the legitimate spiritual authorities of the country. The rise of Tractarianism, the chief seat of which in India is Bishop's College, has given a peculiar acuteness to these Church principles, and led its advocates to put a more pointed and sectarian construction on the ordination Vows, which bind the Minister of the Church of England, 'to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine.' The Missionaries of the Propagation Society in whose conduct the present dissension originated, of course fully participate in the views and feelings by which their Alma Mater is distinguished.

Of these circumstances, the London Society's Agents were fully aware, when they brought the question of the "pledge," given under happier auspices, into discussion. They might easily have foreseen, that to any charge of having violated a pledge of non-interference, the reply would be that the pledge itself was at variance with the ordination vows of the Missionary, from the obligation of which no ecclesiastical authority could liberate him. They might have foreseen that any appeal to an Episcopal Society to hold sacred a pledge of non-interference would, in the present temper of the times, be followed by its instant repudiation. They ought to have known that for the Church dignitaries in India, upon a solemn appeal, to have confirmed the assertion of Archdeacon Corrie that 'the field of Missionary labour was large enough for all the Missionaries of the various Societies in the country without interfering with each other,' would have been to acknowledge as Christian teachers those who had not been ordained by Bishops possessed of the Apostolical succession, and to recognize the ordinances administered by them as valid. If in those circumstances, the Dissenting Missionaries expected the same consideration which they experienced from the amiable Heber and the apostolic Corrie, their expectations were unreasonable. If they hoped to be thus recognized as Christian Ministers, at this time of day, by the Church authorities, their hopes were quite as preposterous as those entertained by the members of the Established Church, who expect the haughty Church of Rome to acknowledge that they have the Apostolical succession, that their orders are valid, or the ordinances they administer, are efficacious. Some of our readers may remember how justly rendered himself by the foolish protest he signed against the intrusion of a Roman Catholic Archbishop into his diocese. He considered it

a most unkind, ungenerous, unchristian act that the Pope should erect Australia into a Roman Catholic see, when it was already the see of an Anglo Catholic Bishop. His Lordship's distress has only served to excite the laughter of every sound Protestant and every consistent Roman Catholic; and whenever the London Missionary Society's Agents shall manifest the slightest annoyance that the Puseyites do not acknowledge the validity of their orders, or attach any value to the ordinances they administer, they will render themselves equally an object of public ridicule. The contempt which the Puseyites pour on the Dissenters and their ministrations, is only the counterpart of the still more profound contempt which the Romanists pour on the spiritual pretensions of the Puseyites. To be affected by any such contumacious behaviour a degree of childish weakness, unworthy of Christian men. In the ranks of the Episcopal Church in India, notwithstanding the increasing leaven of Puseyism, there will still be found men of the same stamp as Corrie, and Marryat, and Thomson, who will rejoice that Christian truth is made known in this benighted land, though by other communities of Christians, and who will consider it a sin against Christian charity to disturb their labours. From them the Dissenting Missionaries will continue to receive generous sympathy—and whenever they come in contact with men of a different stamp, walking upon the heels of Puseyism, and denouncing all who have not episcopal ordination, they must treat their enemies with the same placid indifference with which Bishop Wilson and Archdeacon Daulton treat the contempt which the Roman Catholics cast on the 'heretical' Church of England.

WEEKLY EPIITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15.

— By the last arrival from the Persian Gulf, we learn that Seyid Ben Calfan has been appointed American Consul at Muscat and its dependencies. The appointment is said to have given general satisfaction as that gentleman speaks English fluently, and has always manifested the utmost kindness both to Americans and English.

— We believe that it escaped us at the time to state, that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay had received permission of the Supreme Government to establish a Branch in Calcutta with no other restriction save that of issuing their notes. From the *Bombay Times* we learn that no effort has been made to take advantage of the permission, though the Bank itself appears to be labouring under a plethora, and is in want of replenishment. We should have thought that at a time when the Union Bank was, as it respects real banking operations, in a state of suspended animation, and the Bengal Bank dividing 14 per cent per annum, such an opening would have been eagerly embraced.

— The *Star's* home correspondent tells him by the last Mail that there was some half idea of the Ministry's doing justice to themselves by recalling Lord Ellenborough, but the idea has died out, and his Lordship will not be recalled,—and he will not resign while his friends are in power. The Scotch affair will not come under discussion before the next Session, and not then—for by that time the internal state of the country will demand all the time Parliament can command. Mr. Roebuck, who comes to visit the part to Lord Auckland and Ellenborough which Mr. Peel sent to Lord Wellesley, has, according to the last accounts abandoned his opposition to the retention of Scinde and confines his censure to the mode of its acquisition. — The *Bombay* papers state, that an express had arrived at that Presidency from the Governor

General, suspending the order for the withdrawal of the Bombay troops from Scinde to make room for the Bengal troops, by whom it was to have been guarded. All the Bombay troops are, it appears, to stand fast in the province, and the Bengal troops who had been ordered to relieve them will stand fast at the Forts. All matters are a little settled in the Punjab.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.

—The news regarding the detention of the Scinde bound troops at Ferozepore is confirmed. An express had been received by Col. Richmond from the Commander-in-Chief to that effect; but the express had been anticipated by the Colonel and Mr. Gresham, who would allow none of the troops to pass down until they were relieved.

—A paragraph in the London Mail alludes to the death of Col. Justin Stael, our Charge d'affaires at Tcherah; but we are happy to find in the *Harbuz* of this morning satisfactory evidence that the account is unfounded. Letters of the 17th of August have been received in Calcutta from Tcherah, at which date nothing of the Colonel's demise was known there. It is impossible the intelligence of his death could have reached Ireland from Persia, in a fortnight, except by the Aerial carriage.

—The festival of the Dussehra, which was expected to be marked by further commotions at Lahore, has passed off quietly; and the account published in the *Deli Gazette Extra* of the murder of Herra Sing, has not been confirmed. Neither is it certain that Dulip Singh has left the Capital with the diamond, and sought the protection of our Government. We have indeed no accounts on which any dependence can be placed subsequent to the great tragedy which closed with the death of Ajeet Sing.

—There is a very sparkling account of Durjelling in this day's *Harbuz*, but as we have a letter from our own correspondent there, we will borrow from our neighbour only the remarkable fact, that a robbery having recently been committed at the Rightful Spot to the extent of 1198 Rupees, the whole sum was recovered by the *Magistrate* and four of the robbers seized; a circumstance so unusual in Bengal as to demand particular record.

—Our Bombay friends are dumfounded by the non-arrival of the Mail, while we far ones are recalling in its contents, having received not letters and newspapers only, but the whole of every monthly Periodical, within fifty days after their publication in London. The overcharge costs but a trifle compared with the overwhelming expense which their transmission from Bombay would have entailed.

—General Aitaville, who is released from all previous obligations by the recent tragic events at Lahore, is said by the papers to have been actually invited back; and, if we are not much mistaken, he is actually about to return thither, in measure for which it is impossible to account, considering the safety of his fortune in English funds.

—The troops under orders to move, which are ordered to stand fast on the banks of the Sutlej, are the 4th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, 3d Company 5th Battalion Artillery with No. 6 Light Field Battery, the 3d and 7th Light Cavalry, and the 6th, the 10th, the 19th and the 61st native Infantry.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21.

—The 32d Regiment of Native Infantry now at Buzurkpoor has been somewhat suddenly ordered to Gurdaspore, to relieve the 41st, which is understood to have suffered much from sickness.

—The *Harbuz* states on the authority of a correspondent, that a rumour prevails of Golab Sing's having been assassinated on his way from Jumboo to Lahore. No confirmation of the murder of Herra Sing, reported in a *Deli Gazette Extra*, and it may turn out to be premature. The death of the wretched Golab Sing would produce a greater effect on the destitute of the Punjab, than

the removal of the young and inexperienced Herra Sing. The ashes of Herra Sing and his son, Herra Sing, had arrived at Ludhiana, on their way to the family tomb at Harwar. They were received with every demonstration of military respect.

—The *Harbuz* observes, that at a grand fifth party given on-board the *British Steamer* in August last, the Chairman, Sir John Campbell, complained of the little support given to Steam Commemoration by the Indian community, and our contemporary considers this language to have a suspicious air, and to point to the proposed abatement of the *Hindostanee* steamers from our port, which was mooted some time ago. We have however been given distinctly to understand that at the time when the last Mail left England, not the most distant idea of any such arrangement was entertained by that Company.

—We have extracted from the *Harbuz*, a well digested summary of the progress made by the Free Protestant Church of Scotland, compiled by the Editor from the various publications received by the last mail.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

—The last *Calcutta Gazette* gives the names of the Officers whom the Governor General has selected for the command of the Army of Exercise. The subordinate staff is to be filled up by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

—The amount of Bills drawn by the Home authorities on the Calcutta Treasury by the last Mail, amounts to ninety-one lakhs of Rupees. The greater part of this sum is designed to pay the Opium claims, which Parliament has fixed at the rate of about 600 Rupees a chest. This is a far higher sum than the Opium Agents had any reason to expect. The arrival of this large sum will ease, as they say, the money market.

—The Express came in from Bombay yesterday. The Mails by the Victoria reached that Port on the 11th of October, and the Express has been sent on the noon day train.

—We learn from the *Star* that the Commander-in-Chief landed at Allahabad on the 7th instant, and was received by the Buffs and the left Wing of the 18th Regiment. His Excellency presented new colours to the 37th N. I. in lieu of those which were lost in the disastrous retreat from Cabul. The Regiment was commanded by the brave Major Griffiths, to whom Sir Hugh Gough paid several handsome and well merited compliments on the gallantry he had displayed throughout the whole of the Afghan campaign, and especially on the retreat. Why should it be a rule of the British service, that an officer by falling into the hands of the enemy, though under the most honourable circumstances, should forfeit all claim to any reward for his previous services, however noble and exemplary they may have been?

—Mr. Polymaster South, of H. M. 18th Hussars, has been found by a Court Martial guilty of the embezzlement of large sums of money and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

—Great doubt hangs over the report of Herra Sing's death which the *Deli Gazette* appears to have published rather prematurely. The last number of the journal now received states, that a report prevailed in the city, that some bankers had written to their friends in the Punjab, to enquire whether Herra Sing was really dead or not, and that the answer was that he was alive. —The 18th half yearly meeting of the Docking Company was held at the office of the Secretary, Rameshjee Cowasjee, Esq. To all appearances, this is the most flourishing Company in Calcutta. It works with a capital of about six lakhs, pays its Shareholders, as it is said, 3000 Rupees a month, and is yet able to divide a profit of sixteen per cent. There were eight gentlemen present and it was unanimously resolved that the accounts were very satisfactory.

—Military stores are daily sent off from the Delhi Magazine to that at Ferozepore.

—General Sir Jasper Nicolls and his family

leave Sibhal on the 26th October for Ferozepore on their way to Sind, Bombay and England.

—We republish from the *Bombay Times* a notice regarding the Panorama of Cabul, by the late Major Kemsaw, of H. M. 18th Foot, and which his widow is anxious, if possible, to exhibit at Tcherah. The Major was one of the most exquisite draftsmen in the relieving army, and we hope that his admirable designs for Major Haycock's "Campaigns," which reached Calcutta a public belief that that work, will not be lost to the world. He had, it appears, sketched a panorama of Cabul in eight sheets, and the last time he was seen by Capt. Souter, he had it along to his back to a table-top. It was the only possession he had saved during the fatal retreat. We fear it is irretrievably lost; but we recommend the appeal of his widow to our readers, in the distant hope that by some unforeseen circumstance it may possibly turn up.

—We also republish a letter which has appeared in the *Deli Gazette*, to which we invite particular attention. Our readers are aware that it is popularly believed that General Pollock asked General Not to send on a detachment of troops for the rescue of the prisoners at Bameen, and that General Not refused to do so, on which Sir Richard Shakespeare pushed on the *Kandahar* and *Shibhal* to the rescue of the prisoners at Bameen. The refusal has generally been attributed to *pepse*, arising from General Pollock's having installed General Not in the command of Calcutta. General Not's private attention completely upsets this assertion, and places the matter altogether in a new light.

—The sixth Criminal Sessions in the Supreme Court were opened for the present year on Monday last. The Clerk of the Crown appears to have ceased altogether to summon Civilians, who formerly constituted one third of every Grand Jury. On the present list there is not one Civilian; there are three Natives; the rest are Merchants and Agents. The Chief Justice charged the Jury. The number of cases on the Calendar, forty-four, is very considerable, considering that there are now seven sessions instead of four.

—A *Deli Gazette Extra* received last evening states, that a letter had been received from Locustima, dated the 15th inst., in which it was reported as being verified at that station on what was considered very good authority that Raja Golab Singh had been killed. If so, the only man capable of sustaining the fortune of the British in the petty combats which will end in complete anarchy.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

—The *Star* has a long and interesting article in this morning's paper on the assembling of the Army of Exercise, which will consist of so many corps as were originally assigned to it before the disturbances in the Punjab broke out. Our contemporary appears to think that work has been set on foot for the Gwalior station, unless the demands of Government should be unconditionally complied with. Any arrangement which should leave a shadow of independence to this worn out despotism, would not be unadvisable. It is time that the whole country was brought under one administration. In every instance in which we have occasion to resort to arms, the occupation of the country should be complete and final.

—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

G. F. Cookham, Esq. ...	to June, 1844,	44 0
The Drum-Dam Temperance Society, ...	to Sept. 1844,	20 0
J. Sainforth, Esq. ...	to March, 1845,	6 0
Lieut.-Col. T. M. Taylor, ...	to July, 1844,	20 0
Capt. Sir R. Shakespeare, ...	to April, 1844,	20 0
J. Thomson, Esq. ...	to June, 1843,	36 0
Capt. Dewar, ...	to May, 1844,	10 0
F. Taylor, Esq. ...	to Oct. 1844,	20 0
Raboo Gresham Sumad, ...	to March, 1844,	10 0
Capt. J. Mackenzie, ...	to June, 1844,	36 0

The following sums have been received at Madras, by Messrs. Arncliffe and Co., for the Friend of India, from July to Sept. 1845:—

P. Brown, Esq. ...	to May, 1845,	20 0
Capt. J. T. Smith, ...	to July, 1844,	20 0
Capt. J. J. Purvis, Esq. ...	to June, 1844,	20 0
Rev. W. Thompson, ...	to July, 1844,	20 0
D. Mayne, Esq. ...	to July, 1844,	20 0
The Total Abstinence Society of the 1st		
of M. Regt. Fusiliers, ...	to June, 1845,	34 0
Lieut. W. T. M. ...	to July, 1844,	8 0
Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. ...	to July, 1844,	20 0
Capt. R. S. Dobbs, ...	to Dec. 1845,	20 0
Lieut. Col. S. James, ...	to June, 1845,	4 0

direction of Bannan, and having reason to suppose that Mahomed Akbar, after his interview, had fled from the scene, placed himself between his prisoners and Kabal with what troops he could command, considered the force proposed to be sent too small to be of any use, on telling him that if after this opinion he still wished the Brigade to go, to send him the order and it should be so immediately; the only reply to this was that General P., I suppose, would himself and the Brigades with General N. the next morning, which he duly did; at this meeting General N. fully explained his sentiments on the subject and proposed to General P. that the Brigades should go with his whole force; but General P. did not seem to think the movement any longer necessary; however, on his road home, four General N.'s camp he received another note from Bhakpaz, which induced him to send a pencil note to General N. to relieve the force of the Sahibzade force then in the Bala Hills, and another order to his own camp for the Brigade under General Bala immediately to move; this is the true case, let those contradict it who can. General N. received a request from General Pollock (tantamount to an order not to enter Kabal before his Genl. P. could enter with him, but without this request General N., well knowing there was no necessity to expose us, we might as likely mean to harass his men and kill his cattle merely to be able to say he was there first; though, had he been aware of the fact, he would have been wiser to have General P.'s arrival he might have hurried to have his infirmities, as second in command, if possible to prevent it. I allude to the King's death, supported by two British Generals. There has been said about the old Kasse Genl. than it ever was worth; the only remark I have to make about it is, had General N. redoubled orders to bring it on, he would have done so; as he did not, he neither chaps to laugh his men or mortify his soldiers a rotten affair. You never ally Pollock's division left it, that is what galled me.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

SAVIT HULL—BHOOTAN.

The death of Savit Singh, in connection with his proposed destruction of Shere Singh and his family, a point which the death of the latter has now been settled, will clear up any misunderstanding as to immediate results on our frontier. It may be remembered that he has with some difficulty, on more than one occasion, represented to the British Government on the part of many of those around him to take part in the affairs of Sikkim, and under the defunct Shere Mahomed. That ruler is strongly suspected to be at the head of the disturbances, and the chief released by the restraining power of the late Governor, will be too ready now to give that assistance which he withheld so strenuously, when alive though not disinclined to take a slice of the spoil for himself should an opportunity have occurred. The consequence will probably be the early appearance on the North Western frontier of Sikkim of a considerable force under the command of Shere Mahomed assisted by the Murres and Boogies tribes; and, perhaps, by others still, further to the west. All these points will no doubt attract the attention of our Government and excite the vigilance of their servants on the frontier. In the meantime we have every reason to believe that military preparations of every kind which are already in contemplation, that Lord Ellenborough has positively determined on proceeding as usual to these Provinces, and that so strong is the impression at the British Court that an armed interference will be resorted to, that strenuous efforts are being made by many Officers in that quarter to be able to take the field with an army of the Grand Army, or to speak in more homely language "to come in for a share of the (expected) spoil."—*Daily Gazette, Oct. 11.*

THE LATE MAJOR KERRAWAY AND THE PANDORA OF CANAL.

We give place to the following from one of those treasured by the daughter in the retreat from Calcutta—a wife made a widow by the death of a patient and enterprising man, and that the relic acquired after a little likely now to be found; but we are anxious to do all within our power to supply with the wishes of our wife—all in this it may be the case, but the attention to recover the memorial of the departed as much possible.

"13, Hatherly Place, Calcutta, July 27, 1845.
 "Sir,—I have your account my old friend, and you, Sir, I am bound to say, to your note, as being one of the authors by the *Friend of India*; and having a premonition that the possession of Calcutta

which was with Major Kerraway, at the time of his death at Calcutta, might be recovered, if money were taken to give it publicity, I hope and trust you will do me the great kindness to have a paragraph inserted in your valuable paper, calling upon the readers of the *Friend of India* to raise the most interesting moments of Major Kerraway's talents to his sorrowing relatives; and it is only through the medium of the press, both in the European and our languages, that the likelihood of recovery is assisted by our friends. Captain Spots, of H. M. 44th mentions, that the last time he spoke of Major Kerraway, was one of the two last nights of the fatal struggle; he then saw the deceased slung across his shoulders, about the age and firm of a telescope. It was composed of eight sheets of paper, rolled on a piece of wood and covered with wax cloth; it was his only possession, and evidently the only thing he had the power of endeavouring to preserve during the fatal march. I feel assured, any one who possessed such a relic, would resign it in favour of his afflicted relatives; therefore a notice in the *Gazettes* of Persian and Hindustani languages, might attract the observation of some one who could give some information of the valuable relic. The Indian news of the last month has a paragraph upon the subject—a kindness of the Editor's press—on the subject of the deceased, which we feel most grateful for. Messrs. Smith and Elder taking an interest in our cause, immediately they were informed of the accidental death of Major Kerraway, have sent some favourable remarks from your country and kind expressions, I am, Sir, your obedient servant—
 —Bosley Times, October 11.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRIGHT SPOT.

To the Editor of the *Friend of India*.

Really Mr. Editor this is a bright spot, as the word "Darjeeling" was first interpreted, notwithstanding a sick lady or gentleman may occasionally doubt the fact, when enveloped in a mist, which only the sensible and enterprising "Rancho" can enjoy; but, the climate/who can impugn its salubrity! How quickly the exhausted invalid from the plains, recovers life and energy; within its influence upon the temper, may be justly compared to the "salutary arts," which "emits more, see also some more." All here are gentle, from the dearest Superintendent, to the last "arrival" and none more so, than the Lepcha natives.

The view of Darjeeling, from and above the approach, by the Auckland road, on a snowy forenoon, is blithe and pictorial, extending along a knobby spur, and surrounded at a distance, by mountains, 9 or 10,000 feet high, with the glorious Snowy Range, rising upon a notion of the horizon, like a bright supernatural bulwark. Among the dwellings of our dear countrymen, pitched as various churches, stands conspicuous the imposing Hotel of Mr. Wilson; while at the upper extremity of the mountain, on a picturesque elevation, may be seen the admired ruin of a Buddhist monastery. The English Church, which is now in preliminary progress, will soon arrest the gratified view of the Christian exile, and will cost some 8,000 Rupees, furnishing twelve dozen sittings.

The roads adjoining the settlement already extend about 18 miles, and exhibit many a transverse view of cyprus beauty and magnificence, amidst the surrounding mountain scenery. The dense, undecorated towns with fruit and other useful products; and in this respect, Darjeeling probably stands pre-eminent among Himalayan Stations. The numerous gushing springs in the vicinity already attract fair votaries of the Hydropathic system, and a drooping Lily or Narcissus may be met, extending from the pure waters, with renewed life and grace. Another blessing, agency and incidents as there, it is not surprising that a warm son of Eden with his heart full of the graceful beauty of his native land, should become passionately enamoured of Darjeeling. Indeed in a moment of poetic enthusiasm, he was heard to murmur something about a rival Nile, to be entitled "Narcissus repined," which it is to be hoped, in respect to his signs of our immortal youth he will despise.

To lend dignity to this otherwise fugitive sketch, I must here introduce a statistical paragraph. The number of adult Europeans at Darjeeling this year, may be stated as 80—7 civilians, 15 military, 7 medical, 9 clerical, 30 domestic, and about 25 Indian, of whom 17 are present. These, a beautiful and flattering figure, has been to constitute a bouquet, consisting of the following flowers:—Hortensia, Sweet William, Hyacinth, Jonquille, Daffodil, Lupine, Magnolia, Lily of the Valley, Myrtle, Honeysuckle, Woodbine, Rhododendron, Lavender, Hawthorn, Orange-blossom, Heliotrope, and the Double (red) Dahlia. Amongst these pretty flowers all, I beg to prefer the first named!

Accommodation, and Provisions have been tolerably commensurate to the wants of the Public this year, and will probably be on a much improved scale, next; for which, efforts are now making; but, a hint to families may not be out of place here, viz. to bring up goods enough to supply milk for children, and kid flesh. Furnished Rooms are now to be had by the mile; and as this mode of accommodation is found to be popular, it is probable that more Houses will be built upon the same plan.

Touching the approach to Darjeeling from the Westward, by water, it may be recommended to enter the River Mahanadga, opposite to Rajmahal; and to ascend the Purnabab, eight miles below Malda to Dinapore (when the quantity of water in this river will permit) whence staging Dinapore offered to Wilem. The usual water-carrier recommended, is that by the Mahanadga to Daulganga, and thence to Titaley, by land; but, on this road, Dinapore are not yet crossed, though contemplated, and it is probable that in the course of next year, with this route and that from Calcutta Ghat on the Ganges opposite to Poor Point, via Purnabab and Titaley, will be facilitated to travellers.

In conclusion I must commend to future visitors, a Guide to Travellers by Mr. C. published by Messrs. S. Smith and Co., containing much useful and interesting information; though it may be observed, that two instead of four Rupees, will be considered by the Public, a sufficient price for it.

Darjeeling, October 12th, 1845.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE REMOVED ATROPHIED VIBRATOR FOR MALTA.—We quite approve of the observations of our contemporary the *Portuguese* on the removal of an "Apostolic View" for Malta, who is not to be a Maltese, and who, it is also added, is of the present Bishop of Malta. The demands of religious strife are already sufficiently abundant in Malta, and most directly irritating, without new importations. Indeed, it is difficult to conjecture where it will end, if not in some bad business, within the next twelve months, the very hot-bed, odour, and force, of religious and sectarian debate, division, and clamour. The causes of this disposition. Some of them have been frequently laid before the public in this journal, so we shall not repeat them. We are, therefore, most decidedly opposed to the introduction of an English or Irish Bishop into Malta, being perfectly persuaded that if such a measure were adopted it will be impossible to carry on the civil government of the island. Already, during the last year, if the truth is to be ascertained, the public peace has been threatened by ecclesiastical dissensions. We trust, then, to see the new Governor act himself most determinedly against the introduction of this new element of religious discord and dissension to the peace of the inhabitants—reminding him, above all other things, that the intellect of the people is not strong, or mature enough for such theological discussions. We trust that the appointment by the Court of Rome of such an embassy, or more properly, such a *View* as a permanent resident in Malta, and especially the character of the native Maltese clergy, clearly intimating that they are not capable of managing the affairs of their own Church, on imposition upon them, they have a right to sit down and refuse to do so, and to refuse with all their might. But besides this, the ecclesiastical are supposed to have submitted to other men, and are consequently subservient to the native clergy, despising

in destroying all emulation in them, and, in fact, removing all the motives of an honorable competition for the great prize of the Bishops. Moreover, as English prelates can never be so well acquainted with the wants and feelings of the people as a native prelate, Rome would hardly send a Maltese bishop to Ireland, or to England; then why send a stranger here? . . . The case is not very dissimilar. But shall we let out the mouth of the bag, if we allow it? If you prefer the phrase: Rome knows that a native bishop is more submissive (shall we say respectful?) to Government, and still some months past, we shall, at least, to send out an ecclesiastic to Malta, who shall be a rival with the civil power, and who shall support the Government of the island with the military Commander-in-Chief. This is the best state of the case so far as Rome is concerned. With the Maltese, as a nation, there can be no sympathy between this Court and them. The Maltese, however, on the other hand, grateful for the bloodshed of a few Government, and proud of that flag which waves only over freedom, and comparing their own civil and paternal Government with the neighbouring countries of the Mediterranean, are convinced of the immense superiority of British rule, and are unwilling to disturb the amicable social relations between themselves and Englishmen, and still some months past, we shall have had almost the case, they have their religion and their rights protected and honored. We expect to see a Petition from the Maltese clergy, protesting against this projected invasion of the Court of Rome.—*Malta Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL.—During the month of August the manufacturers in Lonsdale have been in the work, as compared with the same month of the year, generally speaking, throughout the country there has been more business done at any previous period during the present year.

East India and Colonial produce, however, has not made any corresponding advance, considering the very low prices to which all kinds had arrived. The stock of pepper in Government warehouses, and will probably reach £16,000,000, gold being a trifle dearer in London than in any other part of Europe. Money therefore, is still easy, at 3½ per cent. no terrible scarcity has been experienced, and the market shows an increasing trade, and this, aided by a bountiful harvest, makes us to anticipate that our future reports under this head will be more cheering than we so feebly feared. The weather has been a trifle past. We venture also to indulge a hope that the spirit of wild and reckless speculation abroad has been laid, and that the market will be conducted on with caution, remembering the large stocks on hand in this country, and that it must be so some time before any outlet can be depended on to considerably reduce them.

Failures in the Iron trade are of daily occurrence, but the price has advanced 10s. per ton; the prevailing opinion is that many more limited orders will be brought down.

Since the foregoing was in print we have an arrival from America, and the following paragraph, which appears in one of the New York papers, and is generally considered to be worthy of credit, has been read with much interest by the merchants in the city:—

"Gotton, low as its price has been in England, has yielded this year a better return relative to the cost of its production than in some former years, when the prices in England were 50 per cent. higher than now. The cheapness of supplies, and bagging and labor, and the increased interest of the planters in the United States in putting corn and other crops in connection with cotton, have produced this result. They have borne the depression of price incident upon a crop 50 per cent. greater than that of the previous year, and much less injury than could have been expected."

An American correspondent of the Times warns the public that the United States are not a democracy, which the people of the United States are unable to check, and for which they must provide employment, the area of plantations must be increased every year through the agency of the planters, and the section of the Union. To such a degree, he says, is the extent already progressing, that even bad weather will not suffice to occasion what is called a "short crop."—*London Times*.

LORD ABERDEEN.—We understand that the Earl of Aberdeen, on an application by the Rev. Mr. Manson and the adherents to the Free Church in Fyvie, for a site on which to build a church, has, in the most liberal manner, refused to grant the same, expressing his willingness to grant a site on any part of his property that may be most suitable for this purpose.—*Colchester Mercury*.

On Tuesday week a grand fire took place at Marlborough Hall, in the city of Salisbury, in W. W. Shalhouse, Esq., the proprietor, celebrating the 100th year of his age. The "Centenarian," we are happy to say, was in the best health and spirits on the occasion. The attendance consisted partly of the

principal families of Selford, and the numbers assembled on the domain were variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 persons. A dinner was given to the Gentlemen of the Household, and the poor were also feasted upon the occasion. In the course of the day sports were taken place on Marlborough Common, and the day's proceedings went off in the greatest order, and the day was a most successful one in the afternoon was unexceptional.—*Salisbury Post*.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE DUKE OF SOMERSET.—Among the various editions of the Bible in the library of the late Duke of Somerset, there are many Bibles collected by means of their country; but the most valuable is the same collection of the Bible of the Bishop's quire modern date, especially interesting in point of provenance, and much more than its intrinsic value. It is a copy of a Bible printed a few years ago by Messrs. Taylor, of Fleet-street, with translations of some by Gualterius. There are only three known copies in existence; one of which is the copy in question, and another is in the possession of Colonel Tynte, at Haverhill. The notes are copious, learned, and explanatory. The circumstances of there being no less than 100 copies to be in existence of a Bible which happened at the printers soon after the copies had been struck off, whereby all were destroyed but three, which had been removed accidentally in the early part of the day, the Duke's copy was presented to him by Colonel Tynte, who was fortunate in obtaining one of the others for his own library. The Italian edition, from which the notes have been taken, is said to be also very recent. It is believed that Colonel Tynte intends to publish the notes by themselves, with references to the passages to which they apply; and thus the country will have a benefit of which it is deprived only by an accidental casualty.—*Times*.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Twenty-third Half-yearly Meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company was held last week at the Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, for the purpose of declaring a dividend out of the profits of the undertaking. The Half-yearly Report set out by saying that the Directors would have been happy if they could have presented a more favorable report of the traffic for the last six months. In the merchandise department the receipts did not differ materially from those of the corresponding six months of last year, but in the coal department there was a falling off of nearly 50,000 tons. The accounts showed the receipts to be as follows:—In the coal department, £1,240,000, 10s. 6d.; coal duty, £1,052, 6s. 11d.; total, £2,292, 6s. 11d. The total expenses were £1,977, 10s. 6d., leaving a net profit for the year of £7,000, 11s. 7d. By the statement it appeared that the net profit for the half-year amounted to £7,022, 11s. 6d., to which must be added the surplus for the last half-year (after paying the income tax), £2,081, 14s. 3d.; a dividend to which the Directors recommended the appropriation of £1,247, 13s. 2d. from the reserved fund for that purpose, making a disposable sum of £6,042, 10s. 6d. out of a sum of £18,000 shares entitled to a dividend. The Directors accordingly recommended that amount of dividend to the proprietors.—*Record*.

MANCHESTER AND BOLTON RAILWAY.—The Half-yearly Report of the Directors shows that the total receipts for the half-year have been £17,181, leaving after the payment of expenses, a disposable sum of £10,192, equal to a dividend of 17s. 6d. per share on the £100,000 of the half-year. An account of the profit is likely to accrue from the opening of the Bolton and Preston Railway, which took place in June last, but retrospective of sources of trade, there had been a considerable improvement in the last compared with the results of preceding half-years.—*Ibid*.

GEORGE THE THIRD.—The King being on the pier-head at Weymouth, about to embark in the Royal George, on his sailing trip, turned round to Mr. Pitt, who was in attendance at his elbow, having probably hurried down from London for assecuration an important business, and exclaimed, "I am not this day forty, but I feel like a man of 100. I am like you in your arms, Pitt—like him in your arms. Charming child, isn't he? Then writing the action to the word, he made the stiff and solemn Prince of Wales, who was seated there, to look at him with a smile and his pretty boy and carry him some merriment in his arms, albeit strange and unusual to such a burden. The circumstance, though trivial, had no small effect on the old monarch's mind, and it was a circumstance with which the formal Minister performed his compelled part of duty, as to make an impression on the King's mind, by the thought that even years old himself, which time has never effaced. Pitt, although not doubt flattered by his master's childish remarks, which expressed him to the up-approver of the old monarch's mind, and it was a circumstance of great importance to the Royal Society, to whom the same of old great grandsons, put the heart's continuance he would on the matter; but, little thought, no doubt, that the infirm he was required to move would be so

very distant time had the effect of the same high official post which he then occupied—the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.—*Life of Lord Sydney*.

BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The tip and down passenger, said to be the longest and the longest in the world, is to be constructed on the Birmingham and Stratford Railway, and the whole distance being accomplished in four hours and a-half. For this increased speed, and for the fact that the train will consist of 100 trains (to be composed wholly of first-rate carriages) will offer, it is intended to charge an additional 2d. per passenger. To this there can be no objection, seeing that the Birmingham Railway will be conveyed by this train. It has been thus arranged at the urgent request of many of the nobility and the higher classes of society, and merchants and others, who are willing to pay an extra price for extra speed and comfort.—*Railway Times*.

MRS. MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.—We understand that 1,200 cards of invitation for Mrs. Majesty's last state ball for the season of the year have been sent to number attended. The Board of General Commissioners, who have granted six penny tickets to every churchman and servant in attendance on the company, which were exchanged at the Royal Palace, have the honor of presenting and refreshments to the amount at the taverns and public houses in the neighbourhood of the Palace.—*Times*.

EXPERIMENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—On Thursday evening last, Her Majesty was pleased to command the attendance of two celebrated Welsh harpists (Mr. Jones, of Llanerch, harper to Sir Benjamin Hall, and Mr. Griffiths, the harper of Tredegar), at Buckingham Palace, where the harp of the Prince of Wales, before Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their illustrious visitors. At the same time, the Rev. Mr. Price, Vicar of Cardigan, one of the four learned quater of the Principality, was appointed with the splendid Welsh harp, made by Mr. Bassett Jones, of Cardiff, the chief harp-maker of Wales, expressly for the Royal Highness Prince of Wales, and the Prince of Wales, before Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their illustrious visitors. At the same time, the Rev. 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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 461, Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd. 1849.

[Price 3 C's. Rs. monthly, or 30 Rs. yearly if paid in advance.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has resolved again to proceed to the Western Provinces after a residence of less than four months among us, without having accepted the invitation of the Civilian to a public entertainment. They will thus learn the value of being earlier in the field when his Lordship again returns to the Presidency, and is prepared to receive the congratulations of the public service.

Lord Ellenborough's departure appears to be sudden, without being unexpected. After his declaration at one of the public dinners that his proper place was by the side of the Commander-in-Chief, more especially when any work had been carried out for our military friends, it was naturally to be expected that the departure of his Excellency for the Army of Exercise would be followed by that of his Lordship. The recent journey of the Governor General's Military Secretary, to the same destination, was regarded by the discrediting as an index of his Master's intentions which could not be mistaken; and so it has turned up.

Lord Ellenborough returns to the North Western Provinces divested of all the circumstances of their internal administration. During his previous residence there, he combined in his own person the office of Governor General of India and of *Lieut. Governor of the Agra Presidency*; but he has entirely altered the character of the administration by separating the duties of Deputy Governor of Bengal and *Lieut. Governor of the North West*, from the post of Governor General, and by reserving himself exclusively for the Political and Military responsibilities of the Empire. Through the arrangement has been made the subject of animadversion, and will in all probability come under the revision of Parliament during the next Session,—that is if O'Connell and Reboon, should leave that assembly any leisure—yet in our humble apprehension, it appears to be reasonable and beneficial. Any inconveniences it may entail appear to be outweighed by its substantial advantages. It is perfectly absurd to crowd on the Governor General all those details of business to which he can give no adequate attention without injury to the general interests of the Empire. It is the dictate of common sense to place the internal economy of the country under the direction of men who have a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of it. This overloading of the Governor General with the minutiae of business is the last relic of the Commercial system of the Company, under which the Chief of the Factory was mixed up with the details of all its transactions. In this country the Head of the Government ought to occupy the same position in the administration, which the Premier does in the administration of Great Britain, and should be burdened with no duties which it would be considered preposterous to cast upon that functionary.

On the present occasion, when large political questions have arisen out of the revolution at Gwalior, and yet larger questions may grow out of that in the Punjab, it seems eminently proper that the Governor General should be on the spot, to direct every diplomatic and military movement, and to provide for every emergency as

it may arise. As it regards Gwalior, it is to be hoped that the vigour and decision which have marked his Lordship's career, may be displayed in putting that state out of a condition to give us any future annoyance or disquietude. It would be a matter much to be deplored if any half measure should be pursued in reference to it, or if the present opportunity of giving to its oppressed inhabitants the benefit of a British administration, be neglected. It is time that the independence of those principalities should cease, and their chiefs be consigned to the indolent repose of a pension, for which alone they are fit.

THE PUNJAB.—There is nothing new from the Punjab. The only intelligence received from thence since our last issue is, that our previous news was unfounded. Duleep Sing has not abandoned the throne, and taken refuge in our territories, with the celebrated Diamond. Lena Sing has not murdered Hoera Sing; both are alive, and hearty; conducting the administration in union, perhaps in harmony, and General Ventura is apparently Commander in Chief. Golsing has not been murdered, except in the papers; neither is he within three days march of the Capital, with 30,000 men; but is said to have returned to his family domains in Jumboo, if indeed he ever left them. The announcement that he had quitted that country to march on Lahore, always looked doubtful, for his hold on it is so entirely dependent on his own presence, that after he had accompanied our troops through the Khyber, he was obliged to leave the army on the well founded plea that he dared not continue long absent from Jumboo, lest his refractory mountaineers should subvert his authority. He is more likely to allow matters at Lahore to take their course, than to risk the loss of his rich and unmanageable principality, by absconding himself from it. He is too wise to exchange his real sovereignty in the Hills for any divided rule at the Capital. He will not drop the substance to grasp at the shadow.

The Government at Lahore is for the present strong; the troops, whose importance and arrogance is always doubled on the occurrence of a revolution, are said to be clamorous for higher pay and gratuities, and may upset the present administration; but as yet it is sufficiently vigorous, to maintain its external relations of amity, which is all we have to look at. There is no opening for the wedge of our ambition. It is quite possible that Peshawar may again pass under the dominion of the Afghans; but our own frontier has not been violated, nor have our allies been insulted. All that we can do therefore is to station a strong force to watch the fords of the Sutledge. Meanwhile the Governor General and the Commander in Chief will possibly find sufficient occupation, on the banks of the Jumna, in reviewing the Army of Exercise, and preparing it to assist, we hope, at the obsequies of the House of Scindia.

THE COOLY TRAMM AGAIN.—Since the issue of our last number, the draft of an Act has been published which originates that after the 1st of March next, Coolies shall be shipped only from

the Port of Calcutta, and that an Emigration Agent shall be appointed there on the part of the Government of the Mauritius. The Governor General is so anxious to carry the Act through, that he has suspended the rule which requires the publication of the Draft two months before the Act is passed. Yet, strange to say, the Act itself is not to come into operation for nearly four months. We can divine no other cause for this extreme haste and subsequent delay, than the desire to allow those who have made arrangements for the collection and shipment of Coolies at Madras and Bombay sufficient time for winding up their affairs. If the Ports had been originally opened on the system which was guaranteed by the Privy Council, no such concession of time to the Cooly Merchants, would have been requisite. Their vocation has grown out of a breach of public faith, which cannot be palliated. It will of course be their business to make the most of the three months and twenty days which the new Act allows them—and it will be the duty of Capt. Rogers and Mr. Fraser, to exercise more than ordinary vigilance to prevent abuses.

The Act grows, of course, out of the suggestion of Mr. Anderson, the Cooly Protector, who has been sent up from the Mauritius, after ten months of inaction, on a special Mission to Bengal; and we regret much to see the selfishness which appears to characterize the proposed law. The only reason given for now carrying into effect that part of the original design which provided for the appointment of an emigration Agent at the port of embarkation, and which was held out as a remedy for the abuses which had rendered the older trade intolerable, is, that a sufficient number of women had not been sent with the men! The abuses which have grown out of the neglect of this appointment do not seem to have occurred, since the smallest disquietude, and are not so much as hinted at. It would appear as though the Mauritius Government, suspecting that if the emigration had been at once placed under the charge of a responsible agent, the wants of the island would not be supplied as rapidly as the planters desired, have been quite content to leave the provision of Coolies to individual cupidity, however revolting might be the abuses which it engendered. The Mauritius Authorities appear to have waited till the island was sufficiently stocked with labourers collected under a system of private agency, before any check was placed on these proceedings. And its present interference has no respect to the interests of the Coolies; it is publicly declared to arise from an exclusive attention to those of the island. It was found that the supply of twenty thousand coolies had cost the colony fourteen lakhs of Rupees, and that as the men had in general come without their families, and would claim their privilege of return at the end of five years, an annual expenditure of 30, or 40,000*l.* would be necessary to keep up the complement. It is on this ground that the Mauritius Government appears to have sent round an Agent to make arrangements for stopping all further emigration, unless the men would be induced to take their families with them, and thus hold out a hope of their settling in the island. We will not

affirm that such is the reasoning on which the Colonial Government has been induced to appoint an Agent in Calcutta, and to call for an act restricting emigration to those who should obtain a passport from him. But such is the plain and obvious reading of the new law. It would have been far more discreet to have kept these selfish considerations out of view altogether, and simply to have stated that, whereas the original plan of the Ministry made provision for the appointment of an Emigration Agent, and whereas the neglect of this provision had revived the old abuses, he it enacted that no port shall be open to the export of Coolies but that of Calcutta, and that no labourer shall be exported from thence but under a certificate from the Emigration Agent to be appointed by the Mauritius Government. That Agent might then have quietly rejected the application of all those who were not willing to expatriate themselves for ever with their wives and children. As the Act now stands, the Legislative Council, which ought to have had the interests of this country primarily in view, appears to have closed its eyes upon the injury which has been inflicted on the island, and to have based its legislative enactment only on the interests of the Crown Colony, by proposing to pass an act, the chief object of which is to part for ever with those who may embark for the Mauritius.

DARJELING.—In the letter which we published last week from Darjeling, there was one sentence with regard to the journey thither to which we think the public authorities of the place should direct their attention. We allude to the idea thrown out that those who were desirous of visiting might hasten for by the Steamer to Calcutta might opposite to Port Pointe, and then proceed by land through Purneah to the Hills.

The greatest obstacle to the free resort of visitors, whether from the Western or the Southern provinces to the Sanatorium is presented by the difficulty of approaching it. We are told that a bullock cart will carry one as far as there is water carriage from Calcutta in twenty or twenty-five days; but nothing can be more wearisome and disheartening than a trip by water, in a bullock cart, to the foot of the Hills. It may also be reached by land in five days; but an invalid cannot bear a hundred and twenty hours' unceasing jolting in an uneasy palanquin, with the certainty of being waked out of sleep every two hours by the boaters demanding their *bacshis*, which in many cases we fear the only reward they receive for months from the Dark Moon—besides for their labour. It was suggested at the first establishment of the Sanatorium that facilities should be created for a conveyance by land from the nearest point which the *Steamers* could reach, and which we now find is Cargahat Ghaut, just a hundred miles from the foot of the Hills. But this consideration has been entirely overlooked, and we are only now told that provisions will shortly be made for the convenience of visitors, from that point to the Sanatorium. We are convinced that no time should be lost in giving effect to this design in as much as it will furnish an inducement to resort to Darjeling as the place has never yet enjoyed, and thereby increase the popularity of the bright spot. Without such an arrangement, indeed, we think it must soon yield to its great rival in Ceylon, Nuwara Eelia or Nuwara—We wish our brethren in the island could be induced to adopt this more euphonious and classical designation.

Darjeling and Nuwara are equally described as enjoying a climate altogether heavenly. At both places the visitor finds himself again among the breezy breezes and in the lovely scenery of his native land. A pilgrim to Nuwara embarks on a Steamer in Calcutta, with a hundred of his fellow countrymen and women, and enjoys a delightful sea voyage to Galle, where he meets with a comfortable inn, and a stage coach, which drives him at once to the new paradise. It is difficult to fancy anything, not merely more free from inconvenience but more positively delightful, than the journey from Calcutta to the Sanatorium in Ceylon. Contrast with this the tedious, the insupportable voyage by water in a bullock cart to Dinapore, and then the transfer; or the palanquin, in order to reach Darjeling; or the still more intolerable dark journey for an invalid from Calcutta to that spot. To place the journey to the two settlements on something like an equality, it is necessary that arrangements should be made for the visitor to enjoy the convenience of a steam trip to Cargahat Ghaut, and an easy land journey from thence to the Bright Spot. We throw out these remarks for the consideration of those who take an interest in the Sanatorium. The *Hindustan* has brought back some of the visitors from Nuwara, who are extravagant, if that be possible, in their praise of that residence, and whose descriptions are likely to do injury to Darjeling, unless the inconveniences now experienced in the transit can be removed.

THE CALCUTTA POST OFFICE.—The *Bombay Times* has been making himself merry at the expense of the Directors. In an article headed "Slow Coaches of the Calcutta Press" which will be found in another column, he has copied the Post Office Notification by which the public is guided, as it respects the postage of letters sent by the Steamers, and apostrophizes Mr. Oldfield, heretofore Post Master, in this strain: "Now good Mr. Oldfield, you must be a very old, a very forgetful fellow indeed, if the date of your knowledge of Post office matters extends no farther than the 27th of May 1840," which is the date of the last notification regarding steam postage. Every body, except the Post Master General, knows that it was promulgated on the 6th of July last, that the French Government had reduced the postage of a letter from 2s. 8d. to 1s. 8d. We say that the Post Master General is ignorant of the charge, because it is not to be supposed, if he had seen cognizant of it, that he would have lost a single day in giving the public official information of so gratifying a reduction. We allude to the change at the time, and expressed a hope that the Notification, weekly published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, would be modified; but the suggestion produced no result.

If the *Bombay Times* had paid due attention to the state of circumstances here he would have ceased to wonder that the most distinguished man of letters, as he facetiously designates the Post Master General, should continue to publish an obsolete rate of postage. Does he really require to be informed that the pay and the duties of that office have long since been divorced; the duties being conducted by the Deputy, and the pay drawn by the Chief? Every one in the city of Palaces knows that the office of Post Master General is almost the only remaining vestige in the service. If, opposition of our Government that, notwithstanding any other, the efficient management of standing all its best of superior light and

which requires a long and arduous experience, it must be the Post Office; yet we have had five Post Masters General, within the last five years, of whom one had been a Commissioner of Revenue, two Chief and Session Judges, and one a Magistrate. It is therefore to be self evident that the office is filled up on the principle of its being more adapted for the man, than the man for it. In England, the situation of Post Master General is usually considered an honorary office; and it would have been pleasing if we could have regarded it in that light in this country; but Government has deprived us of that satisfaction, by turning it on two occasions into a penal appointment, and thrusting into it, much against their inclination, two public servants who had incurred its displeasure. We trust this explanation will sufficiently account to our Western Contemporary for the notification of 1840, which has afforded him so much amusement.

We must however remind him that he is altogether wrong in laying any portion of the blame of this egregious omission on Mr. Oldfield, who has long ceased to have any connection with the Post Office, and is now Opiam Agent in Behar. Since the date of that notification, there have been two Post Masters, upon the heads of whom rest the censure of having allowed his predecessor's Notice to stand so long after the arrangement it announces had been superseded.

NEW CRIMINAL CODE.—One of the London Papers of August last states that the Law Commission in Calcutta was about to present Government with a new Criminal Code. It is difficult to account for the origin of this rumour, unless we trace it to the pleasantry of some mischievous wag, anxious to cast ridicule on that body. It is quite true that the only complete work of the Law Commission was a Criminal Code, drawn up under the superintendence of Mr. Macaulay; but though it was finished more than six years ago, and transmitted to the Home Government, nothing has since been heard of it. The labour of three years, the result of an expenditure exceeding 70,000*l.* has been treated with the most disgraceful neglect; and now that the office of the Commissioners is about—as they say—to be included in the bills of mortality, we are informed that they are about to give birth to a second Code!

If however the Commission should be dissolved without completing a Code of Criminal Jurisprudence for this country, there will be just reason to complain that public money to an extent of not less than 200,000*l.* has been very ill bestowed. We fully admit the value of its labours in the collection and digest of evidence relative to the state of Slavery in the East, though even in this important matter, we have got rid of the evil, not by following its advice and making it the object of legislation, but by averting it from the face of the land. But if there was any one subject to which the exertions of such a Commission ought to have been primarily and uninterruptedly directed, and which it should not be allowed to separate without completing, it was assuredly the formation of a Code of Criminal Jurisprudence, which should give to India the benefit of European research and improvement in this department of legislation, and relieve it from the incubus of that barbarous and antiquated system of Mohammedan law, under which it groans. It was long the only remaining vestige in the service. If, opposition of our Government that, notwithstanding any other, the efficient management of standing all its best of superior light and

knowledge, it continued to administer a system of criminal law, so far behind the civilised institutions of the age; and we naturally looked to the labours of the Law Commission to relieve our administration from this obloquy. But to all present appearances, the Commission will be abolished without having effected this necessary improvement. With the extinction of this body, all hope of obtaining a Criminal Code worthy of the age and of the Government, must, we fear, be altogether relinquished. It is scarcely probable that another body, with the same knowledge, leisure and aptitude for this great national undertaking, can be again assembled. We have therefore no other prospect before us, but that of continued subjection to a system of Criminal Jurisprudence, which has no other recommendation, than that it may be retained without exertion.

We cannot better indicate the bitterness of disappointment which arises from this prospect, than by referring to the two most recent anomalies which have been exposed to view. Not long since, a young East Indian was brought up before the Magistrate in a district not far from Allahabad, on a charge of having destroyed the domestic peace of another parish. If the public report be true, the fault lay quite as much with the husband as with the transgressor; but to that circumstance we have nothing to say. The East Indian was by religion a Christian. In his infancy he had, to our certain knowledge, received Christian baptism, after the most approved form, from the hands of an Episcopally ordained Clergyman. Of his creed there could therefore be no doubt. Yet he has been tried by the Mahomedan law, and by that Code sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which, we hear, is now undergoing. The sentence has excited much astonishment and some indignation in the neighbourhood; but we question whether the Law is not more in fault than the Judge.

The second instance is recorded in the Report of the State of the Police for the first six months of 1841, just published. "The prisoner was found in the act of murdering an infirm old man on the borders of a tank for the sake of the plunder. The law Officer of the Session, — the Mahomedan Maulavee, — was of opinion that the stick with which the crime was committed, was below the standard weight for murderous weapons, as prescribed in the Koran." A reference was made to the Nizamut Court, and the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Well does the Superintendent of Police exclaim: "I really do not comprehend why these absurdities of the Mahomedan Law are at the present time attended to or allowed to interfere with the punishment of a murderer. Here is a man caught in the act of murder red handed, and because the bamboo with which he killed an infirm old man is not of a certain weight, the crime is declared by the Maulavee tantamount to culpable homicide punishable at the discretion of the Court, and a sentence of perpetual imprisonment, instead of death, is passed in compliance with the grave absurdity of the Mahomedan Law Officer."

It was to remedy these glaring and unjust anomalies in our Criminal Jurisprudence that the Law Commission was undoubtedly established. It was to prevent the trial of Christians, in cases of abduction, by Mahomedan Law; to prevent the determination of the crime of murder by the weight of the instrument, and other such like absurdities that an expression of establishment of Law Commissioners was put up

by the Whig Government. If after nine years of labour, that Commission should be suppressed without having accomplished this part of its vocation, leaving us still under the rule of a barbarous legislation, and that through the mismanagement of the Home Authorities, by whom the appointments are made and to whom alone the Commission is amenable for its labours, — they will have no right to censure the local authorities, for permitting the same waste of time and money in any department confided to their responsibility.

THE KHOOND CHILDREN. — We have received a letter from the northern Division of the Madras Presidency relative to the disposal of the children rescued from the Khoonds, which, it appears safer for us to give in substance in our own words. Our correspondent exonerates the Madras Government from all censure in this matter; and states that it is understood as a fact, that the petition written some months ago to the Governor of Madras is still in the Agent's office at Ganjam. He expresses a hope that as that officer is about to proceed shortly to England, his successor may be more alive to the cause of humanity. He says it is customary to talk of the rescued victim as children, but that many of them have grown up under the charge of the Tahsildar of Goomoor to be men and women, and that the manner in which many of the latter have been allowed to run wild, is revolting. It was currently known at the station that one of the young women threatened to hang herself if she was not given away in marriage, and so convinced was the officer in charge, of the sincerity of her intentions, that there was a general search among the many boys for a volunteer husband. A boy was recently made over to a man who called himself a Christian, but who immediately discredited him and made him a Mahomedan. He adds that although the victims may be freely distributed among the officers as servants, or made over to the sepoy who convert them into Hindoos or Mahomedans, yet as soon as the subject of making them over to Christian Missionaries is mooted, the pledge of non-interference with the faith of the natives, that standing bug-bear of our Government, is immediately raised.

We give these statements as we have received them, in the hope that public attention will be drawn to the subject, and that the disposal of the victims will no longer be left to individual discretion, but that the Madras Government will imperiously provide for their intellectual and spiritual improvement, and thus consummate the good work of humanity which it has begun. Our correspondent suggests that it might be an advantage to that cause, if the Court of Directors were to require of the Agent, who is about to return to England, an account of the temporal and spiritual condition of the children who have been rescued, and of the measures which have been adopted to promote their welfare. We believe no such enquiry will be necessary. The matter may be left with perfect confidence to the benevolent sympathies of the Marquis of Tweeddale. The fact that an application to the Madras Government has been detained by the local Agent for many months, will at once open the Lordship's eyes to the state of the case, and point out the necessity of some stringent provisions on the subject. What benefit might not have been conferred on these poor children, if the local officers had been imbued with the same generous feelings which dictated the plans for their rescue?

The *Madras Spectator*, writing on the subject of the Khoond sacrifices, censures us for having overlooked the facts which "he brought especially to our notice" in an article which appeared on the 18th of September last. We have many apologies to offer him for this neglect, which arose entirely from inadvertence. In the crowd of papers which came in simultaneously with that number, it was accidentally overlooked. We have now much pleasure in reprinting it.

However anxious we may be to keep within the limits of the law of libel, not merely as it may be legally construed, but in its moral acceptation, we are equally anxious to discharge our duty as public journalists, without fear or hesitation. We will therefore venture to say that there does not appear to exist among the local authorities on the Khoond borders, the same sense of the responsibility which begins with the rescue of the victims of that horrid superstition, which pervades the minds of the Christian community in our own land, whose influence is as unquestionable as it is beneficial. From all we can learn, they do not appear to be alive to the duty of training up these victims in a manner becoming men who enjoy the privileges of Britons and Christians. There is large room for the interposition of the public authorities at Madras; perhaps we should speak more correctly were we to say that there is large necessity for it. An indifference to the intellectual improvement and spiritual welfare of the Natives may be perfectly compatible with the most praiseworthy discharge of official duties. The man who first brought the Madras Government into that unhalloved connection with the shrines of idolatry, which has covered it with such obloquy, was doubtless an efficient public servant, and, if one had doubted his Christianity, would probably have sent him a challenge.

As it regards the reduction, and, if possible, the extermination, of these diabolical sacrifices, there are two plans which offer a prospect of success; the one is that of establishing a paramount authority throughout the hills; but this is all but impracticable, on account of their extreme unhealthiness, which is so fatal to the European constitution. The other is that of stopping the supplies of victims, which are drawn chiefly from the plains, where our authority is omnipotent. But the claims of humanity have hitherto been defeated by an over-scrupulous attention to what are considered the claims of justice. Owing to the forms of the Courts, and the difficulty of obtaining legal evidence, the offenders or crimps of the Khoonds, have generally managed to escape punishment. It is necessary to arm the local officers in the Collectories of Ganjam and Vingannam with summary powers to punish on the spot, all persons detected in kidnapping and selling children for the *Moris* service. If this power is used in the spirit in which it was given, it would effectually dry up the source of the evil.

The *Spectator* states that the draft of an Act for conferring suitable powers on the public officers in those districts, was prepared three or four months ago and transmitted to Calcutta, and he advises us to look *sero ante*, and ascertain why this proposed Act has been allowed to slumber. In his editorial remarks of the 11th of October he also affirms that more than two months have elapsed "since a strong remonstrance was sent from Madras for a complete suppression, according to the Court's orders — from all idolatrous institutions, and from all affairs connected

with the temple, and that the papers, instead of receiving the prompt attention which their nature demanded, have been left slumbering in the archives of the Government of India. We have already," says he, "borne the burden of this reproach long enough; if there is farther delay, the *Friend* will acknowledge the justice of placing it on a different shoulder."

Of course, as we do, implicit confidence in the statements of our contemporary, we have no hesitation in saying that he has effectually taken the blame off the shoulders of the Madras Government, and placed it upon those of the Government of India. Why the arrangement for the entire separation of the British official authorities at Madras from idiosyncratic connections has been delayed in Calcutta for two months, or why the Act for the more effectual suppression of human sacrifices has remained unnoticed for four months, it is not for us to divine. Lord Ellenborough is upon the spot, and legislation need not slumber, more especially as there is a Legislative Member, encumbered with no other duty but that of drawing up Acts for the Council. They say that the question of perpetrating this Whig appointment is to come formally before Parliament in the next Session. Perhaps the present sluggish movement of the Council in the matter of Legislation, may not be without an object. It may be designed to prove the futility of the appointment. But, whenever his Lordship is in earnest, the forces of the Legislative Council are unopposed, and law-making moves at a railway pace. Mr. Anderson, the Protector of Emigrants at the Mauritius, has been sent up to put a stop to the farther emigration of men without their wives, and the Council has resolved to hurry through an Act, which shall send away female as well as male labourers—in the hope that neither will return. Could not the Government of Madras spare one of its Members of Council—we manage to govern seventy millions without them—on deputation to Calcutta? He might get the Maria Safford Repeal Act, and the Government Patronage Suppression Act through in a fortnight, and carry them back in his pocket in the *Hindostan* or the *Bentuck*. There is nothing like a little *Dharna* at the door of the Council Chamber.

Ceylon.—In the palmy days of Hindostan, when the throne of India was filled by the greatest warrior of the heroic age, the island of Ceylon became an object of the deepest interest to the whole Continent. Every chief, from the banks of the Indus to those of the Amazon, was marshalled under the banners of Rameschander to assist in the recovery of Shere, the whole country was agitated by that mighty expedition of which Ceylon was the object. The interest which it excited at that distant period, affords room for a strong contrast with the indifference to which it has been for a long period consigned by the European community this Presidency. Had it not been for an occasional extract from the papers of the island, the very existence of this noble possession might have been forgotten. No higher interest was felt in its condition or progress, than in that of the province of Newfoundland. This indifference to an island not two hundred miles from Madras, was owing partly to the narrowness of our commercial dealings with it, partly to the absence of all personal intercourse, and in part to its stationary, and therefore uninteresting, condition. Our mercantile connections with it has not, it is true, been enlarged, for in

the past year the whole amount of our exports to and imports from it, did not exceed five lakhs, but our personal intercourse has been multiplied by means of the Steamer which calls at Galle on its way to and from Suez, and in consequence of the opening of a Semanarium at Naurua, which is becoming a great resort for legal invalids. Its agricultural improvement has taken India by surprise. These circumstances have created a new interest in the prospects of the island among the community at this Presidency, and there is every hope of its being fostered and increased.

The attraction of capital is attributed by the *Madras Spectator*, in an article which we have copied, and recommended to the special attention of the reader, to the establishment of a Legislative Council. Of this we are not altogether certain, although there can be little doubt that it has served to give confidence to colonists, not so much perhaps from its present results, as from its inevitable tendency to the system of representative Government, which prevails in other Crown colonies. The Legislative Council of Ceylon does not consist, like that of India, of four or five members, but of seventeen. Of these, ten are members of Government, while only seven are appointed from among the colonists. This preponderance of official influence in the Council, of course enables the Government to carry any measures it may propose; but in such a colony as Ceylon, or in such a country as India, the construction of the first Legislative Council seems to be the dictate of prudence. It would scarcely be wise to form it on the principle of so proportioning the votes that Government should, on every question, be liable to defeat. A great change must be effected in the general condition of society before any such system of administration can be safe. The object of such a Legislative institution, when first bestowed on an eastern possession, should be to dissolve the mystery in which the administration is shrouded, to create public confidence by unfolding to public view the springs of action, and gradually to prepare the community for taking a larger share in the Government. It is enough perhaps for the first step of improvement that the estimates are discussed and voted in an Assembly, the doors of which are open to the public, and the debates of which are published in the journals. This is an amazing advance upon the theory and practice of a simple—we do not mean unjust—despotism. And in Ceylon it has been found to work well. Though from its numerical majority, Government is omnipotent in the Council, yet it is obliged to explain the reasons of the measures it adopts; their utility as well as their details are openly canvassed, and public opinion is brought to bear on them. Since the establishment of the Council in that island, there has been, on the one hand, more attention to economy; on the other, an increasing effort to accelerate public improvement by the construction of roads, by digging canals, and by giving all legitimate encouragement to the spirit of enterprise.

The sudden start of improvement which this colony seems to have taken, has no parallel, we believe, in any Indian settlement. The idleness which characterized its residents, appears to have been at once exchanged for habits of energy and enterprise, which have done more to develop its resources in four years than had been done in the previous forty. The influx of colonists, and the influx of European capital, both from England and India, appear from all accounts to have been steadily progres-

sing for some time. This has been attributed, as we have said, partly to the existence of the Legislative Council, and in part to the nature of the land tenure of the island. We are inclined to attribute it almost entirely to the latter cause. We question whether here in India the establishment of the most popular Legislature would induce the investment of Capital, from Europe, in the purchase of land. When Government went with so half hearted a spirit into the plan of admitting Europeans to hold land, Lord William Bentinck said his fear was, not that too many, but that too few Europeans would be induced to lay out their money in estates. His fears have been fully realized. Some planters, well versed in the mysteries of landed property, have, it is true, bought estates, that their indigo ryots might owe no allegiance to unaccommodating Zemindars; but while two millions sterling and more have been laid out in the purchase of land in Canada, in Australia, and in New Zealand, not one hundred part of such a sum has been transferred to India. If report be true, one of our highest public functionaries, on a late visit to the island of Ceylon, became the purchaser of a large coffee plantation. We question whether any thing, but insanity, could have induced him to lay out the same amount in a semidwara. Every thing here has been characterized as fugitive, but the tenure of an estate held by a European is of all things most fugitive. Suppose a man to have "deposited the hopes of his family in the soil of India," and devoted a lakh of Rupees to the purchase of an estate, and half a lakh more to the improvement of it, he has still but a secondary right in it. It is for ever hypothecated to Government for the rent, which must be paid quarterly, to the minute, or the estate goes to the hammer. If he proceed to sue for the benefit of his health, or if he visit England to revive his associations, and, by any one of the thousand accidents of life, the rent should be unpaid by sunset on a particular day, four times in the year, his estate is sold, and he returns to beggary. We are not complaining of a hardship; we are merely stating a fact. For this there appears no remedy except by allowing landlords to redeem the land rent, by one large payment. But this is altogether inadmissible, because it would湮没 the existing Government to anticipate and cut up the resources of posterity. In Ceylon, however, the land is purchased out and out, free from all claim on the part of the state, and may thus become a perpetual heirloom in a family; and this is, we think, the great attraction to capitalists.

But there are other subjects of interest, more particularly to the Service here, connected with the administration of Ceylon, which ought not to be overlooked. This island is essentially part and parcel of Hindostan, and is separated from the main land only by a narrow strait. Its population consists of Natives in the same stage of civilization, possessed of the same domestic habits, and governed by the same feelings, as those who reside on the Continent. Notwithstanding the difference of religion, there is not more difference between the ryots of Ceylon and the ryots of Madras, than between the latter and the ryots of Bengal. It is a dependency of the Crown, and the Ministers of the Crown have been for some time past carrying forward, unobtrusively, the experiment of governing an Indian possession, upon principles entirely distinct from those adopted in the countries entrusted to the Company. The two systems are diametrically different both as to legislative and admin-

administrative arrangements, or the construction and the allowances of the public service. The fundamental principle of the Civil Service in that Island is not the retention of patronage as a remuneration for the labour of governing it. There, in a country which little exceeds one of our largest Zillahs in population and revenue, and for which the Company would consider five or six Civilian an ample allowance, the Civil Service embraces thirty-seven individuals, with a host of other functionaries, not included in that list. That service is not formed into a distinct class, which it is deemed necessary to qualify by a specific system of education for public employment. All the civil, criminal and fiscal business of Ceylon is conducted by men trained at no College similar to that of Haileybury. Nor is there a greater difference between the training of Judges and Collectors for Ceylon, and that of Judges and Collectors for Bengal than exists also in the matter of their allowances. The whole body of Civilian, thirty-seven in number, the Secretaries, the Government Agents, the Judges, the Magistrates, the fiscal officers, receive no more than £7,000, sterling a year, a sum less than that enjoyed by two of our Secretaries, two Members of the Board of Customs and two of the Board of Revenue. Then, the Crown has also contrived to obtain the services of a Chief Justice, equal in legal attainments to any of those who have adorned the bench in Calcutta, and for less than one-third of their pay. The salary of Sir A. Ophtham is less only by 800£ than the most retiring pension of Sir Edward Ryan.

It is scarcely to be supposed that the administration of India will be maintained upon its present footing after the expiration of the present Charter. There is every reason to believe that whatever party may be in power at the time, the Ministry will endeavour to dispense altogether with the Court of Directors, as an instrument of Government, and place India in the same direct subordination to the Crown, as its other colonial possessions. The design so palpably manifested by the present Ministry of reducing the Court of Directors to a cypher, and of concentrating all real power at the Board of Control, seems to prefigure the turn which circumstances are likely to take, when the construction of the future Government of India, comes under discussion in 1853. Should the Administration of that day be prepared to take the Government into its own hands, there is every reason to suppose that the system will be modified in some respects after the model of that which has been introduced at Ceylon; that the selections for the Civil Service will be made upon a broader basis, and from a larger circle; that the exclusive education of Haileybury will be at once repudiated, and the establishments which now furnish our Members of Parliament and Statesmen, our Barristers and Judges, our Clergy and Bishops will be deemed sufficient for the education of Civilian; that the number of Government servants will be augmented, and their allowances reduced; and that the whole Indian service, instead of continuing to represent the peculiar and anomalous circumstances in which the Empire of the East arose, will be recast in the mould of that modern colonial system which England has been gradually maturing in her foreign possessions.

We have received and very carefully analysed

the Report of the State of the Police in 1841, but our notice of it extends to more than four columns, and we are therefore constrained to postpone the insertion of it, as well as a notice of the Economist, to the next week.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28.

—By some inadvertence, the Report of the last Meeting of the Agricultural Society was omitted in our last number. We have given it in our present issue.

—The *Assam Steamer* reached Allahabad on the 19th, having made the trip in twenty days; no very great feat for so powerful a vessel, encumbered with no light a cargo of cotton.

—The report of Hears Singh's murder is now distinctly contradicted. He is conducting affairs at Lahore conjointly with Lema Singh.

—Capt. Somerset, Military Secretary to the Governor General, proceeds to the Western Provinces immediately by dawn. This movement is thought by many the precursor of his Lordship's departure.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

—The *Star* has obtained a copy of the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 29th of August which details the loss by fire of the *Missouri* U. S. Steam Frigate. It appears that every possible assistance was rendered by the English Steamers present, and by the Commandant at Gibraltar. The present year seems peculiarly inauspicious to Steamers, both English and American. The loss of the *Missouri* is an irreparable loss, as it constituted one-half the United States Sea going Steam Navy. John Quincy Adams, some time since, ridiculed the idea of America's going to war with us, with only two Steamers against our two hundred. If our memory does not fail us, he said that one of them was laid up, with a large hole in her side. Whether the *Missouri* was the disabled or the sound steamer, however, we cannot say.

—The *Englishman* says, that the Grand Jury, stricken by a letter signed *Cypriote*, which appeared in that paper, went on a visit to the Grand Jail to examine into the infirmities complained of.

—The Deputy Governor has, it is said, given one of the twelve appointments of Deputy Magistrate to a relative or connection of Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, the gentleman who accompanied him in his visit to England last year.

—The *Englishman* gives a letter from Maulana, of the 12th of October, which contains little news. The writer states that the timber-dust will continue a source of vexation to the settlement; that there is a report that the Commissioner is to remove his present residence; and that he is living with a hireling, and to draw the town to Tavoy-Zoo, a mile to the southward, which the writer, and others think will be an improvement. The letter ends with, "Altogether, Mouleina is improving." On the other hand there is a letter in the *Standard* of this date which says,

"It is farthest from my thoughts to detect one who shews the merits of the present excellent Commissioner Major Broadbent, but his policy has been to throw suspicion if not blame on his predecessor to show that all has been wrong." If this be true, the Commissioner has been following the example set him by a high authority, which example as it has no foundation in past usage, will we hope have no influence on future functionaries, except by pointing out to them the course which ought by all means to be avoided. It is the part of greatness to correct evil, of littleness to conceal them. A correspondent of the *Standard* states, that the worship of Durga has been more diffused this year in Calcutta, the centre of illumination, than in any former year. He affirms that three thousand images have been made, and that the highest sum spent in any *poojah* was 15,000 Rs. He has hundred *Bajees* he did lowest average of the

expense of each *poojah*, the sum laid out will have been two lakhs.

—Mr. George Clerk, the Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces, has received serious injury by a fall from his horse, and was, according to the last accounts, lying dangerously ill at Simla.

—We were wrong in stating that General Aitchison was residing in the English. We learn from the *Dell Gazette* that he had passed through that town on his way to Calcutta. We learn also with much regret that he, who allowed the British officers "to drink his cellars dry," who kept an open table for 30, 40 or 50 officers daily, was not received with honour or hospitality at Delhi, a blot on the escutcheon of Delhi, which will not be soon obliterated.

—Government is said to be about to construct a fort at Ferozepore, which is to be capable of holding the treasury and the magazine, and of resisting any marauding attack that can be made.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26.

—The *Harbinger* of this morning has an article on American republicanism, "the transatlantic turn for the non-payment of debts—and alludes to a petition from General Sir John Wilson who invested 7000£ in American State securities, of which the dividends have ceased to be paid. He writes to an American General Scott, with whom he fought nearly thirty years ago at the battle of Chippewa, and to whom he says, "I have a wife and six children, and two of your snarling balls are lodged in my body. Will you then, my dear General, pardon my writing to you, and inform me whether or not in your opinion, the Legislature of the above states are wanting in those feelings of honour and honesty for which I gave them credit, or whether their present embarrassment has arisen out of unexpected difficulties and that they have not had sufficient time to meet their engagements?" Our contemporary speaks rather disparagingly of the previous letter of Sydney Smith, and says that with all its force and good sense, "his petition produced no great commiseration for him personally." We do not think he cared a straw about the money he had lost. None of the great Smiths, neither Percy, nor Sydney, nor Courtenay, were ever remarkable for a love of money. Had Sydney cared about money, he might have been worth 300,000£, as our Irish Bishop is now; but his object was to pay off the Americans for their dishonesty; and deeply his brother Jonathan felt his terrible curse. He will not soon forget that sentence, that "the Americans prefer any amount of infamy, however heavy, to any amount of taxation, however light."

—Our Bombay friends are again unfortunate in spite of their "advantageous position." Their July Mail were lost in the *Memois*; there we suffered in company, for ours were lost likewise. Their August Mail sailed last week, ours did not, as they went in the *Albatross*. And now all their Magazines and Periodicals of September have been left behind, just as the time when we have for the first time received ours early and cheap. But the magnanimity with which the ever cheerful *Courier* bears these disappointments is truly exemplary, and eminently edifying.

—The *Englishman* gives the names of a number of gentlemen, ladies and families, who go home next month in the *Albatross*; twenty-seven in number; but we have heard that she will go all again—and no wonder, after the splendid run of the last voyage. The sailing vessels will deeply feel the competition of the two Steamers.

—The *Englishman* says that Mr. Thomson leaves Calcutta immediately to assume charge of the Government of the North West Provinces, in consequence of the severe accident which Mr. George Clerk has experienced. The last accounts from Simla gave strong hopes of his recovery; but this accident will probably unfit him in his weak state for public business, and make him anxious for the arrival of his successor. Mr. Thomson's successor Mr. F. Currie, has arrived in Calcutta.

— The Commander-in-Chief announces in General Orders that it has appeared to Government necessary to strengthen the North West Frontier and to maintain a powerful force in Unbala. For this the troops in the General division are to be chiefly employed. Major General Will there retain a subordinate command and Major General Sir R. H. Dick, commanding the Merut division, will take the command of both the Sind and the Merut divisions, and the charge of all Military movements.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26.

— The papers announce the death of the Rev. Mr. More the Rector of St. Xavier's College, at Calcutta, and of General Churchill, the Quarter Master General of the Queen's troops at Simla.

— The Englishman stated on Thursday last that in consequence of the representation of one of his correspondents, the Grand Jury had gone to visit the Grand Jail, which was said to be in a filthy state. The correspondent is disappointed. They found the Jail in the best order, and in the most cleanly state. The nuisance complained of arose from an invasion of the apartments in the third story, appropriated to the better class of detainees, by a whole army of rats. This nuisance was duly presented to the judges, but though the members of the Grand Jury informed their Lordships "that measures were already in progress for ridding the evil in a manner which they felt confident would prove efficient," yet they did not deprecate to particularize nor inform the Court for the benefit of the country at large what those means were. We hope the next Grand Jury will follow up the matter and visit the third story of the Jail in person to see whether the warm anticipations of success entertained by their predecessors have been realized. There are other things besides the Grand Jail overrun with rats, and the discovery of a sovereign and effected remedy will be a national blessing.

— The Municipal chest is empty; the lighting and watering of the city of Palaces is almost at a stand, and the Magistrates are at their wit's end to discover the means of replenishing the chest. At the last meeting various plans for raising a revenue were discussed. That of raising vehicles was discussed and rejected because of the difficulty of collecting it. As length two of the Magistrates proposed to increase the assessment by 11 per cent. Mr. Blaquerie opposed the innovation, and while the lighting and watering were deemed as to come within the present means of the Magistrate, which advice, however agreeable to the venerable sages of cutting the coat according to the cloth, is not exactly the most effectual mode of improving the town. Mr. Montrose, who was absent was called in, but did not feel himself competent to give an opinion. The matter is postponed.

— We are happy to learn that the last accounts from Simla represent Mr. George Clark better. Dr. Robertson had been called in to assist as a consultation. It appears that he has received a concussion of the brain by a fall from his horse.

— Major Patrick Grant has been appointed to succeed the late Major Ormiston as Deputy Assistant General of the Army with the official rank of Major and Capt. J. R. Lomley steps into the post of 1st Assistant.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

— The report of General Churchill's death, though given in all the papers of the Presidency, is now said to be incorrect. Subsequent letters from Simla make no mention of it, which is fatal to its authenticity. The latest letter from thence, one of the 20th October, states that Mr. George Clark was going on extremely well.

— A Calcutta Gazette Extra announces the approaching departure of the Government of India for the North West Provinces. The draft of the usual Act for conferring all powers, except those of the Legislative Council, on his Lordship is, also published; and Mr. Thomson is gazetted as the successor of Mr. George Clark in the Government of the North West Provinces.

— The Star of this morning gives a somewhat different version of the remarks which fell from the Lawrence Peel last week, regarding a proposed alteration in the law of debtor and creditor. He says, "Government has requested the Judges of the Supreme Court to prepare the draft of a new law, the Government Act, the present existing in a year or two, and that such Act will be passed by the House of Lords if approved of. Sir L. Peel said he trusted that at no remote day the power of a creditor to arrest his debtor and detain him in prison would be much abridged." Sir L. Peel's Lordship also stated that any relaxation, however, of the present law ought to be accompanied by more efficient, speedy and cheap means of realizing the property of debtors where any existed; and we may add, in the case of India, by a more stringent law of Registration, to prevent such fictitious alienation of property which always takes place when a man wants to cheat his creditors.

— Intelligence from China to the 20th of August has reached Bombay. It is not of any stirring interest. The enquiry which the Emperor initiated into the conduct of the Forenoon authorities, regarding the murder of the Dowry and the Dowry, has terminated in a conviction of their guilt. They have been made over to the Board of Panchabants; but it is thought they will come off without suffering much injury. The opium trade continues to flourish under other flags; though as soon as the treaty came into operation, all the British opium smuggling vessels and an American receiving ship left the river. Hong Kong had proved very unwholesome, and it had been found necessary to appoint a Board of Health to investigate the cause.

— In consequence of the great services rendered to the Roman Catholic cause in Colombia, by Mons. John Leckertson and Co. the Pope has conferred the title of Count on Mr. John Leckertson, and made him a Chevalier of the Golden Spur. The honour is to be hereditary as long as the oldest son continues a Catholic. Mr. O. R. Leckertson and William Leckertson, are also made Chevaliers of the Russian order of St. Gregory. The mother of the family has at the same time been created a Countess. We learn from the Catholic Herald that Captain Fitzmaurice of the 25th B. N. I. has purchased an old bell for Rs. 24 Rs. which had long been lying in the Government House compound at Serampore, and presented it to the Catholic Establishments in this town.

— The Catholic Herald of Saturday states, that the Sovereign Pontiff has raised Dr. O'Hilly, to the Episcopal dignity and appointed him co-adjutor of the Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

— Cape papers have been received to the 25th of August. They announce the death of Lady D'Urban; also the "glorious extinction of the entire pacification of Natal." At a meeting of the emigrant farmers at Pietermaritzburg, the terms of the Governor's proclamation for the settlement of Natal affairs was accepted.

— The Star states that Lord Ellenborough's departure is fixed for the 21st instant. Most probably it will take place much earlier. His Lordship we learn goes up by deck, and returns before the last winds set in next year.

— The Madras Advertiser of the 10th instant announces the death of Sir John Norton four days after the departure of the vessel in which he embarked from Madras roads. This intelligence was however known here more than a fortnight ago.

— H. M. M. B. H. are under orders to leave Alibababad, and march to Calcutta and there await further orders. The Star says that the corps will probably join the Army of Reserve, but this must of course depend on the progress of affairs at Gwalior, and the resolution of the Emperor.

— The papers have been laid in their course of Government for appointing Sir Robert Dick, a Queen's officer, over the head of General Peel, a

Company's officer, to command the army assembling on the banks of the Ganges, the latter being senior it is said to the former. After two goodly columns of correspondence, it is found that the former is actually senior to the latter!

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following names of the friends of India:—

Ct. R. R. A.	
The Secretary to the Book Club,	
2nd Regt. N. I. Co. ...	In Sept. 1844, 20 0
Meers, Grindley, Christian and Matthews, ...	... to Jan. 1844, 10 0
The Calcutta Church Missionary Society, ...	... to Dec. 1843, 10 0
D. Lines, Esq. ...	... to Oct. 1843, 20 0
B. Walker, Esq. ...	... to Sept. 1844, 20 0
G. Lyall, Esq. ...	... to March, 1844, 20 0
J. Lyall, Esq. ...	... to Aug. 1844, 20 0
M. P. Edgeworth, Esq. ...	... to Sept. 1844, 20 0
Col. W. H. L. Frith, ...	... to July, 1844, 20 0
W. Leslie, Esq. ...	... to Sept. 1844, 20 0
W. T. Watson, Esq. ...	... to March, 1844, 10 0
Major J. Connelley, ...	... to June, 1844, 20 0
T. E. Thomson, Esq. ...	... to June, 1844, 20 0
Meers, Apsar and Co. ...	... to July, 1844, 20 0
W. Deane, Esq. ...	... to Sept. 1844, 20 0
Dr. T. W. Wilson, ...	... ditto, 20 0
Thos. Lyon, Esq. ...	... to Oct. 1844, 20 0
Rev. E. Lewis, ...	... ditto, 20 0
Rev. J. M. Brown, ...	... ditto, 20 0

to Correspondents.

Some has been received. A Speaker next week.

To G. M. R. Bangalore. We believe the names of the successful candidates for the office of Member will be duly published in the Gazette next January after their examination.

M. D. is unavoidably postponed.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Society was held at the Town-Hall, on Wednesday, the 18th October, 1844. William Griffith, Esq., Vice President, in the Chair.

The gentleman proposed at the last meeting were duly elected members of the Society, viz. — As an Honorary Member.

Dr. Justin Lebig.

As Ordinary Members.

Lieut. Edward Close, Rajah Oryahure Mallik, Capt. Henry Cotton, Baboo Kienushahur Roy, Messrs. C. O. Jackson, T. H. Lakin, J. O. Price and Richard Duff.

The names of the following gentlemen were submitted as candidates for election:—

E. Jenkins, Esq. Civil Secretary, proposed by Mr. W. Quinlan, seconded by the Secretary.

B. F. Sage, Esq. of Kalkara Factory, Bangalore, proposed by Mr. A. Savers, seconded by the Secretary.

T. C. L. Esq. Civil Secretary, proposed by Mr. B. B. Garret, seconded by Mr. H. G. French.

A. Wallace, Esq. merchant, Calcutta, proposed by Dr. Meena, seconded by the Secretary.

C. B. Jennings Esq. of Guntur Factory, Guntur, proposed by Mr. G. H. French.

Lieut. H. Ripley, Engineers, proposed by Mr. De Bido, seconded by the Secretary.

E. Boyle, Esq. merchant, Calcutta, proposed by Mr. C. B. Stowell, seconded by the Secretary.

Presentations to the LIBRARY.

1. The Calcutta Journal of Natural History No. 1 to 16. Presented by Dr. McClelland.

2. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1842. Presented by the Society.

3. Report on the settlement of the District of Gwalior. Presented by the Genl. N. W. P. Government.

4. Transactions of the Agri. Horticultural Society of Western India, No. 11, quarterly issue. Presented by the Government of Bengal.

5. The Indian Review and Journal of Foreign Science and the Arts. Presented by the Proprietor.

6. The Indian Record's and Planter's Journal No. 63 to 65. Presented by the Proprietor.

7. The Indian Review and Journal of Foreign Science, No. IX, of vol. I. Presented by the Proprietor.

without effect; the necessary terms of our Judicial Courts have always stood in the way of and direct evidence being required to convict the offender, so the kindness of the Government was necessary to establish the complete chain, cannot be prevailed upon to quit their native villages and present themselves at the Courts on this occasion. In consequence of this miserable state of correspondence took place several months ago between the Government of India and that of Madras with a view to the proposed Bill of the new Enactment which should invest the local officers in the Khoond country—that is, the collectors of Gujanjam and Vingapoota in their separate capacity of Agents of the Governor of Madras, and their assistants also—with summary powers to punish on the spot all persons detected in kidnapping and selling children for the Arabian slave trade. This would prove, it is fully anticipated, the most effectual way of striking a blow at the root of the atrocious system. At present these child-slaves are doubly encouraged by the prospect of pecuniary reward, and the apparent impunity with which the offence may be committed, but, when they once find that conviction and punishment follow with an immediate step upon detection, (and that the latter is, by a watchful eye, rendered easy,) the sordid instrument which has hitherto led them on will fade before the greater dread of the penalty which will then be sensibly felt; and with the consequent abandonment of their occupation, will be stayed the amount of human suffering of which it has already been so lamentably productive.

We understand that a Draft Act for the above important object was framed by the proprietors of the *Friend of India* in the month of May; and we would suggest to our respected contemporary that he would do well to send it to the Editor of the *Friend of India*, in the interest he has always evinced on the subject, to make some enquiries *en route*, to ascertain what, and for what cause, this necessary measure has been permitted to remain in a state of such long duration. *Madras Spectator*, Sept. 13.

LOW COURTES OF THE CALCUTTA PRESS.

We are in the habit of seeing editions proffered by our respected *Madras Spectator* in dish to the possession of intelligence so early and accurate in its character, that it was vain for any other journals on the face of the earth to attempt to contend with him; and for some time the documents which from time to time make their appearance in the shape of Blue Books, we have sometimes amused ourselves by reverting to the old file of our correspondence, and finding that they were so far ahead that they knew the detestations of Government before Government had determined on anything. We were acquainted with re-announcing certain papers, and were surprised to have made, which the said parties never alluded to, we have still been disappointed to maintain our own position, and to which upon it that we could see as far into a million as in any of our neighbours. We have now got an illustration of this which does not seem overestimated or gossamer. If we were to name the *Star*, the *Harbinger*, the *Herald*, or the *Expositor*, as being behind the world, we should immediately have their cry raised by the others—oh! you are not to take that paper as an indication of our intelligence! Nothing can be more unjustifiable than to stigmatize the *Friend of India* as a plagiarist, or to slight him because one fat-headed fellow follows in the wrong. Well, our brethren shall have in their own way—the position of the paper we are about to single out for notice—in a *Fort William Government Gazette*. Neither can the literary force of the individual party be called in question—if the most distinguished name of letters in Calcutta is not the *Fort Master General*, who we should like to know who disputes with him the palm. The following notification appears in the *Gazette* of the 4th instant, the latest which has reached us:—

"*Third*—Letters for the United Kingdom of Great Britain, weighing less than a quarter of an ounce, and payable through name, and single postage, which by that route amounts to 2s. 8d. By the *Palmerston* route, Letters of half an ounce in weight are subject to single postage only, which by that route has now been reduced to 1s.

"*Nevertheless*, if sent via *Palmerston*, are free of postage; but if transmitted by the way of *Madras*, they are charged 2d. each.

"*II*. S. OLDFIELD, *Off. Post Master General*."

May 1840."

Now, good Mr. Oldfield, you must be a very old—a very forgetful fellow indeed, if the date of your knowledge of post office matters extends no further than May 8, 1840. Since then, if our

amule have been written right, we have had at least two changes—the last promulgated on the 6th July, and a very strict one it is: in the effect these letters sent by *Palmerston* are to be charged 1s., and may weigh half an ounce; those sent through *Palmerston* being charged 1s. 8d., and weighing a quarter of an ounce. Yet, doubtless, the *Madras Spectator*, misled by his own views as to this home dressing that by sending letters by *Palmerston* they are saving not 8d. (as is really the case) but 1s. 8d. He never knew an *Calcutta Spectator* speak of the freshness of his information when that of the *Post Master General* is three and a half years behind. *Weekly Times*, Oct. 16.

CEYLON.

The progress of Ceylon can never be a matter of indifference to us at *Madras*. It is not merely the marvellous sympathy with a near neighbour, or a selfish interest in the course of agricultural improvement where soil and climate so closely resemble many of our own provinces, but the distant mode of Government pursued in the neighbour Island that must give a keen zest to the attention which watches its efforts, and draws a sympathetic interest in their fate, whatever it may be. Before however hurrying into conclusions such as that Mr. Wolff proposes, let us consider two points. In the gentleman's last paper to *January 1* 1848, Mr. Wolff did not allude to the *Anglo-Indian Government* under the attainment of our object more probable?

First as to Mr. Wolff. He is warm, enthusiastic and persevering, and not generally popular among the *Mahomedans* of Central Asia. (I speak from what I have myself heard from them). He is looked upon and treated rather as one of the afflicted than any thing else, an idea which his extreme enthusiasm and total want of caution probably gave rise. Few orientals would dream of an entirely unpopulated country, and Mr. Wolff is no exception of the *Anglo-Indian Government* to attack *Mahomedanism*. Mr. Wolff was therefore and probably for the main reason would again be said; though if his Office corresponded with the *Anglo-Indian Government* of the *Khan* of *Bekhar*, but neither the influence of Mr. Wolff or any other Christian is likely to be beneficial in the present instance, more particularly if it be true, as I have heard it said, that *Col. Stoddard's* first imprisonment was occasioned by an intemperate personal discussion with the *Mohammedan*.

Secondly, as to means. The Government through the reported communication with *Dost Mahomed Khan*, commands the means of ascertaining positively and speedily the fact of the life or death of our gallant comrades. Or by the Agency of the *Lahore* merchants, it might obtain their release. If the state of the finances were not so ruinous, we go to any expense—the first proposed by *Frederick* will be forthcoming.

But is it not the bolder duty of the Government to meet the *Anglo-Indian Government* as it is, and (humanly speaking) to revenge them if dead? The straits will, no doubt, ever find ambitious and ambitious individuals ready to risk life and liberty in *Calcutta* lands to advance the interests of their country. But it is just to these—is it holding out fair reward or due encouragement? Let them see the Government especially indifferent to the suffering and unkindly of the fate of such men as the gallant *Stoddard*, the *Cheltenham*, the good and sanguine *Arthur Connolly*? Can we then expect to see any *ability* of their employers' taking no interest in their fall, or any steps towards their freedom, if *Stoddard* will again risk liberty and life with the same indifference that *Stoddard* will die? The suffering power in difficulties and dangers among savage and barbarous tribes has ever been (next to *Faith* and *Love*) in every where present.) the certain that the *Anglo-Indian Government* will not see a subject—far less an Agent to be injured, with impunity. Let the Government then exert itself. The *Lahore* merchants in *Calcutta* and in *Ly* September next we may, by their agency, our released friends, or at least have the melancholy satisfaction of ascertaining over their recovery.

of keeping attention fixed on the construction of roads and those other facilities to traffic, which are so indispensable to the prosperity of the agricultural and mercantile classes in the *Anglo-Indian Government* on the sea coast. Under the influence of these advantages *Ceylon* is beginning to go ahead rapidly, and the following comparative statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the first seven months of the present and past years, will show how very favourable is the existing position of her financial affairs, particularly when we remember that a deficit has hitherto been almost their inevitable result.

	1848	1848
Revenue.....	£188,543	£21,267
Expenditure.....	390,353	291,387
Deficit in 1848.....	24,994	
Net surplus of 1848.....		£19,983

—*Madras Spectator*.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.

To the Editor of the *Friend of India*.

Sir,—I have just seen, in the *Daily Gazette* of the 4th October, a letter signed *Fidelis* containing an appeal to the Army for a subscription to defray the expenses of the Rev. J. Wolff and a companion (the name of the latter is not given) in their journey to the *Anglo-Indian Government* to ascertain the fate, or promote the release, of Colonel *Stoddard* and *Arthur Connolly*.

I am not one of those who believe, though I sincerely hope, they are alive; but I am most willing to aid in their rescue, in their fate, whatever it may be. Before however hurrying into conclusions such as that Mr. Wolff proposes, let us consider two points. In the gentleman's last paper to *January 1* 1848, Mr. Wolff did not allude to the *Anglo-Indian Government* under the attainment of our object more probable?

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Fauna Street, London, July 1, 1843.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 463. Vol. IX.]

SERAPPORE: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH. 1843.

[Price 6 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 3 Rs. yearly if paid in advance.]

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE next Steamer with the Mail for Sumatra is expected to leave Bombay on the 1st of December. It is, accordingly, in hourly expectation, that the latest news for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for this opportunity, will be Friday, the 17th inst.

L. J. H. GREY,
Off. Post Master General.

Gen. Post Office,
7th 1st November, 1843.

GWALIOR AND THE PUNJAB.—The papers of the week are filled with notions of the march of Regiments, European and Native, to the banks of the Jumna and the Sutlege, to watch the progress of events in the territories of Sindia, and in the Punjab. It appears to be altogether uncertain whether either army will be called into action, though it is difficult to imagine how the present disorganization in these frontier states can be extinguished, and such a degree of tranquillity restored, as shall give security to our own provinces, without the active intervention of the paramount Power in Hindoostan. In the prospect of hostilities, it is confidently said that all forays will be suspended, and that those who had quitted their corps in the hope of visiting England, will be required to rejoin them.

The Star informs us that terms have been offered to the Regent at Gwalior, and that if they are not complied with, hostilities will immediately commence. The terms are thus given by our contemporary: That the Khawasee who has usurped the office and power of Prime Minister be dismissed, and Mappa Singh be restored to that post; that certain tracts of territory, which inconveniently protrude themselves into Bundelkand and other of our provinces, be exchanged for tracts more convenient to the Durbar and to ourselves; that the present refractory army be dismissed, and a large contingent force under British officers, be substituted in its stead; and that the Gwalior treasury pay the expenses incurred by the present assemblage of troops. These terms are extremely moderate, and refute the assertion that the present movement of our troops arises from an itch for territorial aggrandizement. The restoration of the Mamma Saib, the Prime Minister whose appointment our Government had sanctioned, is due to the dignity of position it sustains in India. To plead the principle of non interference in the face of danger, after we had interfered with our suzerains in the appointment of a Premier, would be worse than affectation; it would be to subscribe to our own disavowal. The exchange of territories is rendered necessary by the state of things in Bundelkand; the disaffected and lawless of which province find effectual shelter in districts, nominally under the sway of Gwalior, which we cannot enter; while the substitution of a suppliantary force, under our own Officers, for the present army, though it effectually extinguishes the independence of the state, appears indispensable from a regard to the security of our provinces. The demand for the expenses of the war, is in fact nothing more than the time-honoured rule that those who have provoked hostilities, should pay for the red which corrects them; and every treaty imposed by the strong on the weak should wind up with a similar item.

But while the Governor General is negotiating, the refractory troops are acting, and to all

appearance making rapid advances to the supreme power. If a letter from a correspondent of the *Star*, which we have copied, can be depended on, they have already rebelled against the legitimate authority in the state, and are now paramount at the capital. There may soon be no Government left to trust with, or rather the Regent may be constrained, by a regard for her own safety to accede to our terms and accept with joy the intervention of our troops. It is evident that the insurgent troops cannot be disbanded by the mere order of the ruling authorities at Gwalior, which they have already learned to despise; to all appearance, they can be dispersed only by our own soldiers.

From the Punjab we have nothing but reports, but they become daily more interesting as they indicate the approach of the crisis, which will demand our interference. Gholab Singh, it is said, warily keeps himself to the Hills, curbing his mountain subjects. Heera Singh and Lassa Singh rule at Lahore, with the permission of their soldiers, who are mutinous for increase of pay, and are said to be gradually quitting their ranks. The authority of the Sikh Government over the army is described as likely to last till the treasury is empty, after which—but we must not anticipate events. How far these accounts are to be depended on, we cannot say, but a reference to the past history of Hindoostan, renders it highly probable that they are authentic; for it is thus that one Asiatic monarchy after another has crumbled to dust.

As soon as there ceases to be any Government at Lahore capable of maintaining its peaceful relations with us, the duty of providing for the security of our own provinces, will supersede every other consideration, and all existing treaties, and we shall be constrained to take possession of the administration in self defence. Meanwhile, we are informed, that the Sikh troops who had been left to guard Peshawar, have deserted their post, and fled to the Indus, plundering the inhabitants of the route. If they have not done so already, it must be evident that in the confusion which prevails in the Punjab, they will do so ere long. It is more than probable therefore that the province of Peshawar has by this time been dismembered from the Punjab, of which it was an integral part, at the time when we guaranteed to Ranjeet and his family the integrity of his dominions, by a treaty offensive and defensive. Most probably Heera Singh, distracted by the demands of an insubordinate soldiery, will be unable to dispatch troops for the recovery of that province. Most probably, he will claim that assistance from the British Government which it solemnly engaged to afford. We do not see how our Government can honourably back out of its engagements, or refuse to march an army across the Indus to oppose the Afghans in the field. We have not been able to lay our hands on the treaty of 20th June 1838, but the Sikh Proclamation of the 1st of October of that year states that by that tripartite treaty, His Highness Ranjeet Singh is guaranteed in his present possessions—including Peshawar—and that the friends and enemies of one of the contracting parties have been declared to be the friends and

enemies of all. On the strength of this treaty we called upon Ranjeet Singh's successor, Shere Singh, to assist us with a contingent, in facing the Khyber Pass, and fighting the Affghans. If his successor should call upon us to afford the same assistance in repelling the assaults of the same foes in the same locality, how can our Government resist the requisition?—And then will be fulfilled the prediction of one of the chiefs of Cabul, who, on the retirement of our troops said to an eminent officer, "We shall meet again before three years have passed."

THE LEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES has been conferred by Lord Ellenborough on Mr. James Thomason, and the appointment has given general satisfaction. The office has been divested of all political responsibility, and all military duties, and its functions are confined to the superintendence of the Civil, Criminal and Fiscal administration of the North West Provinces, and the promotion of internal improvements. It requires therefore the services of one who is thoroughly versed in the details of these departments, and is at the same time gifted with the faculty of taking a comprehensive view of the public interests associated with it. We think it would have been difficult to have selected from the ranks of the service, any individual better qualified by natural endowments and enlarged experience to undertake the internal administration of these provinces, or more disposed by his own benevolence of disposition, to render his administration beneficial to the country, than the individual on whom Lord Ellenborough's choice has fallen. Instead of exasperating Mr. Thomason on having, comparatively at so early an age, risen to a post of such great distinction, we ought rather therefore to congratulate those provinces on having been placed under the direction of one so eminently qualified to promote their well being.

If we were to particularise any one object to which Mr. Thomason's attention will be ardently devoted, and which will probably be among the most lasting monuments of his administration, we should point to that great undertaking, the Doobah Canal, projected by Capt. Cantley, and patronized by Lord Auckland. In this important enterprise, Mr. Thomason took the deepest interest, when in a less influential situation; and we rejoice that he will now be enabled to bring all the power and influence of the local Government to bear upon its completion. If ever high office may legitimately become an object of envy, it is in a view of the facilities it affords the possessor for carrying out objects of such extensive and permanent utility in execution, and thus of associating his name with the benedictions of future ages.

The independent character which has been given to the two Governments of Agra and Bengal, whether the head of the Government resides at either of them, or not, creates a new era in our administration. For the first time the Governor General has divested himself entirely of that most important appendage of his office, the patronage of all Civil, Criminal and Revenue appointments, throughout the Presidency, both in the Civil Service and out of it.

East India Company; I mean that no service is ever lower or heard of, except as a large proportion of individuals able and willing to discharge their duty."

To look on this picture, and then to turn to that, which might now be drawn of Ceylon, would present a remarkable contrast. It would be found, that industry and enterprise now characterize the people, that the country is being colonized under most favorable circumstances, that its revenue is advancing and yields a surplus, and that its improvement is going on at a most rapid and yet at an increasing rate.—*Mercury*.

The contrast which the present appearance of activity affords to the death-like lethargy, which prevailed when the late Bishop visited it, is a subject of no small congratulation. But to develop the resources of the island to the utmost, and to give full scope to the spirit of improvement by which its colonists are animated, it is necessary to assist it with labourers from the Continent. The great want of the island is in the article of agricultural labour. The indigenous inhabitants are either not sufficient in number for the new demand which has arisen, or they are wanting in those habits of industry which the planters require; and there is reason to fear that unless the deficiency can be supplied from the teeming population of Hindoostan, the labours of the Colonists will be cramped to a lamentable extent. Hitherto, the wants of the Island have been partially supplied by transitory emigrants from the Malabar Coast; in fact, nine

parts of the labourers employed in the new plantations are Malabars, who cross over to the island, as the Irish peasants come over to England, and having made up a little purse, take their departure at their own convenience, without any reference to the interests of their masters,—and unfortunately just at the time when their assistance in the Coffee plantations is most required. This inconvenience can be remedied only by the introduction of labourers, upon fixed engagements, on a plan similar to that which has now stocked the Mauritius with Twenty thousand Coolies in a twelvemonth. It is strange indeed that India should send her labourers so distant and altogether foreign a colony, while one, which lies at her very doors, which forms, so to speak, part and parcel of Hindoostan, which was annexed to its empire before the Druids had begun to sacrifice children in England, and the names of which still live in the memory of every Native of India, should be neglected. Ceylon has originally the first claim on India for a portion of its superabundant population, and the claim will not be disallowed, if proper measures are taken to urge it.

We are not certain whether the non-emigration of labourers from Dungal has arisen from the inactivity of the new Colonists, or from the state of the law. If from their inactivity, the recent purchase of land by capitalists in Calcutta, will soon remove that obstacle. As to the state of the law, it is certain that the Malabars emigrate by hundreds every year from the Madras Provinces to this Crown Colony, without let or hindrance. It is possible, however, that a specific Act may be necessary to authorize the despatch of labourers from Calcutta by ship to this Island. The Act of 1838 prohibited the exportation of all labourers by sea. The Mauritius Emigration Act, passed at the close of last year, opened the ports only in favour of that Island. But if there be any legal obstacle to the emigration of our coolies for four or five years to Ceylon, we think it would be at once removed by an application to the Legislative Council. Nor are we to despair of the emigration of whole families,—if the common people can be disabused of the idea that

it is still peopled with the monster their parents have sent to combat. The island may be reached in the cold season in ten days. It is always within reach of Government, who, if complaints of abuse are raised, might depute a public servant to proceed thither in a steamer and examine into their truth. Every consideration appears favourable to the measure of transferring a part of our agricultural labourers to the Island.—And the present is the time for it. Those who are interested in the matter should not lose a day in requesting Government to discuss and settle the question before the Governor General quies in Calcutta; otherwise, the present monsoon will be lost for emigration. There are said to be several thousand Coolies in Calcutta, awaiting to be sent to the Mauritius. These will probably be taken off before the new Act comes into operation, after which, the despatch will become a struggle, and an opening will be afforded for the Ceylon Colonists to come into the market of labour, and furnish their plantations with labourers.

POLICE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1841.—We have been favoured with a copy of two printed Reports of the state of the Police for the year 1841, drawn up by the Superintendent, and now proceed to notice the more important matters contained in them. In addition to the statistics of crime, they contain a review of the labours and success of the different Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, in the thirty-five districts of the Dungal Government, and are designed to answer the double purpose of keeping Government informed of the state of the Police, and the Magistrates of the estimate which is unconsciously formed of their official conduct. The delay in the appearance of the Reports is therefore much to be regretted, for the salutary reproof administered in them to the indolent and the careless, loses much of their effect, by coming nearly two years after the transgression. The Superintendent has an arduous task. His charge extends over a larger domain, and a more numerous population, than that in which the talents of Fouchee were so eminently displayed; yet he is without a single competent assistant. If the office is worth keeping up, it is worth making efficient. Two able assistants, from the Junior ranks of the service, similar to those recently bestowed on the Government of Bengal, would scarcely be too many for its important duties. At the same time, the Superintendent's office would probably be found to furnish them with the best training for the subsequent performance of Magisterial functions.

Much of the interest also attached to these Reports is lost by their protracted appearance. A report of 1841 must appear comparatively stale and flat at the end of 1843. We shall therefore call the reader's attention chiefly to the particular facts which they furnish relative to the actual condition of the country, and the measures by which it may be improved. As it regards the general statistics of crime, it may be quite sufficient to state, in the gross, that the total number of offences ascertained by the Police to have been committed in the Lower Provinces, in the first half year of 1840 was 21,577; in the last half, 24,350; that the number of persons supposed to be concerned in these crimes, was, in the first period, 46,493; in the last, 50,197; that in both periods the number of persons arrested, was a little less than half the number of the supposed; that of those arrested, two thirds were convicted, and the rest acquitted.

If there was any probability that these numbers gave a correct idea of the actual amount of crimes committed in the country, we would enter on a comparison of the number given for 1841 with that of any preceding year. But in every case, the reported number must be regarded as altogether suppositions. The Superintendent has repeatedly asserted that no confidence could be placed in it. Probably it is no nearer the truth than the various and conflicting estimates we receive of the population of China which has been calculated by some at two, by others at three hundred millions, and by one writer at three hundred and fifty millions. Whether therefore we are informed that in one district crimes have been doubled in six months; or that in an other they have been reduced from three hundred to two hundred; or that decisions are very numerous in one district, and entirely unknown in the adjoining district in which the professional robbers are known to abound, we receive every report with a feeling of deep mistrust. When decisions are reported to have diminished in any district, instead of infusing the superior vigilance of the Police, we conclude that they have been negligent; and the Police becomes the object of credit whenever the number of decisions, burglaries, and other crimes, is reported to be greatly on the increase!

This is a very singular and anomalous state of things; but it is not the less true; and the reason is self evident. The people who suffer from decisions and robberies will not complain, will know that the remedy will be worse than the disease. After having been robbed by decisions, they consider it a matter of prudence to retain what is left rather than to risk the loss of it by revealing their grief to the Darogah. In 1839, Lord William passed a law forbidding any enquiry into cases of dacoity or burglary, except at the particular request of the sufferers, or at the discretionary orders of the Magistrates. In the report before us we find that the Magistrates have in almost all instances refrained from the exercise of the discretion vested in them. In three cases, however, they have considered it their duty to cause every case which came to their knowledge to be investigated; and the result is, that, in one district, 18 cases were examined at the request of the people, and 58 by orders of the Magistrate; in the second, there were 24 cases in which the people made known their complaints, and 100 in which they did not; in the third, the proportion was 77 of the former, to 234 of the latter. It is natural therefore to conclude that if every crime had been reported and investigated, the number would appear to be three times that which appears on the record.

The indisposition of the people to complain, and thus subject themselves to all the inconveniences of an official investigation of crime, is excused by the assertion that it is not confined to Hindoostan. The same feeling prevails in our own land; it is manifested even in this country by Europeans whom the Police officers cannot oppress. All this is fully admitted. Men naturally shrink from the duty of prosecuting offences to conviction, at the sacrifice of their own comfort, when it is only the cause of public justice which is likely to be benefited thereby. It is part of the selfishness of our nature, which requires much public spirit to overcome; but it is a disposition detrimental to the interests of society, and one which ought to be repressed rather than encouraged. In this country however, it is not merely the dread of private inconvenience, which deters the sufferers

from becoming prosecutors. Crime is systematically and studiously concealed, chiefly because the enquiries of the Police entail a positive injury upon those who have already suffered severely from the dacoity. "Any protective measures," says the first Report, "would bring the people into contact with our Police and our Courts, which they dread equally with, if not more than these occasional robberies, as being known and certain evils, and until our Police system is now modified, they will prefer to take their chances of being plundered by dacoits rather than to incur the certainty of imprisonment if treatment, and *feeling*—being plundered by Police officers." In more than one case, dacoits, to save themselves trouble, and to "little temporary credit for vigilance, have the forced confessions of innocent men." For instance, the Police officer not only induces to extort confessions, but fabricated a list of the articles stolen to secure the punishment of the parties whom he committed. In these cases, says the Report, "that we owe the hostility of the people to our Police, and the dread inspired by them, which leads to a general concealment of crime." In another case, the Darogah was dismissed for being concerned in the brutal and indecent seizure of a female to extort confessions. "Owing to the weakness of our Police Agents," says Mr. Stansfield, the ablest Magistrate under the Government of Bengal, "the villagers, generally speaking, look upon a visit from the Police as a certain source of loss and trouble." Thus the inherent infirmity of men to make any sacrifice of their personal ease for the public benefit, is indefinitely increased in this country by the positive loss to which they would be subjected by the unprincipled rapacity of our Police Agents. The former can be cured only by the infusion of nobler principles; the latter it is the duty of our Government to remedy to the utmost of the power.

It is certain that nothing is so easy as to reprobate an evil, which has so long been known to exist; and that the great difficulty is to show how it may be remedied. To do this with an hope of success, it is necessary to examine wherein our present institutions for the detection of crime are defective; and this has we think been sufficiently indicated in all the Police reports which have been published since the office of Superintendent was revived. To cope effectually with crime, we require a separation of the two departments of the Magistracy, the Police, and its judicial duties. The one requires that the officer should be moving about in the district; and following up the scent, when any crime is discovered to have been committed; the other, that he should remain stationary at his Cutchery, to dispose of the numerous cases brought before him, and to shorten as much as possible the detention of the accused, and the witnesses. These two duties, both of which are equally important, are utterly incompatible, when confided to the same individual, and ought therefore to be separated. The judicial functions of the Magistrate are of themselves enough to occupy his whole time; indeed in many districts it is difficult for him to prevent causes from running into arrears. In some districts, as the Reports indicate, one or two hundred individuals are thus detained from their homes at the highest inconvenience, and thus the dread of having any thing to do with our Courts, though they are established solely for the protection of the people, becomes more confirmed and more general.

While the Magistrate is thus confined to the

bench, it is impossible he should know anything that passes in the interior of his district, among a population of a million, except as it may be reported by the Native Officers of Police, the Darogahs, the fidelity of whose reports he has no means of testing. These men have been entrusted with large power in a country where the smallest power is always abused, and who have hitherto received the meagre pittance for their pay, in a country where bribery and extortion are the rule, almost without exception. They have thus been exposed to the constant temptation of coming that power into money,—a process no where so well understood as in India. It is to such venal and uncontrolled officers that the charge of the Police, of searching after crime, has been committed. We saw the word committed, —because not one act of extortion committed by them out of a hundred is ever known to the Magistrate, and because, the occasional, or even the frequent dismissal of the Darogahs has no effect in checking the system of oppression. It either furnishes the Darogah with an additional stimulus for extortion; and teaches him the necessity of making the most of his brief and uncertain tenure of office. Government has resolved to raise the salaries of a certain number of the Darogahs; and this system of excessive pay, will of course contribute to justify the Police; but something more is necessary to detect and to repress crime, and to restore the confidence of the people in our judicial institutions, than this mere increase of pay. A Darogah may always make 500 Rs. a month without any remarkable oppression. Indeed we question whether, upon the old oriental adage that "those who live in the water, must keep on good terms with the alligator," a stimulus to this may not be voluntarily offered to him, by those who are under his immediate authority, or who live within the reach of his official influence. In many cases, the Darogah's place is worth 500 Rs. a month; and this will not be wondered at when it is considered that there are Police jurisdictions, in which more money circulates in a day, than circulated throughout the whole of England, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. The most effect of higher pay will not be immediately visible in men who have been accustomed to live by plunder; and Government must not be surprised if some of the men who have been raised to 100 Rs. a month, should still consider a dacoity in a wealthy village as a god-send, and contrive to add a hundred or two of Rupees to their allowances by extortion.

It has been said that the Police is not worse than it was thirty years ago, and that there is, after all, not much to complain of. It is just possible that the Police may have been in the same state of inefficiency, in the year 1813; but there can be no doubt that the condition of the people has greatly deteriorated. It is impossible to suppose such a Police as that which the Report describes to have existed for thirty years without having produced the most pernicious effect on public happiness. Every year during that period, the people have become more and more alienated from the Police, more determined to keep away from our Courts, more resolved to put up with any inconvenience and distress from dacoits and plunderers rather than to bring down the terrors of a Darogah's inquest upon them. This resignation has necessarily emboldened the dacoits and rogues, and led to the establishment of active and systematic plans for plundering the country. To suppose that

the public misery has not increased under the operation of our present system, or to doubt that it must continue to increase until the system is reformed, would be to forget altogether the connection between cause and effect. The nature of the disease suggests the nature of the remedy. To the systematic deprivations of robbers, whom the indolence or connivance of our police has encouraged, we must oppose a systematic and honest crusade against rogues. We require a Police establishment whose chief business shall be to ferret out thieves and dacoits, quite as much as we require a Judicial Magistrate to try them when they are caught. In addition to the higher pay of the Darogahs, we require officers who shall have their eye continually on them to spur them to activity, and to check the abuse of their power. Mr. Dampier, after a careful review of the acts of the Police during the year 1851,

"I am of opinion that the Police force as it now is, might be rendered much more useful and efficient to the community, and many of the evils now attending the system done away if the duty of superintending the District Divisions was placed in other hands than those of the Magistrate, who are too much occupied with their judicial duties to pay that attention which is necessary for the improvement of this important branch of the executive authority. It is to this total want of adequate local control that the indolence, corruption, and use of torture by, the Police may be traced, and until this department is completely taken out of the hands of functionaries overburdened with other duties these evils will remain."

It was suggested some time since, that an establishment similar to that which had succeeded in breaking up the organization of the Thugs, would be the most appropriate for breaking up the organization of dacoits. Within the last year or two, some of the Thug Officers have been directed to extend their enquiries to the staff of dacoities in Bengal; and the result has fully answered expectation. One of the first services of Capt. Marsh, the Thug officer, was to discover the men who had actually been concerned in the robbery and murder at Mr. Smylie's house at Suddannah. Nine persons had been arrested for the offence; of these four were convicted on the evidence adduced, and sentenced to imprisonment, one for life, two for fourteen years and one for seven. As soon as Capt. Marsh's establishment began to work, it was discovered that the murder and robbery had been committed by a gang of Kachuks, one of whom was then in jail for another crime, and that there was every reason to believe that all those who had been sentenced to imprisonment were entirely innocent of the crime, and that the confession and evidence which was credited by the Courts, had been extorted by the Darogah! Many other instances of successful enquiry by the Thug establishment, have lately been brought forward, and there can be little doubt that the same system which has almost eradicated Thuggery, would do up Dacoity in a few years, and that no other plan which has yet been proposed is likely to succeed. It is quite possible that there may be some exaggeration in the confessions made by the Kachuk robbers of Bengal to Capt. Marsh, but after every deduction has been made, there is abundant evidence of the existence of a daring and organized body of men, living by plunder alone, and distributed all over the country, who are in some instances encouraged by our police office, but who in every case despise them and set them at defiance. Such a state of things indeed would naturally be the result of the present system, which fills the Magistrate's hand with work he can scarcely accomplish, and

leaves the detection of crime entirely in the hands of corrupt and ill paid Darogahs. It is worth while therefore to try the experiment, for a year or two, of committing three or four of the districts in which crime has been most rife to Officers trained in the Slesman School, and who shall be made for public offenders. An Act will shortly be passed for extending to Dacoity the same stringent laws which have been enacted regarding Thuggee; but unless the same kind of machinery which has been found so effectual in eradicating the crime of Thuggee be organised for the detection of dacoity, the law will in all probability prove ineffectual. This consideration cannot have escaped the attention of Government, and we may expect therefore to find that the enactment of the law will be followed up by the appointment of a corresponding establishment to operate against dacoity. This may be effected without any violent change of system, or any expelling measure of expense; and it may eventually result in a gradual and entire separation of the Police from the Judicial duties of the Magistracy, than which a greater blessing could scarcely be conferred on the country.

In order to strengthen our argument, we annex an extract from the very able minute written by Mr. Halliday, five years ago, in which the anomaly of uniting the duties of the Police, and of the Bench; of chief catcher and thief taker, in the same person is described in strong language. The experience of the five years which have since elapsed, has irresistibly confirmed this representation of the evil; while the partial experiment of committing the functions of the Police to a separate agency, that of the Thug officers, has shown how greatly the peace, security, and welfare of the country would be promoted by adopting the suggestions which have been so repeatedly made.

"The union of Magistracy with Collector has been dignified as incompatible, but the junction of chief-catcher with Judge is surely more anomalous in theory, and more mischievous in practice. So long as it lasts, the public confidence in our Criminal tribunals must always be liable to injury and the authority of justice itself must often be abused and misapplied. For this evil, which arises from a constant and unavoidable bias against all supposed offenders, the power of appeal is not a sufficient remedy—the danger to justice, under such circumstances, is not in a few cases nor in any proportion of cases, but in every case. In all the Magistrats is Constable, Prosecutor, and Judge. If the appeal be necessary to secure justice in any case, it must be so in all; and if it will follow—all sentences by a Magistrate should properly be revised by another authority, it would manifestly be for the public benefit that the appellate tribunal should decide all cases in the first instance.

"It is well known, on the other hand, that the judicial labours of a Magistrate occupy nearly all his time; that which is devoted to matters strictly Executive, being only the short space he employs in hearing Thannah Reports. But the actual management of even a small Police force, and the duties of a public prosecutor, ought to occupy the whole of one man's time, and the management of the Police of a large District, must necessarily be inefficient, which from press of other duties, is allowed over in two busy hours of each day.

"I consider it then an indispensable preliminary to the improvement of our system, that the duties of preventing crime and of apprehending and prosecuting offenders, should without delay be separated from the judicial function; and in this essential improvement, the amendments of the Reports do not provide."

FREIGHT BY THE PENINSULAR COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—The original Schedule of freight by the Oriental Company's Steamers, fixes the lowest charge at fourteen shillings or seven Repees for a cubic foot. But as the Periodical publications which may be imported in any month by

private individuals, or by book clubs, are seldom equal in their contents, to any thing like a quarter of a cubic foot, a considerable effort was made to induce Capt. Englewood to allow parcels to be charged according to their weight. We believe he did not feel himself authorized to make any alteration in the scale of charges without a reference to England. The parties who had applied to him, accordingly addressed the Company at home, and the following answer has been received by the last Mail. "In reply to your letter we have the satisfaction to inform you, that we have reduced our freights to Calcutta, to 2 Rs. per pound for periodicals. We shall be glad to make a still greater reduction in our freights when a more regular communication between Suez and India is established."

This intelligence is to a certain extent gratifying. Those who import half a dozen Magazines, will not be constrained to pay the same freight as if they imported fifty. But, the public will long for that more regular communication between India and Suez, which will enable the Company to make a still greater reduction; for a pound of periodical literature will give only three or four times as much space as a cubic foot of Monthly Magazines, whereas a cubic foot of Magazines weighs twenty-six pounds. The relative difference therefore between the freight of small parcels, of less than a cubic foot, and of large ones equal to those dimensions, is more than 80 Per Cent. Still, we would not stint our acknowledgments to the Company for the new privilege they have given, but offer to them that large measure of gratitude which arises out of the hope of future favours.

COL. STODDARD AND CAPT. CONOLLY.—The interest which has been created regarding the unfortunate prisoners of Bokhara, by the offer of Dr. Wolff to proceed to that capital and attempt to obtain their liberation, has been kept up by the receipt of additional information regarding them during the last week. One account is that of a Jew from Bokhara, who stated to the writer of the letter that he was an eye witness to the execution of four Europeans, viz. Col. Stoddard, Capt. Conolly, a young German officer, and a baptised Jew. He affirms that there is only one European left at Bokhara, viz. an Italian of the name of Giovanni, who manufactures clay images. But the testimony of another witness, who could have had no communication with the Jew, has just been obtained at Loodiana, and affords strong reason to believe that Col. Stoddard still survives. The man states, that after the Bokhara forces had been defeated by the Khan of Khiva, the king ordered Captain Conolly to be put to death, because he was supposed to be a great favourite of the Khan at whose court he had been most favourably received. This witness also states that four individuals, supposed to be Europeans, were actually executed, but that Col. Stoddard and Capt. Conolly were not among the number. Lastly, he affirms that the Tophsee band had been sent to recover, and that Col. Stoddard was a leaf out of that officer's journal and gave it to the creditor who despatched it to Col. Shell, in Persia. We have yet to learn that the Colonel has received it. If it contained an acknowledgment of the receipt of this sum, there can be no doubt that it was extracted from the book by a European, and we may reasonably suppose that the European was Col. Stoddard. In this case, however, there is every reason to suppose that he would have signed some writing or

notification to it, in some shape or other, to inform his friends of his own condition, and of the fate of his companion.

These conflicting statements seem to strengthen the obligation of the community, and we think, in a higher sense, the obligation of Government to make an immediate attempt to rescue the unfortunate officers, if they be still alive; and, at least to ascertain their fate. It may be true that at the period of their captivity, they were not accorded to the Court of Bokhara, and so far as this plea exonerates Government from the necessity of going to war with the Prince of Believers, and the most barbarous of monarchs, it may be valid. But if British officers, that they were travelling in a region in which it was important of the time, establish British influence, and with this general communication they had assuredly been entrusted. They were sufficiently British officers, labouring for the promotion of British interests, to lay on their official Masters the imperative necessity of using every effort,—short of a distant and ruinous war, which would probably be the signal for their execution if they are alive—to secure their release; and at the least to devote the sum of 10,000, or 15,000 Rupees to that object.

Of the proposals which have been made in England and in this country, we incline to that of employing a native agent whose full reward shall depend upon the success of his mission. It is much to be doubted whether Dr. Wolff will ever be permitted to reach Bokhara. He will find the feelings of the people in Central Asia not a little changed during the last ten years. The irruption of a European army; its discomfiture; its return and triumph; and its final departure will have given a new turn to the minds of men; and they may not be disposed again to grant him the privileges of a traveller. Should he be permitted to reach Bokhara, it is more probable that he will be sent to the same dungeon in which the unfortunate officers were confined, than be permitted to carry them off. On the other hand, a Native of Central Asia, if faithful to his promises, will find no difficulty in entering Bokhara, and discovering the fate of the captives, and bringing a note from them, if alive. It is even possible that in this case he might be enabled to negotiate for their release. If the individual mentioned by the Editor of the *Star*, as willing to undertake the perilous undertaking, should be found trustworthy, we would vote for his being despatched to Bokhara without delay. The duty of providing for his expenses, derives in the first instance on the Government, in whose service the Officers put their lives in jeopardy. If Government should refuse assistance, we hope an application will be made to the community, and with immediate success.

THE ECONOMIST.—We have been favoured with two numbers of a Newspaper, the *Economist*, recently started in England, on liberal commercial principles. The numbers appear to be got up with much diligence, and to be edited with considerable talent. It bids fair, therefore, to maintain its position among the periodical publications of England, though as a weekly paper, it has a most formidable competition to cope with, in other papers of established reputation. If the subsequent numbers should bear the same marks of diligence and ability, we should feel no hesitation in recommending it to the patronage of the community in India.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

— We accidentally omitted to state last week that Major Mackenzie, C. B., who had been employed in high political trusts during the Afghan war, in which he had earned no ordinary reputation, and who was subsequently recommended to his own Regiment, where he was employed on the Staff, has again been placed by Lord Ellenborough in a political situation, in which there will be scope for his talents. Thus the present administration has been relieved from another appointment which no one could fail to suppose that the best of one who had earned a Brevet and a Companionship of the Bath by his services to a Regimental Quarter Master, and who had been subsequently promoted, through the recommendation of Lord Ellenborough, to the rank of Colonel, and Major Mackenzie and Pottinger, of whom the two former are in England, and the latter in Ceylon.

— The Court of Directors, says the *Star*, have refused to Mr. Fox, the author of the letters signed *Quarter General*, in which the opinion was given by Government towards their own European troops and non-commissioned officers was expressed in the most masterly style, the pension of £600 a year to which he is entitled by 25 years service in India and 17 in the department from which he was removed—thereby beseeching testimony themselves to the truth of Mr. Fox's statements of grievances.

— The Registration Act, which has been long on the tapis, has at length passed. It is of course only a temporary measure, for all Registration to be beneficial must be compulsory; the validity of a deed must be made to date from its registration not from its execution. There must be no exceptions; and it is the business of Government to establish such machinery as shall be sufficient for the registration of all deeds without exception, even to the people. The fees of Registration will always pay for its establishment.

— We are sorry to learn from the *Calcutta Christian Intelligence* that the Archbishop was unable to return to Calcutta on the *Elindoon* from India. We are not a little surprised that this information should not have been transmitted until more than a fortnight after the arrival of the *Elindoon*.

— The Lecture on Education, which was to have been delivered by Mr. Montague, of the Parental Academy, on Tuesday evening at the Mechanics' Institute, was postponed, and very properly, for want of an audience, for there must be two parties to a lecture, the lecturer and the lectured. On this occasion there was not a dozen present.

— A correspondent of the *Star* states that, by the extinction of Ranjitsingh's family, the British states on the left bank of the Sutlege river, to us by virtue of a treaty which exists between the two Governments. He calls this rumour; but the estates were never in our possession.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Vining, who came out in the *Elindoon*, and has assumed the direction of the Theatre in Calcutta, into which he is said to have introduced diverse reforms, among the most remarkable and unexpected of which is said to be that of *genderity*, made his debut last night at Shylock. The amusement of the evening was suddenly interrupted by Mrs. Leach's dress catching fire on the stage, through some carelessness in placing the lamps. Her whole figure was soon in a blaze, but it was speedily extinguished. Fortunately some of the nearest intimacy were in the Theatre and *audience* was very promptly given to the *refugee*. Some twenty-two years ago when the Marquis of Hastings was rudely attacked in Chagah wall in St. James, he was not so fortunate, for his medical assistance was to be found within its walls, and it was some days before assistance could be procured for his Lordship.

— The *Duff* Gazette states, that the *Buller*

Board, and we suppose also the *Buller* Court, must to commence their march from Allahabad to Agra on the 1st of the present month. There does not seem to be any particular object in this movement, unless it is intended to continue to Agra the gift of a separate Government with a Lieutenant Governor to superintend the Civil, Criminal and fiscal details of the administration, for Agra is not so central than Allahabad was. Yet we are told that the question of perpetuating a separate Government at Agra is to be brought under discussion in Parliament in the coming Session.

— The *Star* states, that H. M. S. 31st Foot have received orders to march to Ferozepore, that the 1st European Light Infantry proceeds Ludlow, while H. M. S. 9th Foot stands fast at Umballa. The *Star* adds, that the 3d European Regiment and H. M. S. 40th Foot will proceed to Umballa. The assembly of so large a European force on the borders of the Punjab has an evident aspect to the Sikhish state of affairs in that country.

— The Governor General's establishment, says the *Register*, presents to the Upper Provinces on the 1st, and the detachment of the Body Guard left Barmespoore yesterday. His Lordship does not proceed till after the arrival of the Mail, and then by dawn. But there is some hope that the Gwalior negotiations may be brought to a successful issue, without the necessity of the Governor General's proceeding to Agra in person; in which case his Lordship, it is said, will remain here. Possibly a French translation of Act 30 of 1843, which assumes the approaching departure of Lord Ellenborough may frighten the Khawas into a compliance with the ultimatum of our Government.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

— The *Agra Ubbur* states, that a Brahmin at Gwalior having died there on the 19th, leaving a young widow, aged 17, and no children, she declared her intention to sacrifice herself on his funeral pile. When every thing had been prepared, she ascended it, but no sooner did the flames reach her, than unable to endure the torments, she leaped from the burning pile, and brought the spectators to save her from so horrid a death; but the brahmin insisted on her remounting the pile. She refused to do so, and was immediately cut down and thrown into the flames. The principal of Gwalior will shortly either become entirely our own, in which case we hope the British law will be extended to it, or it will be placed under our influence, so that the wish of the Governor General will be law.

We hope the opportunity will not be lost to eradicate this diabolical practice. The Romans acquired immortal honour by stipulating in one of their treaties that no more children should be sacrificed. Lord Ellenborough has already taken advantage of the acquisition of Soonda to declare slavery at an end. It will be equally easy for him to provide for the extinction of Suttee in Soonda's territories, when settling his claims on the British.

— The Bombay papers of the 29th mention the arrival of the *Bombay* American sixty gun ship in the port. She is destined to convey his Excellency the Envoy from the President of the United States to his Colonial Majesty. If his Majesty should decline the honour of a visit from the Envoy at Poona, will brother Jonathan put up with the insult, or issue a declaration of war against him?

— The Commander-in-Chief visited Agra on the 1st of October, and the various officers of the general Staff came in either with him or soon after. His Excellency was expected to march towards Agra at the beginning of next month.

— Two great maulanas of Sindiah in the suburbs of Calcutta, Faz-ul-Karim and Buz-ul-Bukhari, who have hitherto continued to keep themselves clear of the Govt., though they have seen many things, whom they had indicated to acts of violence, have at length been caught. Mr. Dyson, was sent to serve a writ of habeas corpus, and was immediately made prisoner. The Magistrate released him with a large *fine* and in his turn captured the *maulanas*, who have been duly fined and imprisoned for sedition of process, and then lay their

much prized *Assam*, which is general means no more to exempt them from that legal process to which all other classes of the community are subject.

— The *Star* says, that the *Assam* Steam Company's vessel, the *Joseph*, has just returned from her trip to Allahabad. She has been absent a month and three days, of which three days and a half were lost by detention. She has therefore performed the voyage there and back in twenty-nine days. The Government Steamers have sometimes done the same at this season of the year. But we rejoice to find that there is a competitor in the market; and as this competitor has begun with charging Two Rupees a cubic foot for freight, we hope Mr. Robertson who went up in her, will soon be able to establish another rival Association, and thus reduce freight within reasonable limits.

— The *Star* has a letter from Sakkar of a date as the 18th October which confirms the intelligence received from Delhi of the extreme unhealthiness of the station. We have extracted the first part of it, which will be found interesting.

— The Legislative Council of Ceylon has just resolved that Clergymen shall be compelled to sit on the Jury. This unusual step has excited much indignation both on the Island and at Madras. The writers however seem to forget that every argument they use against the appointment of Clergymen to the Jury applies with ten fold force to the appointment of Clerical Magistrates at home, which is strenuously defended by a large portion of the Press and of Society.

— The papers have noticed, not without cause, that as soon as the *Assam* Steamer advertised to receive freight, Government put on a Steamer, and fixed to receive freight at the same hour. This is said to be ungenerous. If the *Assam* Steamer had lowered her freight below that of the Government, she would have had nothing to fear from this competition, but as the Proprietors have chosen to fix their rates at 30 Per Cent. higher than that of Government, we think the public is likely to benefit by the competition. If Government has tonnage to spare, it is better that the public should have it at a Rupee eight annas the foot, than be obliged to pay the exorbitant price of two Rupees to this new Company.

— The *Duff* Gazette states that the little state of Bhikarwote is a lawless state. There is an insurrection, and 8000 armed men have set out authority at defiance and are in possession of two forts. Major Forster has gone against them, and Major Thorpe has sent some heavy guns from Mysore.

— Col. Spiers has been appointed Resident at Nagpore, vice Major Wilkinson. Can any of our readers say why the Major has been superseded? His appointment belongs to the Foreign Department, with which department it was that Lord Ellenborough issued the order prohibiting the communication of papers and news; but some official person may surely be able to gratify public curiosity in this respect.

— His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has presented new colours to the 54th Native Infantry. The regiment was annihilated in Afghanistan; and the only surviving officer of that catastrophe, Capt. Mallory, received the highest compliments from Sir Hugh.

— An attempt at Suttee has been made at Bombay. A Marwaris had died, and his widow declared her determination to burn with his body. One European and two Native Magistrates endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose, but she did not relinquish her hold on the corpse without a hard struggle with the Police officers.

— We carry from the *Star* an account of the death of the lamented James Prinsep by the great Chantry, one of his last works, which has arrived in Calcutta, and now adorns the rooms of the Asiatic Society.

— The Bombay papers announce that the prison captured in Soonda had arrived there in the *Assam*, 5000 boxes, valued at twenty lakhs of Rupees.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

— The Madras papers mention the death of Mr. Cornhill, the oldest attorney of the Court at the age of 82. We are told that he had previously realized two fortunes, and returned to England, where they were lost—double in the vain hope of adding to them,—and that he was constrained to come out a third time to India.

— It has been rumored for some time that rumours would be immediately suspended in reference to the uncertain state of our relations with Gwalior and Lahore. This will be a very great disappointment, and a source of no little expense to officers who have come down to the Presidency to go home on the urgency of private affairs, of business or relaxation. It will also seriously affect the prospects of the noble sailing vessels now in harbour, or shortly expected. What between the suspension of farleigh and the competition of the Steamers, they stand utterly considerably.

— The *Harkness* relations, on the strength of letters from the North-west, that the Sikh troops at Peshawar had deserted the city and fort in great alarm, and were flying to the Indus, plunging the country in their route. This was fully anticipated. There is no longer any Arviths there to verify the miscreants by his terrific examples of severity.

— The same paper gives us an extract of a letter from Gwalior, which will be found among our selections, from which we should infer that there will soon be no government to treat with at all, but that the whole country will fall into a state of anarchy and be subjected to general plunder.

— The Sheriff of Madras has convened a meeting of the inhabitants "to consider the expediency of adopting some means for improving the communication between the shore and the shipping." The *Madras Spectator* has been unmerciful in his efforts to rouse the inhabitants to action on this important matter.

— The *Star states* that Mr. Caird, Deputy Collector at Allahabad, is to be appointed Agent for Emigration on the part of the Mauritius Government.

— Preparations have been for some time making in front of the steps of Government House in Calcutta for some building of which nothing could be seen, but some large edifice of marble. The *Star* tells us that there is to be a Dragon to sit upon the stone pedestal, and a gun on the back of the Dragon, to commemorate, we suppose, the victories we achieved over the Dragon throne.

— From the same paper we learn that Government has declined entering upon any expense on account of a geological survey of the fertile recent volcanic area, near the island of Chabot, though ready to have the spot examined by a competent Marine Surveyor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

— The intelligence given in the papers of this morning is most interesting, if true. At Gwalior the Khawas has been seized by the troops without bloodshed, and his reign is at an end. It is supposed that this event will render the advance of the Army unnecessary. The *Star* says that Lord Ellenborough has already abandoned the idea of leaving Calcutta.

— Dost Mahomed has been shot dead at Cabul by order of the Prince of Beloochee, the Khan of Bokhara. It is said that the Khan sent several persons with his own seal to Cabul stating "that whoever should kill the Dost would go to heaven." This event will probably lead to a suspension of any effort on the part of the Afghans to occupy Peshawar; but the upshot will probably be that Cabul itself will fall a prey to Bokhara, an event which those acquainted with the state of affairs in that region, have contemplated as not improvable.

— The accounts from Sukker are most distressing then ever. It appears that of the troops there only 1,271 are in hospital, and only 128 well. Every officer but one in each corps is inefficient from illness.

— We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

Chs. Es. As.
Lieut. J. H. Ferguson, ... to Dec. 1844, 30 0
Bahadur Jadochunder Ganges, ...
G. F. McClintock, Esq., ... to April, 1844, 10 0
... to July, 1844, 20 0

Bahadur Hemmatt Esq., ... to March, 1844, 10 0
S. Bickins Esq., ... to Dec. 1844, 10 0
Bahadur Sikkander Bhow., ... to March, 1844, 10 0
P. Johnson, Esq., ... to Sept. 1844, 20 0
G. Magintosh, Esq., ... to Dec. 1844, 30 0
J. M. Val Esq., ... to Sept. 1844, 20 0
Lieut. Col. G. Kingston, to Sept. 1844, 20 0
J. Dumas, Esq., ... to April, 1844, 10 0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

DEATH OF JAMES PRINCE.

A bust, one of the last executed by Chantrey, of our distinguished and lamented townsman James Prince, has arrived we understand in Calcutta, and is now placed in the rooms of the Asiatic Society. To the likeness we are unable from personal experience to speak, but the resemblance is said to be peculiarly striking, and certainly the execution of the bust as a work of art places it among the happiest of the efforts of the great artist by whom it was produced. Mr. James Prince left India in a deplorably weak state of health that the very nature and character of the ordinary exertions of his engaging conversation are said to have undergone considerable change. The bust, however, although modelled after his arrival in England exhibits no traces of any ailment, and we cannot but be struck by the personal appearance of it's eminent original while in all the vigour of health, and intellect. The subject by Chantrey is said to have been aided in it's completion by recourse to pictures of the subject, and our informants who knew James Prince well, pronounce the success of the attempt to give his exact likeness as indisputable. The finishing of the marble was hurriedly completed after the death of the great designer of the model from which it was worked, and it reflects the greatest credit upon them by whom it was completed. The look of life and intelligence is perfect, and it gives, as it were, a double expression, common as we are told to the original, of commingled thoughtfulness, and energy.

The bust has been presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and we congratulate that body upon having had occasion to add to their collection of similar monuments of their illustrious members, so valuable a possession. We are no less delighted at seeing another eminent work of art deposited in the public rooms of a Local Society, convinced that the more numerous such institutions into this country of works eloquent of intelligence, civilization, and advancement in the arts, the more rapid will be the spread of that taste which alone can appreciate them, and which is itself the result of increased knowledge, and the cultivation of the finer faculties. —*Calcutta Star*, Nov. 6.

LABOER.

"The following is our latest letter from Lahore, dated the 12th of October. It conveys nothing of positive intelligence of any important kind, but confirms our previous view of the state of the army in Lahore. Iffers Singh is loath to part with his treasure, the men are discontented at his not fulfilling his promises to them, and consequently resorting to desertion in large numbers. These deserters will probably form themselves into bands of plunderers, who will prey for a while on the population of the country, and, when tired of this work, join the standard of the man who was able to pay them better and more abundantly of securing power and influence.

"Many of the Natives of this country are doing their best to abandon it and carry off their property to Hissar. Many of the officers of the Government have taken their leave, and proceeded to their homes. Many of those who plundered the inhabitants of Lahore at the time of the outbreak have concealed in hoarding and carrying away their spoil. Some days since Raja Harn Singh sent to invite Nohal Singh, of Kappahel, to Hissar. The Sirindar says his life might be in danger if he should comply with this request, pleaded sickness as an excuse, and has to this day declined pre-empting himself at the Durbar. On the 11th inst. a detachment of 5000 men, consisting of the troops, promising to those who should attend, one month's pay, and threatening those who might absent themselves with half a month's deduction, were sent to Hissar. They intended to absent themselves, and the murmurs of the Army generally are loud against Harn Singh. Maharajah Duleep Singh has been some time free of the effects of fever, and all the medicine which he has taken has been of no avail in removing the sickness. His mother is in some doubt as to whether he will, apprehensive that some one might attempt to seize him together with his medicines. He has now been attacked with diarrhoea, and Raja Harn Singh, Nohal Singh, Tugheer Nohal-ood, Dewan Dams-

math, and other Sikhs, waited upon his mother at Anandpur, to persuade her to allow them to take him to the city, and to allow them to order for him to which she gave a decided negative. At last the Raja sent for the medicine and administered it himself to the patient. Nohal Singh has repeatedly written to his Uncle, Goolab Singh to join him at Lahore, which, however, the Lord of Jambou is unable to do on account of the pressure of the Government, his own possessions, and it is currently believed that no Government can be permanently established in Lahore until he makes his appearance. The Sikh soldiers are dissatisfied for the want of pay, and those who are strictly Hindoostanes are anxious to get away far from what will come. Every one who can do so is removing his property towards the frontier. Dewan Dostmah has secured his family and all his possessions on the side of the river. Yesterday a *Loediana* (Udian) presented annual to the Maharajah, and on the 10th inst. the hearing of the Court, it was that the Governor General had ordered an assembly at Agra, but that some days past, order had been suspended and the division of the army changed from Agra towards Loediana with the view of invading the Punjab. This intelligence created considerable alarm amongst the courtiers and especially in Harn Singh, who became very thoughtful on the subject. This morning the Maharajah was taken in a Soggy by Raja Harn Singh to inspect the Troops. The Maharajah is said to be the latest of Dost Mahomed to take immediate advantage of the troubles in the Punjab, and Mahomed Uthar Khan has already proceeded to Jallandhar to secure collection of the arrears of revenue there. Dukka, and little doubt is entertained that he will be able to take possession of Peshawar." —*Dell's Gazette*, Oct. 23.

GWALIOR.

"The whole Lunkah, since the 25th, has been in a general state of confusion. The Mahal's Cause having again revolved, and the troops composing the grand Jinnah having joined them. They have mounted heavy guns on an eminence adjoining the palace, and are firing upon positions commanding both banks. On the night of the 25th, the Khawas ordered Amrit Khan, whom he lately appointed to Begpur's Battalion, to attack the Mahal's Cause with the Amrit Khan's Light Cavalry, mounted Regiment, and twelve guns, moved out, took up a position, and made his batteries; he has then the night of the 26th, the troops of the Camp made a sally and captured the guns, muzzles, and drums; the commandant's horse, and all the paraphernalia of his entourage; they then burnt the Mahal's Cause, and set "jadoo-marting" them, carried them off captive, and compelled the spy to drag the guns, which they had captured, after them, calling them at the same time "Gwalior and traitors. Amrit Khan fled, at the first onset, and concealed himself in a Buzurg's shop,—he was followed by a number of the rebels, who threatened to pull down the different houses of the Mahal's Cause, and his hiding place. While this was going on, Amrit Khan disguised himself in woman's apparel, but, before he could escape, the spy's trail led into the house with muzzles, and after some search, found him in a privy. The spy's dragged him out and beat him till he was senseless; not satisfied with this, they took him to his father's house, and to a gun, and then dragged him to their Camp. On the morning of the 27th, their commanding Sesooleen endeavored to attack them, but they were too late, and he was obliged to retire. The faithful servants of the gwalder, and that they were determined to punish the Khawasgwalla and his followers for creating disorder and anarchy in the country, during the time of the residence, and bringing the British troops in to settle the country,—they continued, by solemnly protesting, that they would not rest till Beloochee was destroyed, and punished him for his crimes." —*Hurber's*, Nov. 7. For subsequent events see our summary.

SHIKAR.

"All is now tranquil both in Upper and Lower Seinde, save depredations are however committed by small parties of Scoldons. The other day a party of twelve men, armed with muskets, set out mid-day, at a place a short distance from Shikarpore, and selecting five and twenty of the best camels of a batch that were feeding, belonging to the village near of the residence, they proceeded, and daily expected at Shikarpore from Candahar, and through the public proclamation of Lord E. talks of all "a series of depredations and robberies, and a paper called a circular was sent to officials, telling them know that that article of the treaty or proclamation was suspended till further orders." Now this "Kaffir" will be passed down upon

some men also had been scarcely a week out of Hospital before they were re-admitted for a relapse brought on by a fresh act of intemperance.

The Quarterly average numerical strength of the Company was, 70. Total number of absences from the Hospital, 54 which \times by 4 will give 216 per annum. Ratio per cent of absences to strength, $\frac{216}{70} = 3.08$. The number admitted from Drunkenness, 37. Ratio per cent admitted from drunkenness to strength, $\frac{37}{70} = 0.52$.

The following return showing the number of admissions from the abuse of drinking ardent spirits is carefully compiled from the Orderly Sergeant's admission tickets.

Description of Patients.	Had been drinking.	Sober.	Total.
From Barracks,	9	30	39
From Off Duty,	1	3	4
Dry Room Prisoners,	1	5	6
Quarter Guard Prisoners,	...	...	...
Total,	...	...	...

This table is not confined to the private hospital, but the fact that five of the above drunken admissions were of Sergeants and Corporals.

As my present object is not to make a medical return, I will merely observe that inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, were the most frequent results seen in these cases.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above statement will be, that in a Company of one hundred men, one-half of whom are supposed to be of good habits, the other half will individually have been three times a year admitted into Hospital for either actual drunkenness, or diseases immediately produced by it.

That in all European ports in this country, drunkenness prevails to an equally proportionate extent is not probable, nevertheless in the words of the concluding paragraph of the Honourable Court's letter, "we are well persuaded that when, as in the case of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, good arrangements for the internal economy of the corps are adopted and maintained, will hit his amongst the men will be kept within comparatively narrow limits."

Yours truly,
M. D.

Note.—We think our Correspondent is perfectly correct in saying that though drunkenness prevails to a fearful extent in the European army in India, no station presents such a lamentable picture as that of Diapars. It is perhaps the very worst station in India for European Soldiers from the facility and cheapness with which Toddy—the intoxicating juice of the date tree may be obtained. Two pice worth of this delicious liquor is sufficient to turn a man into a beast.—Ed.

EUROPE.

FURNITURE.—We have reason to believe that the question as to whether or not the principles held by Dr. Pusey and his disciples will be presented in the rubric and canons of the Church will, in the course of a few months, be brought before the proper ecclesiastical tribunals.—Observer.

THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sir William Dunbar accepted the charge of St. Paul's Church in Aberdeen, on the 30th May 1843, which had been offered to him by the constituent members of that church, with whom lay the power of presentation.

Prior to this, the congregation of St. Paul's had formed a junction with the Scottish Episcopal Church in January 1841. Up to this period, through a course of 120 years, it had existed as an English Episcopal congregation, entirely independent of, and unconnected with, the Scottish Episcopal Church.

When Sir William entered upon his charge, he found this junction effected by a document, styled a "Ded of Union, &c." This deed, consisting of the conditions of union on the one side and on the

other. When, therefore, he was called upon in July 1842 to sign the Canons of the Scottish Episcopal Church, it is manifest that his signature was not given; but justice has interpreted in such a manner as to involve an infringement of the conditions of union.

Use of these conditions were to the congregation of St. Paul's, all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed before the union, as English Episcopalians; and further declares that any infringement of them on the part of the Scottish Episcopal Church, shall be held to be null and void. During the few months, Sir William has found these conditions infringed in several particulars of vital moment.

I. The Bishop censured him, and threatened further proceedings, because Sir William refused to be present at, or to take any share in, the administration of the Lord's Supper according to the formula of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

II. The Bishop refused to administer the rite of confirmation in St. Paul's Chapel, but only in St. Andrew's, where at least one service totally and vitally distinct from the services of the Church of England is used.

III. Sir William was further threatened with ecclesiastical censure, unless a collection for the Scottish Episcopal Church was made in his congregation, which collection the managers of St. Paul's (who, by the constitution, as confirmed in the Ded of Union, had full powers in this respect) refused to make.

In consequence of these utterly unjustifiable encroachments upon the "rights and privileges" of the congregation and himself, Sir William found himself placed in a dilemma. He must either enter upon these encroachments, and so be the instrument of making the conditions of the Ded of Union a dead letter, or he must withdraw his signature from the Scottish Episcopal Church, because the Bishop, who had been proved to be utterly incompatible with such union.

Sir William could not, and did not, hesitate as to the alternative. He withdrew himself, on 13th May 1843, from the jurisdiction of a Bishop, who, by his pressing, unqualified submission in certain points, had placed the condition of his Union, binding equally upon himself and Sir William.

On the 21st of June 1843, the constituent members of St. Paul's Chapel met, and by a very large majority resolved, that the Ded of Union between this congregation and the Scottish Episcopal Church is, from this date, annulled and void; and that the thanks of the constituent members of St. Paul's Chapel are due to the Rev. Sir William Dunbar, for his conduct in defending their rights.

The whole case, therefore, lies in a nutshell. Sir William had his own free choice of the conditions of St. Paul's. It was "a duty elected" by them; and in terms of the constitution, "THEREBY was right to exercise his functions, and to receive the emoluments of his office." He immediately thereafter entered on his pastoral duties;—he preached, he administered the sacrament, and solemnized the rite of matrimony, as was unimpeached by the Bishop (which, according to Canon IX. of the Scottish Episcopal Church, he could not have done, had his ministerial authority been derived from, or dependent upon, that Church.) On discovering afterwards that the conditions of the Ded of Union, which he was bound conscientiously to maintain, were infringed, he did nothing more than, in consistency with his own principles, and in loyalty to the constituent members who gave him his call, withdraw himself from the jurisdiction of the Bishop, and returned to the position which he occupied before he was inducted; he preached, he administered the sacraments, and solemnized the rite of matrimony, as he had formerly done under the same legal authority, viz. the constitution of the chapel, and under the same ecclesiastical authority, viz. his letters of English orders; and for years, and years, more, with a character unimpaired, and with unquestioned devotion to his Master's cause, he is thus openly branded as an outcast from the mystical body of Christ, beyond the pale of the communion of saints, so that no one shall join in sacraments or prayers with him! Truly, this is the very height of spiritual depravity,—a very preposterous imputation of Popish intolerance,—a very unreasonable specimen of Episcopal inequality.

Had "we, William Skinner," &c. &c., merely declared that Sir William Dunbar was no longer a member of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and that we would not to have any authority or interest therein, no person would have thought twice of the document. But when he proceeds deliberately to stigmatize him as an outcast from the Catholic Church, and to brand him as faithful to avoid him as a moral pestilence, we ask in perfect amazement, who is this "we, William Skinner," that he should dare thus to point his spiritual artillery, as if he were armed with the power to sweep this world and of that which is to come. And let it be distinctly noted, that he does this by this mischievous piece of would-be Popish dogmatism, which would annihilate of a moment every principle of protestantism, and would lay him sure to any man,—not only prove his unbelief himself against Sir William Dunbar, but

he likewise with sufficient clarity indicates his opinion of every other minister of God, who, in Aberdeen, does not submit to the absurd pretensions of "We, William Skinner."

But we have taken some pains to look into the reasons of the Church which rejoices in this "We, William Skinner," &c. &c. "Primum" is, that Sir William has broken the laws of his own communion in this matter of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

I. Had he intended to proceed against Sir William Dunbar, he was bound to summon the culprit before himself, sitting in Synod, to let him know what he was doing, and to give him at least the opportunity of defending himself, or of availing himself of the right which Sir William retained; and the very first intimation which Sir William received of any procedure against him, was the handing in to him of the bill of censure, which was only a mere, though without force.

II. The Bishop has no power to proceed to excommunication on his own authority, or on that of any assembly, or of any Synod. He might have excommunicated Sir William, as he has "We, William Skinner," &c. &c. "Primum" is, that Sir William, he is usurping a power which the Bishop alone holds. Synod alone claims to proceed; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the "Primum" may receive a proper rebuke from his colleagues, for giving way so hastily to temper, and forgetting canon law.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to know that Sir William Dunbar is stoutly holding on his way, despite of bishops sitting in Synod with their clergy, and their diluvian influence of Romish thunder. The blow which his friends have given him, which was upon the infuriated men who originated it. Nothing which they could have devised, could possibly tell with greater effect in Sir William's favour than this absurd sentence. Since his election always been, this has made it stronger still. It was intended to frighten him, but, in truth, it has made him feel that the less that he says, the more he has been given, and very black cartridges it is. It has convinced him of the necessity, nay, the necessity of all that he has done, and has served him with renewed vigour to hold fast the important principle which he has so incidentally assigned to him. His people likewise, as they will always be when led on by sound scriptural and uncompromising faithfulness, are confirmed in their attachment to him, and will stand by him in his struggle their own. The number of his congregation has been nearly doubled since the beginning of the year, and the Bishop's toll has needed still farther to be increased. The more the Bishop's toll has increased, the more the people are raising for "pure and undiluted religion," against all the shapes and shades of the "apostasy of iniquity."

For the last few months, Scottish Episcopacy has been on its trial. It has been found miserably defective; its latent spirit has been suddenly and every day developed; and the manifestation is one which most cease every Christian mind to mourn, and every enemy to rejoice. It has evidenced too close an affinity to "the month speaking great things." It is, however, acceptable, the portion of work set down to its achievement—it is tempting to the wider operation every day of them who love the form letter than the power of goodness. It has begun its warfare, first with Mr. Drummond in Edinburgh, then with Sir William Dunbar in Aberdeen; and singularly enough, while thus engaged, symptoms of uneasiness manifested themselves in the west of Scotland. Mr. McCulloch of Glasgow thinks it better to give up Scottish Episcopacy, and retire to England, whence he came; and Mr. Bage of Edinburgh, having arrived at the same conclusion, has also retired to England, and is again, to his native land, the Emerald Isle.—Ed.

GOLD, PURPLE, SABLE, AND FINE LINES.—A SERMON.—It is important enough, that there are among the Clergy of this Kingdom many Old Fellows of various descriptions; but our readers may not be aware, that there is an Order of Old Fellows, which numbers amongst its members many of the most distinguished and the most valuable of the Clergy, and we know not what else, and resembling, apparently, in its establishment, the Masonic brotherhood; though we cannot tell but that Old Fellows may be a variety of Protestant *fratres*, whom it concerns with the *Prophet* ourselves to revive. We have had transmitted to us a Sermon on "Gold, Purple, Sable, and Fine Lines," by the Rev. Dr. Pusey, of Exeter, in which the Dedication, "to the Members of the Order of Old Fellows," states, that the Sermon is explanatory of the colours of the Order; and it is called "by their initials, and by the order of the Dedication, for his text, EXOD. XXX. 4, 5, 6, in which occur the words, "gold, and silver, and brass, and blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine lines," &c. the Reverend Old Fellow also alludes to the "purple, and scarlet, and blue, and silver, and gold," &c. &c. the Church, proceeds to explain the meaning and purpose of the various co-

completely successful; the gun, the barrel of which is only fifteen inches long, having thrown balls twice hundred yards beyond the target.—*Fat.*

The Prussian Fleet, under the command of Admiral Godeffroy, has just published certain financial returns. According to them, 11,644 vessels entered Prussian ports in 1842, of which 6554 were foreign, and 5,190 Prussian. The Prussian tonnage of 400,000 tons, the foreign shipping but of 393,000. The population of the Prussian monarchy is declared to be 16,500,000 souls. It appears that Holland is about to yield on the great question of free navigation of the Scheldt.—*Frankfort Journal.*

TAMTAM AND FRANCE.—Queen Pomare's letter gives us the pile of letters of the French journals of Friday. As the poor Queen necessarily received her education from the English missionaries, it is not that her style and expressions should be somewhat tuballic. A few words of that kind in the letter are quite sufficient for these bustling men of Paris to conclude that the said letter must have been written by a missionary; and hereupon the *National*, that worshiper of reason and liberty of conscience, provides that all missionaries be sent away from Tahiti! The remarks of other liberal papers are much in the same vein.—*Chronicle.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

26th October, 1843.
The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Messrs. H. C. Godeffroy, and J. H. C. Godeffroy, Quatin, of the Civil Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency.

and
Mr. F. H. Robinson to the North Western Province.

31st October, 1843.
The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to make the following Arrangements and Appointments in consequence of the death of the late Mr. J. C. Godeffroy, who died on the 26th inst.

Mr. J. C. Godeffroy, who died on the 26th inst. was appointed to the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Bengal Division of the Presidency.

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
26th October, 1843.
Bahadur Purnanand, Secy. Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Bhowanipore, in the North Western Province, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

27th October, 1843.
Joshi Nanku, Principal Soldier Amara, East Bengal, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

28th October, 1843.
Sayed Ghouse, Secy. Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Bhowanipore, in the North Western Province, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

29th October, 1843.
Joshi Nanku, Principal Soldier Amara, East Bengal, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

30th October, 1843.
Joshi Nanku, Principal Soldier Amara, East Bengal, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

31st October, 1843.
Joshi Nanku, Principal Soldier Amara, East Bengal, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

1st November, 1843.
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2nd November, 1843.
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3rd November, 1843.
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4th November, 1843.
Joshi Nanku, Principal Soldier Amara, East Bengal, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

5th November, 1843.
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6th November, 1843.
Joshi Nanku, Principal Soldier Amara, East Bengal, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

7th November, 1843.
Joshi Nanku, Principal Soldier Amara, East Bengal, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

8th November, 1843.
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9th November, 1843.
Joshi Nanku, Principal Soldier Amara, East Bengal, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

10th November, 1843.
Joshi Nanku, Principal Soldier Amara, East Bengal, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

11th November, 1843.
Joshi Nanku, Principal Soldier Amara, East Bengal, for twenty days, is extended from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

12th November, 1843.
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13th November, 1843.
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14th November, 1843.
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15th November, 1843.
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16th November, 1843.
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17th November, 1843.
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18th November, 1843.
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19th November, 1843.
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20th November, 1843.
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21st November, 1843.
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22nd November, 1843.
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23rd November, 1843.
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24th November, 1843.
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25th November, 1843.
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26th November, 1843.
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27th November, 1843.
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Major. Thacker and Co. have to advertise the receipt by recent mail of further contributions of this very interesting series of works, viz. :
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54. A Friend of India, 2012-2016.
55. A Friend of India, 2016-2020.
56. A Friend of India, 2020-2024.
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W. THACKER AND CO.

Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1843.

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Calcutta, October 16, 1843.

NICHOL, WILKIE AND CO.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that, having returned from Europe, he now resumes his Agency as Secretary to the

LUDOVICK CARMICHAEL.

Calcutta, 1st November, 1843.

JEPHSON AND CO.

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Messrs. PARBURY, T. JACKER & CO.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 463. Vol. IX.]

SERAPMORE: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH. 1843.

[Price 3 Cts. Per month, or 30 Cts. quarterly if paid in advance.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Government Overland Express will be despatched hence to Bombay on Tuesday, the 21st instant, on which date letters will be received at this Office under the Indian publication on the 26th of September 1843.

To J. H. GREY,

Post Office, Great Post Master General.
The 10th November, 1843.

THE PUNJAB.—The present mail will take home a continuation of the reports of all the atrocities said to have been committed in the Punjab, since the murder of Raja Sher Singh, Pertab Singh, Dhyani Singh, and of their assassins, Lant Singh Sandhanwalla and Ajeet Singh. All subsequent murders with which the public are here being filled, from time to time, have been perpetrated only by the newspaper reporters. The *P. M. Gazette* candidly acknowledges the gross deceit which has been practised on the Editor in the intelligence department of the paper, which appears to have been characterized by more than the usual amount of Native infidelity. For the benefit of friends at home who may have been misled by these misrepresentations, it appears judicious to recapitulate the various items of information which they are now desired to dismiss from their minds, as being equally fabulous with the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainment.

It was stated that Sher Singh, the deceased ruler, in the summer excursion which he made into the hills before his death, had visited the mountain domains and the impregnable fortresses of his minister Dhyani Singh. It is now discovered that the account was altogether fabricated to blind the eyes of our contemporary and his readers. The King did not approach the territory of Jumboo.

It was said that after Ajeet Singh had put Sher Singh to death, he went into the Zennu, and murdered all his wives, and all the women in it, sparing not even the children. The tragic death of the youngest, only a few days old, was described in the most heart rending terms. It is now discovered that the whole story was pure fiction. The women and children are safe, and the former have not been dishonoured.

It was said that Sawan Mull, the viceroys of Mooltan, had been assassinated, as a kind of supplement, we suppose, to these murders, and various speculations were thereupon advanced as to the chiefs of the province assisting the fugitive Sher Mahomed to wrest Scinde from us, and thus involving our Government in a war with the Punjab. Sawan Mull is alive and well, and governs his province with much ability and discretion: and it is far from improbable that when the kingdom of Runjeet shall be resolved into the original elements of which it was constructed, this Sawan Mull will become the independent sovereign of Mooltan.

It was said that Lena Singh, Mahatech, one of the ablest chieftains in the Punjab, and who seems to divide the authority at Lahore with young Heera Singh, the Regent, had stabbed him to death, in a dispute which arose out of the distribution of Sefs and poets. Wrong again. Heera Singh, according to the last accounts was well and active, and presided at the last meeting of the Privy Council at the capital; Duleep Singh, the king, being in the nursery.

It was said that Raja Golab Singh, the brother of Dhyani Singh, had been murdered. He is alive.

It was said that Raja Golab Singh had left his hill territories at Jumboo, and was advancing to Lahore with 20,000 bold hardy mountaineers. He has never left his fastnesses, because he finds it enough to do to curb his refractory subjects; and as long as he can draw his rents from his vast estates in the plains, he will not descend from his own eyrie, to mingle in the strife at Lahore.

It was said that the young king, Duleep Singh, aged seven, had fled with the magnificent diamond, the Koh-i-noor, and that he had taken refuge in our own territories. It is now known that he has never quitted the Palace; that the inestimable jewel is yet at Lahore; that the boy has been ill, and in the hands of his nurses, and is now convalescent.

It was said that Dort Mahomed had been shot to death by order of the Prince of Believers, the Khan of Bokham, and that Cabul was in a state of anarchy. The last accounts from beyond the Indus, give information of his movements quite incompatible with any idea of his death; and before the express goes out on the 31st, we expect the report will be distinctly contradicted.

After such a monstrous collection of what we are much tempted to call *lies*, all in a single month, we can scarcely expect that any great dependence will be placed on the statement we are about to send to our English friends by the outgoing Mail. Perhaps however they may give some portion of their confidence when we assure them that in reference to all statements made in India, we think mistrust much safer than credulity, and measure our mistrust by the circumstantiality and positiveness with which assertions are made. The Punjab is in a very ticklish state, and Heera Singh, the youthful son of Dhyani Singh, is in any thing but an enviable situation. He is the Prime Minister in a Court in which Duleep Singh is the nominal monarch. He is very young and has little experience, and may be cut off when he least dreams of death. The Dogar family, of which he is now the most prominent and exposed member, is hated by the Sikhs, who would gladly extinguish them and their power. Sukhet Singh, his uncle, a brave soldier, seems to keep aloof from the Court. The chief friend and adviser of Heera Singh appears to be Lena Singh, of whose the "Adventure in the Punjab" gives us rather an exalted opinion. The troops in and about the Capital are numerous, suspicious, and disposed to mutiny; and there is no master spirit to curb their licentiousness. There seems to be no obstacle to their shortly upsetting the central Government at Lahore; upon which the kingdom would in all probability be broken up into a number of little principalities. Golab Singh would in that case retain Jumboo and add Cashmere to it, keeping possession, as far as possible, of his rich acres in the plains. He would set up in full under the Mahomedan sway. Sawan Mull would found a dynasty in Mooltan, and every petty chieftain would endeavour to establish his independence. Such a state of things would be of course last year in the presence of the paramount power in Asia. At present

however, we have no pretext, for interfering with the affairs of the Punjab. If the security of our own territories was disturbed; if Lahore had become, like Cabul, the centre of intrigues hostile to our interests, we should have a solid reason for marching into the country and assisting our enemies. But there has been no attempt to do to curb his refractory subjects; and as long as he can draw his rents from his vast estates in the plains, he will not descend from his own eyrie, to mingle in the strife at Lahore. Government therefore limits itself to the establishment of a strong force on the frontier. There is every reason to suppose that the dissolution of the administration at Lahore—and it has a most precarious existence—would be the signal for great encroachments on our provinces. It is scarcely possible but that some occasion of strife should arise, to carry our banner across the Sutledge, and plant it on the Indus. This is a consummation much to be desired, not only for the welfare of these distracted and oppressed provinces, but also for our own advantage; since we could maintain the government of the Punjab with nearly the same number of troops as we are now required to keep up in order to guard the frontier against Sikh aggression. The expense of this would in that case fall on the Country of Vindra, instead of being drawn from our own provinces.

For our parts, we have no dread whatever of the bogey of territorial aggrandisement. The limits of our empire is the Indus, and the absorption of all the little independent principalities within that river is a question of time, not of principle. Our Government would be a real blessing to the people, and injurious only to the oppressive Chiefs, from whom we should take away the power of raising armies and putting people to death at their own pleasure. We could govern the whole of India cheaper, and better, than we now govern parts of it, while they are interested by independent states. The idea of charging our Government with ambition, whenever it is obliged, by the current of circumstances, to extinguish any of these little independent powers, is absolutely ludicrous. Every independent state within the Indus exists only by our assistance. An army of ten thousand foot and five thousand horse, with a due complement of artillery, could annihilate every independent sovereignty from Cape Coromoor to Cashmere. These states exist upon the right of *travels*, which we hold sacred; but the moment any treaty is violated by the ruler, his independence should cease for ever. It will be the happiest time for India, as the late Dr. Carey used frequently to observe, when no sword is drawn or spear lifted without our command, when all the little petty empires and tyrants are upheld as put on the pension list, and our own system of administration is established all over the country.

THE ARABIAN STEAMER, AND THE DUTCH IDEA OF COMPETITION.—The Steamship which the Assam Company ordered out from England to bring down the Tea which they intend to manufacture in Assam, has been found to be unavailing for the navigation of the Behram-poor, and they have resolved to run her with freight between Calcutta and Allahabad. An

experimental trip was made last month, which is said to have succeeded; and she has now been advertised for a second voyage; the tonnage to be disposed of by public auction if the demand exceeded the supply. This is the first attempt which has been made to wrest the monopoly of the navigation from the hands of Government, and it has been hailed with joy by some of our contemporaries. It has happened, however, that the Controller of Government Steamers timed the despatch of one of his vessels to correspond with the departure of the *Assam Steamer*, and advertised the sale of freight at the same hour. A public auction to be held for her freight arrangement has been severely commented on by a portion of the Press, and Government is said to have acted ungenerally in thus attempting to put down competition, when it would be so advantageous to the public.

We must confess that we cannot see the force of this reasoning. Competition every where, except within the Dutch, means, the attempt to afford a superior article at the same price which an inferior article has borne, or to sell the same thing at a cheaper rate. Now the Government minimum rate for freight is, One Rupee eight annas the cubic foot; the lowest rate of the *Assam*, has been fixed at Two Rupees the foot. At these respective rates the freight of the vessels is to be put up to sale. If therefore the *Assam Company* is to be considered in the light of a competitor, it must be altogether on a new plan which no man ever dreamt of; since it proposes to compete with a rival, by offering precisely the same thing thirty-three per cent. higher. Allow this kind of competition to be beneficial to the public interest, we are at a loss to conceive. To our simple understanding, it seems evidently more advantageous to society to obtain freight at two Rupees and a half from Government, than at two Rupees from the rival; and the Controller of the public steamers appears to have consulted the interests of the community by preventing the necessity of their paying a higher price for the article. The competition of the *Assam Steamers*, must of course fail, because it is based upon an erroneous principle; and the competition of Government must and ought to succeed because it is founded upon the soundest principle. The remedy is not in the hands of the *Assam Company*. They have only to reduce their charge for freight from the exorbitant price at which they have thought fit to fix it, to a rate a little under that of the State steamers, and these vessels may then be started on the same day and hour with that of their new rival without doing him any injury. There would in that case be no necessity for the papers to raise an outcry about the want of generosity in Government. A feeling of self interest on the part of the public would cure the evil. The Government *Steamer* would get no freight till its cheaper competitor was full. If the Directors of the Company find that they can obtain no return for their capital under two Rupees a foot, as they had better retire from the field at once. The public would rather continue to pay the more moderate rate of freight to the Government establishment, even though it should bear the odious name of a monopoly. If the Company can afford freight at a cheaper rate, but wishes to take advantage of the present demand, and make the interests of the public subservient to their own, they have a right to do so, but they have no right to cry out against a competitor who proposes to cut them out of the market by the superior cheapness of his wares,

except upon the principle that every man has a right to make himself as ridiculous as possible.

GWALIOR.—Information was received in the middle of last week that the regiments of Kachage at Gwalior, who had usurped the office of Prime Minister, and obtained possession of the Royal family, had been brought to a close. The insurgent troops defeated those which had been sent against them, and, following up the blow, seized the Usurper himself. This change in the state of affairs at that Capital, which it is said, under the advance of our troops, was unnecessary; and rumours were last week affixed that the Governor General had relinquished the idea of proceeding to Agra. On Saturday, however, this statement was contradicted, and it was given out that Lord Ellenborough, notwithstanding this change, had resolved to join the Commander-in-Chief, and superintend the new arrangements which were to be introduced into Scindia's territories. Ten days more will enable the public to determine which report is correct.

The most important of these arrangements, that which refers to the suppression of the rebellious soldiery, and to the substitution of a subsidiary force, offered from our own army, appears the most objectionable. It will, it is true, give us the complete military command of the country, and remove all anxiety regarding the safety of our frontier districts; but it will indefinitely increase the misery of the poor inhabitants, whom it will leave at the mercy of a Native administration, and deprive of all hope of relief. This contingent force will be employed equally in resisting any foreign aggression and in putting down any internal commotion. In all Native states, the only check on misgovernment is the dread of a reaction on the part of the sufferers. When the oppression becomes insupportable, they rise as *seas*, sacrifice their tormentors, and often subvert the Government. The possibility of such an occurrence produces that military feeling which induces some degree of moderation. But when the military power is lodged in our hands, all chance of a successful insurrection is taken away. At the same time, the inflexible support afforded by our troops, gives an additional stimulant to extortion and cruelty. No provinces in India are in a state of more utter and hopeless wretchedness than those in which we have the power of the sword, without the responsibilities of the administration. Of this Oude and Hyderabad are pregnant examples. We were to pension the King of Oude and the Nizam, and incorporate their territories with our own; a general outcry would be raised in England against the rapacity, injustice, and ambition of our Indian functionaries, and patriots would set themselves to draw up articles of impeachment. Yet the absorption of these two territories would be an act of superlative mercy. For all political purposes these principalities are as much under our own absolute control, as the Isle of Man is under that of the English Crown; but the poor inhabitants, the wretched cultivators of the soil, are denied those privileges of protection and justice which our own subjects enjoy; and are exposed to a greater degree of wretchedness than the subjects of those states, which are not cursed with our system of military interference and civil non-interference. We ought either to interfere in both respects or in neither. If we take away from the people the natural power of resistance, which we do by the presence of an "irresistible force"—we ought

to take away from the rulers the power of oppression. It is to be feared that the same erroneous policy which we have adopted in reference to the two states just named, will be put in practice in the present instance in Gwalior, and that we shall extinguish the military power of Scindia's family, and thus purchase the security of our own frontier, at the expense of the deprivations of the inhabitants.

THE FERRY FERRIES.—Mr. Dampier's Report of the State of the Police which we reviewed last week, gives us some important notices regarding the public Ferries, which have been the subject of a recent arrangement. The reader need scarcely be reminded that the ferries were incorporated with the establishments of the state about twenty years ago, when it was stipulated that all the surplus funds should be expended in improving the means of communication by land and water. These surplus receipts, however, have been allowed to accumulate in the General Treasury, and they amounted at the close of 1841, to more than eight lakhs and a half of Rupees. About two years ago, Ferry Committees were organized in every district, to whom the management of the funds, both as it regarded the collection and the expenditure, was committed. A new interest has therefore been given to this trifling matter of income, in which the public has more of an individual concern than in the millions which are annually raised by the state, in as much as it is the only fund specifically devoted to local improvements. It is not without some feeling of humiliation we allude to the fact that of the land, salt and opium revenue of the Bengal Presidency, which seldom falls short of six millions sterling a year, nothing, or next to nothing, is devoted to the construction of commercial roads and canals and bridges and the general improvement of the means of internal intercourse. It is the opprobrium of our rule that no portion of the public revenue should be consecrated to this national object but the casule ends and these perquisites furnished by the surplus ferry funds. The great Benares road is scarcely an exception to this rule of parsimony; for it is much more a military than a commercial highway, and ought no more to be credited to the public spirit of Government than the Cannon foundry at Compoore. While such is the case, and the six crores of revenue lodged to Government, and the lakh and a half of the ferry funds to the public, it is natural that the public should look at the augmentation and judicious distribution of its own peculiar income, with feelings of peculiar interest.

The Police Report for 1838 gives us a statement of the funds obtained from the Ferries in that year, and we are thus enabled to compare it with that for 1841. And although the new arrangement of Ferry Committees had not come fully into play in this latter year, yet the improvement of the income is highly gratifying. In 1838 it amounted, only to the sum of 66,463 Rs.; in the latter, to 1,42,594 Rs. This increase is so unequally contributed by the various districts as to demonstrate the great extent to which abuses had grown up under the old system. We find that in the 24-Pergunnahs the increase has been trifling; 9222 Rs. in 1838 to 11,449 Rs. in 1841; while in the district of Burm the augmentation is almost incredible; the sum raised in 1838 having been only 1306 Rs. while in three years under more honest control it rose to 14,216 Rs. Chumpanan, Ferozepore and

Chitangong did not yield a farthing in 1838; in the latter year, they gave respectively, 918, 1081, and 3081 Rs. Tribout and Hooghly have changed places; why, we cannot say, except that the management in the one is good; in the other defective. The revenue in Hooghly has fallen off from 23,000, to 16,000 Rs.; in Tribout it has risen from 14,589 to 23,312 Rs. But the most unaccountable discrepancy between our natural expectations and the actual result of the fund, is exhibited by the statement of the 24-Pargunahs, which district includes the ferriage of the extensive suburbs across the water. In the year 1841, as we have stated, it was only 11,449 Rs. not one-half the receipts from the district of Tribout! If we suppose that each passenger pays half a pie every time he crosses, it would appear that only 4000 persons use the ferry daily, that is, only 8000 cross and the same number recross it, in the twenty-four hours; which is utterly incredible. Five times that number would be much nearer the truth. We cannot therefore adopt any other conclusion than that the smallness of the return arises from the existence of great abuses.

The same abuses doubtless exist, though not to the same extent, in other districts. Indeed when we are told that there are only about 300 ferries belonging to the state, and 1800, of which the profits are usurped by private individuals throughout the country, there can be no doubt, that there is large room for vigilance, and that with due diligence, even the higher receipts of 1841, may be doubled. In this case, the ferry funds under the Government of Bengal, may be made to produce as much for the improvement of the roads, as the One Per Cent. of the Land revenue of the Western Provinces, which was appropriated to that object at the recent settlement, is found to yield. Our gross land tax may be estimated at a little more than three crores, and the ferries under efficient management, ought to yield more than *three* lakhs. But since Government has, at length, Committees in every district employed in securing the judicious outlay of these funds in the objects of public improvement, and there is no longer any dread of waste in the application of them, it would be highly advisable to augment the funds at their disposal, in every possible way. The profits of all Canals should be considered sacred to new improvements, and entrusted to the local Committees. Judicial fines ought to follow the same rule; so should all waifs, and all property belonging to those who die without heirs. A respectable fund of five or six lakhs of Rupees a year might thus be formed, which, judiciously applied, would produce wonders in a land in which, compared with our means and responsibility, we have done nothing. Nor should it be forgotten, that the wise application of the fund will tend to its annual increase. Nothing is more likely, to augment the receipts from the ferries, than the construction of good roads to them.

But what is to become of the 8,66,000 Rs. of surplus funds, which at the end of 1841, were lying unproductive in the public Treasury? Without meaning the slightest disrespect to the Sub-Treasurer, we venture to say that the Treasury is the most unsafe of all places for the precious deposit. A single draft from a Commissariat Officer on the banks of the Satledge, may any day sweep away this accumulation of twenty years. We really think it would be better in the Deputy Governor to recuse this fund from its present perilous position, and

place it beyond all further risk, by devoting it to objects of public utility in the provinces under his charge. The Ferry Committees will of course see that no sums are hereafter put in the same jeopardy. They will consider it most judicious to anticipate, if necessary, the funds placed at their disposal, than allow them idly to accumulate till they become an object of political capidity. Our anxieties will not cease till we learn that the eight or nine lakhs have been drawn from the Treasury and dispersed over the country.

While we are upon the subject of the Ferry funds and Ferry Committees, we may as well hint that the utility of the Committees is occasionally cramped, and the public interest injured by a clashing of their functions with those of the Military Board. Our high roads, as we have said, Military roads, and, as such, are under the superintendence of the Board; the Ferry Committees are not allowed for us, to touch them. The consequence is that in the Midnapore and Durdwan, and possibly the Benarsh, districts, the metalling of the roads by means of the Kunkur which nature has so liberally provided in those Zillahs for their construction, is prevented. There lies the Kunkur in rich abundance; and there are the ferries ready to be employed in spreading it on the roads, but there is a hitch, through the want of a clear understanding between the Board and the local Committees, and the consequence is that nothing is done, and improvement is at a stand.

Something we were going to add to this rambling article about the Bridge across the creek at Duli, in which we in particular are greatly interested, as well as the country at large. The cost is estimated at about 30,000 Rupees. A large sum was raised by public subscription towards the erection of it some two or three years ago, and the Zemindars of the district offered to supply one-half the expense, if Government would furnish the other half. But Lord Auckland dismissed the matter so long that the Cabul disasters came before he had made up his mind, and the project miscarried altogether. We have heard incidentally that Mr. Bird has taken an interest in it, and ordered it to be forthwith constructed, and we will not be happy to quit India until it is fairly begun. We hope the intelligence is authentic; for it would be difficult to imagine a more judicious and laudable application of a portion of the *Twenty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-two Rupees* of surplus ferry funds belonging to this district, which has been entrusted to the keeping of the Sub-Treasurer. The responsibility now rests with the Military Board, and if they do not speed on the Engineer, they may look for a touch of the Editorial flapper.

THE DISTRICT OF DINAPORE appears to have been marked out as the scene of oppression from the first establishment of the British authority in Bengal. It was in this district that those charges of tyranny and torture were laid, which afforded Sheridan so appropriate an opportunity for the display of eloquence during the trial of Warren Hastings; and although it was discovered by the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Bengal to investigate them, that they were grossly exaggerated, and that the harrowing description of tortures inflicted upon the people, at the trial of which several ladies were fainting away in Westminster Hall, was altogether fabulous, yet the grating of the poor to the dust by the rich Native Agents of Govern-

ment was fully substantiated. The district, from its unhealthiness, has always been in disrepute with Civilian; who seldom extend their visits much beyond the neighbourhood of the station. It contains few European residents except the public officers, and its internal condition is little known and rarely attracts public notice. Without in the last four years however it has become the object of a very unenviable notoriety, from the cases of oppression which have been discovered and brought home to some of the Native officials. These cases, as usual, have given birth to much party feeling, which has been carried to such an extent, as to lead to a denial even of their existence; and it is therefore with some feeling of satisfaction that we welcome testimony which appears to be impartial, and worthy of confidence. It was affirmed by the Officer who occupies the post of Magistrate in the first six months of 1841, the Police Report of which now lies before us, that, an extensive confederation existed among the Natives, who occupied some of the highest offices in the Civil and Criminal Courts, nearly all of whom were from the town of Coghmare, in the district of Myensing. Some of them, who came to the district without a coveture, had amassed wealth and purchased large estates. No Native, as every one knows, has ever bought an estate out of his official salary, since the time when Lord Cornwallis obliged the Europeans and Natives to change places in regard to their public allowances, by raising those of the former to the highest pitch, and depressing those of the latter to the lowest level. From that time onwards, the Natives have been indebted for their fortunes to the judicious exercise of their influence and power—just as the Europeans were before them, when placed in the same circumstances. The Coghmare League made money as other Sheristadars and Peshkars, and men in power are now doing in every district; but with this difference that in few if any districts, does there exist a combination of Native officers so inimical to the general interests of society; in no district have they so completely succeeded in filling up inferior situations with their own relatives and creatures. The opinion which the Magistrate had formed of the existence of this League, and of its pernicious effects, as well as of his own duty to resist it, brought on a discussion between him and the Judge, in which the Junior Officer was believed by the Sudder Court to have been wanting in that respect which was due to his official superior, and he was removed from the district and for a time placed in an inferior situation. The condition of the Police in any district, as we know from bitter experience, is always the most ticklish and dangerous subject an Editor can approach. We have been threatened with prosecutions just five times since we began our labours nine years ago, and in every instance the threat has arisen from remarks on the unsatisfactory state of the Police. Hence we have been sometimes driven to the conclusion that the Reform of the Police can come only from the special interposition of Divine Providence, in ways which man could not divine. On all occasions, we have replied that our remarks should be general and not particular. We refrain therefore from offering any remark on the subject of these dissensions between the Judge and the Magistrate of Dinapore, further than that they ended in the removal of the latter, and created some degree of mistrust regarding the existence of the formidable League, which in his opinion paralyzed the efforts of the European

sent by Marcellus; at the beginning of this month the numbers were still 22,000 through the former, and 17,000 through the latter channel. It is scarcely credible that men should continue to send so large a share of their letters by the longer route of Calcutta, when they could send them by the more direct and rapid route of Marcellus, without subjecting their friends at home to more than an extra charge of *right pence*, if the alteration was sufficiently known.

FRUGHT BY THE HINDOOSTAN AND HER VESSEL.—In our notice last week of the arrangement made by the Peninsular Company regarding the transmission of Parcels, from England by their vessels we fell into a grievous error, which as it may possibly mislead some of our readers, we hasten to correct. We said that the charge would be Two Rupees a Pound, for Rupees read Shillings; the charge is Two shillings or One Rupee a Pound.

SLAVERY IN CEYLON.—About six weeks ago we offered a few remarks on the state of Slavery in the Island of Ceylon, founded upon the information furnished by the *Columbo Observer*. We are happy in being able to publish a contradiction of the statement from the *Ceylon Herald*, the Opposition paper. It is thus that the sparks of truth are elicited by editorial friction.

We regret that the Editor of this latter journal should have indited his article under the supposition that the community in India are so intimately acquainted with the measures of the local Legislature as he is. We are obliged to confess our entire ignorance of the Ordinances of the 7th of October 1842, to which he alludes, and in this respect we do not stand alone. It is only since the establishment of the *Hindustan Steamer* on the route from Calcutta to Suva which embraces a call at Point de Galle, and since our citizens have begun to visit the Island, that its affairs have excited an interest among us. The article which we have quoted would have been all the more valuable if the Editor, compassionate our ignorance, had given us in a few words, the leading provisions of that Act, to which we are now left to grope our way in the dark. We gather, however, that it directed the Registration of every slave before the 31st of December 1842, and ordained that any slave not thus registered, should be free on the 1st of January 1843. It is stated by the *Herald* that at the period of passing the Act, there were 23,500 slaves in the Maritime Provinces, not one of whom was registered according to the provisions of the ordinance, and that they were accordingly, *ipso facto*, emancipated at the close of the year, and that there is not at present a single slave in these Provinces from Dondra Head to Point Pelra.

We find some difficulty in reconciling the purport of the ordinance, as we have assumed it, with the assertions of the Editor regarding the state of slavery in other parts of the Island. He says that there were 1639 slaves registered in other parts of the Island, but that at the first triennial examination of the Records in December 1843, the numbers were reduced to 378. It would appear therefore that there were previous laws regarding registration, the neglect of which entailed the manumission of the slave. If the Editor will overlook the culpability of our ignorance, we would ask him for a few editorial remarks which shall present the progress and result of

legislation in regard to slavery, in a clear point of view to our enlightened minds. The subject is one in which we have a national interest. It is the glory of England to have taken the lead; in redressing this, the most outrageous evil of this civilized age. We are naturally anxious that there should not be a single exception to the proud boast that wherever the flag of Britain waves, it waves over freemen. We are rejoiced to find that the number of slaves has been reduced from 25,000 to less than 400; and still show more happy that the community of this rising colony and the local Government are alive to the importance of reducing the number from 400 to a cipher.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

—We record with deep regret the death, by cholera, of Major Dehuda of the Engineers, and Secretary to the Military Board, at the age of 44. He was well on Tuesday morning and buried on Thursday morning. In him the service has lost one of its most distinguished officers, and society

one of its most amiable and esteemed members. The latest accounts from Simlah state that the Hon. Mr. Clerk is quite out of danger and is doing well; but the severity of the remedies it was found necessary to use, have reduced him to a state of the greatest debility, and rendered his return to Europe more than ever necessary.

—We stated a week or two ago that the number of labourers sent to the Mauritius since our reports were issued, to emigration, amounted to 20,000. As the statements given in the *Star* differed somewhat from our estimate, we were supposed to have overrated the number. The Census of the 30th September, a Mauritius paper, however, fully bears out our figures. It states that since the raising of the prohibition, 10,684 men, women and children had arrived at the Mauritius. The number likely to be sent before the 1st of January next, when the restriction recently imposed comes into effect, will probably be more than 2000; and it is quite possible that with the increased activity which the new Act will give to private enterprise, in the six weeks that remain for its exercise the number may possibly rise to 10,000.

—The *Star* of this morning states, that at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, the President the Hon. W. W. Bird said that "an application, had been made to the Home Authorities for the services of a practical geologist and experienced miner for the sole purpose of exploring the reported mineral sites unworked in Bengal, and developing generally by the mineral resources of Bengal." This affords another corroboration of the assertion we made some months ago, by way of correcting an erroneous notion of Mr. George Thompson, that almost every effort at improving the condition of India and developing its resources had originated with the local Government. The most eminent geologists in England have long been striving to prevail on the Court of Directors and the Board of Control to adopt the wise plan of the Emperor of Russia and submit India to a scientific geological survey. The advice appears to be unheeded. It is now sent from India, and will doubtless be attended to.

—We stated last week that a disturbance had been raised in the Sikhawattie territory, and that body of insurgents amounting to 5000 had seized upon a fort. We now learn that the insurrection is at an end. Major Foster marched upon the fort with a detachment of his brigade, and the insurgents fled, leaving six pieces of cannon behind them.

—The ashes of Raghoo Singh, of his son, and of Rajah Dhyans Singh, which are their own, were taken to the sacred spot at Harwar, have been received with honour by the Rajah of

Patala, who went out six miles to meet the procession, and presented 800 gold mohurs.

—The Governor General has given 500 Rs. to the Sailer's Home.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

—We publish among our extracts a most distressing account of an attempt to take the ship *Harriet Scott*, by the convicts who had been sent on her, from Penang to Bombay. The Captain was barbarously murdered, and several of the mariners fell, some in the scuffle, while others were shot, as we thought, by the convicts who had been sent on her, from Penang to Bombay. The Captain was barbarously murdered, and several of the mariners fell, some in the scuffle, while others were shot, as we thought, by the convicts who had been sent on her, from Penang to Bombay. The Captain was barbarously murdered, and several of the mariners fell, some in the scuffle, while others were shot, as we thought, by the convicts who had been sent on her, from Penang to Bombay.

—The *Star* states, that Mrs. Leach, the actress, who was so severely injured by her clothes catching fire on Wednesday week last, lies dangerously ill, and that some doubts are entertained of her recovery.

—The *Harbinger* hints that the men of the 2d European Regiment showed some signs of mutiny on the day of their marching from Nicot. They refused to carry their knapsacks, and destroyed or left on the ground nearly the whole of them. The regiment had been soiled.

—A meeting of the Magistrates was held as usual yesterday. That municipal body, like other municipal bodies in England has raised a loan—a loan of Twenty thousand Rupees—on their own responsibility. But they separated without doing any thing to lay the loan.

—A large additional subscription has been raised for the proposed Church at Darjeeling, of 80 names, 37 are from Calcutta which speaks well for the attachment of the Dithers to their Sanatarium, as it is very properly called. But, the report to Darjeeling will never be what it ought to be, until greater facilities are created for travellers to reach it. The road between Calcutta and the Sanatarium must be improved, that people may be enabled to embark in a Steamer, and land at the ghats, which is within a little more than a hundred miles of the place.

—The *Englishman* states that orders have been issued to countermand the progress of those who had been sent into the country to preside the Governor General; and that his Lordship has abandoned the idea of leaving the Presidency.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

—The Bombay Papers received yesterday, give a gloomy account of the state of the troops in Scinde. The Steamer *Indus* had brought intelligence from Karachi to the 25th of October. The thermometer in tents had risen to 105° F. M. 23th had 239 men in hospital. On the 22d there were 40 soldiers on the 23d.

—Hector Holtz, the descendant of which reigned in Indian history, died at Indore on the 24th. He ascended the throne in 1834 after fourteen years' imprisonment. His affairs soon became intricately involved; his expenditure exceeded his income by six or eight lakhs of Rupees. The year after his elevation, he married a woman of obscure birth and poor circumstances; a single child, the fruit of the union, has since died. The prince himself had long been sunk in sloth and dissipation, and was surrounded by low and dissipated companions. This is a faithful picture of half the chieftains who rule over the independent principalities in India. The greatest blessing their subjects could enjoy would be the annexation of the territories to the British dominions.

—The Officers belonging to the Indian Navy at Bombay have given a splendid entertainment to Commodore Foxwell of the United States Frigate *Demofon*, which has recently arrived in the harbour, and is waiting to convey the Honorable

... rism Ambassador, to ...
... proceeding by the ...
... Bombay to Suva, in the ...
... We hear the number ...
... Hindostani amounts to ...
... probably the month when ...
... way be expected to leave ...
... arrive in England ...
... the very worst of the year, in the depth of winter.

The *Harbours* of this morning contains a letter from Mr. W. T. Law, corroborating by the most substantial details the treatment inflicted on Taylor by the syces on Cook and Co's Establishment. There is every reason to think that his death was occasioned by their assault. They, and the grooms in the sick weekly body of men in Calcutta, and we hope much example will be made of them, as shall effectually check their violence in future.

The *Penny* papers last received, are very sanguine about the extensive production of Sugar in that Colony. A Mill, to be worked by a Steam Engine of fourteen horse power had been imported by one enterprising firm. This, and another machine previously received, were expected to produce in the ensuing year, a sufficient quantity of sugar to draw attention to the capabilities of the Island. Some of its sugar had already been sent to England and was said to be equal to the best West India and Mauritius sugar. We have placed the article among our extracts.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

— Capt. Scott, while conducting the *Iravaddy* Steamer from Calcutta to Dacca, through the Sunderbans, fell in with the *Nacoda* and two men of the Arab Ship *Silvery Shore*, on the 8th instant. They were exhausted and confused, but said there were 20 more men and four women somewhere about, and that the vessel had been wrecked in the Romyunzel River. Capt. Scott immediately proceeded with the steamer in search of them and succeeded at length in falling in with them. They were sent on to Calcutta from Koolna, all but the *Nacoda*, who is gone with his two brothers, his wife and a servant to Dacca, where he says he has money to recover.

Saturday night's Gazette gives full notice to Cole, Graham and Oliver, thus disproving the report that all furloughs were to be suspended in the prospect of approaching hostilities.

It is now said that Lord Ellenborough positively goes up the country after the arrival of the October Mail.

The *Star* states, that the Commander-in-Chief was expected to arrive on the 18th instant, and Mr. Thomson the day before, when it would be determined whether the army was to move towards Gwalior or not. The Army of Exercise is to assemble on the 24th.

— Mr. J. S. Stopford is to be Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year, and Mr. Fritz, Deputy.

— Some wag has been quizzing the Editor of the *Enka*, by sending him a letter from Abdul Ghias Khan, the cousin of Akbar Khan, in which was enclosed a denial on the part of the good Emirate, of his having ever slayed any man at any time. It is said that Sirdar Amir Khan has been induced to make this affidavit in consequence of the charge preferred against him to that effect in Lady Sale's Book. The hoax, though clumsily contrived, deserves record. The affidavit runs thus: "I, Mahomed Akbar, son of Amir Dost Mahomed, do hereby declare most solemnly on the Koran, that I never slayed or ordered to be slayed any man at any time whatever, either Mahomedan, Christian, Jew, or Pagan."

SWORN before me,
HARVEY JEN, Deputy Magistrate,
Son of SYDNEY ARMY,
MENA WAIL.

— The following notice appears in this day's *Harbours*: "Two duffadars have just been convicted,

and, and fined by the Magistrate, Mr. Blaquiere. In this case there were three duffadars charged with deceiving away thirty-six individuals from Gyalah, by the practice of the usual deceit upon them. These men recounted the story of having been brought down on false pretences, false imprisoned, and ill-treated. On the evidence produced, two of the three duffadars were convicted of the charge against them, and fined in the sum of fifty Rupees each."

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

— Mr. George Thompson is coming down to Calcutta. He was to have left Delhi on the 7th instant.

— The narrative of the Jew Barons, who declared that he saw with his own eyes the execution of four Europeans at Bokhara, of whom two were Col. Steinhart and Captain Connolly, is declared by the *Dak* Gazette to be an entire fabrication. A friend of the Editor, on hearing of it, made enquiries regarding its probability at Lahore, and learned that the man was an impostor.

— We stated yesterday that Capt. Scott, proceeding in the *Iravaddy* Steamer to Dacca, picked up the *Nacoda*, or Commander of the *Silvery Shore*, and a number of the crew, at the mouth of the Romyunzel, one of the rivers that run through the Sunderbans into the sea. The *Star* of this morning has a long and interesting article, — too long however for our space — on the subject, in which he more than hints that this vessel of Six Hundred Tons could have had no business in such a locality, except for the purposes of contraband traffic, with the marts of Koolna and Dacca. He states that there is every reason to believe that such a contraband traffic is carried on. The matter will furnish an interesting subject of investigation. We may also add that nothing but the vigilance of the Protector of Coolies at the Mauritius prevents these vessels running up the unfrequented mouths of the Sunderbans and transporting a rich cargo of kidnapped Coolies to the Mauritius, or to Bourbon.

— Capt. G. T. Green, of the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Secretary to the Military Board in the room of the late Major De Bude.

— The *Harbours* of this morning contains a statement of another brutal attack made on the two servants of a European Gentleman by the native grooms of Cook and Co, the Stable keepers. They appear to be the most unruly set of ruffians within the town. On the present occasion the Police of the two neighbouring thannas did nothing but depose whose business it was to go into the stables and remove the men.

The regular post from Calcutta of the 23d of October was in time for the Steamer which left Bombay on the 1st instant. The apparatus which was despatched on the 21st, was of course in time.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

— A Native correspondent writes us to publish that a brahmin bull has gored a man to death, near the village of Agrapah. He thinks "a wise and enlightened Government ought to provide for the suppression of these evils." It is not quite so easy to take these bulls by the horns as our correspondent thinks; but the "wise and enlightened" Baboos who let them loose to prey on society, might easily cure the evil, by dropping the custom. This would render the interference of Government unnecessary.

— The accounts from Sukkur extend to the 25th ultimo, and are very deplorable. Upwards of 600 patients were in each of the Native Infirmary Hospitals. Of 114 European Artillery men, 32 had died since May, and the remainder are quite incapacitated from continued sickness.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following notes for the Friend of India: —

W. Griffith, Esq.,
to July, 1884, 30 0
Baboo Ramchander Mitter, to April, 1884, 10 0

Col. Garstin, ... to Sept. 1884, 20 0
G. Wiggins, Esq. for the services of the Bareilly Govt. School, ... to Dec. 1884, 30 0
Major Maclean, ... to Aug. 1884, 20 0
C. Blake, Esq., ... to April, 1884, 10 0
Mr. Jas. Rae, ... to Dec. 1884, 10 0

To Correspondents.

We had rather decline the publication of *Truth, Observer*, and one who maintains neutrality, as they may lead to discussions we wish to avoid.
Althor, next week.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE TREATMENT OF THE LATE MR. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the *Bengal Herald*.

DEAR SIR,—My attention was called to the death of Mr. Francis Henry Taylor, by a letter in this morning's *Harbours*, dated 11th inst., stating that a murderous assault had been committed on Mr. Taylor in one of the Livery Stables, in Calcutta, and that, subsequently, an Officer of Her Majesty's 10th Cavalry, named Mr. Taylor, in the same manner, and was now lying at death's door. Of the latter case, I know little or nothing; of the former, I know the whole particulars, and give you them as I had them from Mr. Taylor, a few hours after the affair happened.

Mr. Taylor came into my Office about 12 o'clock, and told me, that the night before he had been out to a Champagne party, and went to Messrs. Cook and Co's, about 11 or 12 at night, to get a fresh horse to take him home.

The syce was a long while changing, and Mr. Taylor gave him one box on the ear saying, "juddi, you b—t," on this the syce called out to the others, and, a few minutes afterwards, Synd Hussain's son came on to Mr. Taylor, and struck a blow at his neck with a dagger. Mr. Taylor raised his arm to guard it off, and the dagger grazed across his arm, and then on the side of his neck. Thirty or forty syces then ran on with *batas*, knocked him down, and kept beating him for some minutes, — they then put horse-dung and other dirt in his mouth and face, and, after some time, left off. Mr. Taylor, who then rose up, and one of the syces recognized him, and called out "Taylor salih," on which they all ran away, he being an old customer of Messrs. Cook and Co's. Mr. Taylor, then went up to his friend, Captain Norrie, who had accompanied him in the buggy, and found him almost insensible with two of his ribs broken. Mr. Taylor then scrambled up into Mr. Cook's room, and stated the case, asking if they were proper treatment.

This is the fact of the case, as told me by Mr. Taylor, the day after it happened. Mr. Taylor showed me the marks of the dagger, and those of the *batas*; as also, to another gentleman in my Office, who can testify to the whole of the above. Mr. Taylor also stated, that he had passed blood all night, and felt very sore and ill from the treatment he had received.

Three days after this, the gentleman who was with me, when Mr. T. told me the particulars, called on him and found him ill in bed and quite insensible; some times calling him by one name, and then five minutes after, addressing him as another name. He then attacked him with *batas*, and the river to try a change of air, but it was of no avail, and he is now dead. It is my firm conviction, that the treatment was the primary cause of his death; and any one that knew him can judge what treatment he must have received, to have affected him as it did; for, he was, perhaps, one of the finest and strongest men in the country.

As people may ask, why the Magistrates were not informed of this before, I will tell them. Mr. Taylor would not put a lie—he had a little to much Champagne, and was afraid, that this circumstance, might bring him into disrepute. He desired me not to let the authorities know anything of it, and I kept it quiet for fear of injuring him; but now he is beyond the power of mortal to do him harm, I think it right to speak out; and trust, something will be done to the villians who have wronged him, for it is homicide without a doubt.

I call upon his Assistant to corroborate my story. I call upon the Gentlemen who heard it from his own lips; and I call upon the Governor to whom he went to come forward and state what they know of the case.

I think it was to Mr. Leith, that he went. If I am wrong that Government can state so. If I am right let him say what he knows. In conclusion, I give you the names of the parties, I call on for their testimony as to the truth of the above.
Mr. Adam George, at Messrs. J. A. Currie and

the Capt. freuz. Mr. McEvee was a member of the crew until the ship was sunk. After a long and arduous search, he was eventually located and rescued. He was then taken to the hospital and treated for his injuries. He was then taken to the hospital and treated for his injuries. He was then taken to the hospital and treated for his injuries.

By We later pointed out, and we trust satisfactorily, how little the local Government had done towards the abolition of Slavery within the Maritime Provinces of this Island; we will now show, in a very few words, not only that it has done nothing towards effecting that object within the Kandian Provinces, but that laws revolting to the equity are still allowed to remain in force. The Kandian Government (Pettah) had no direct possession in 1812 yet no legislative enactment in respect to Slavery was made till 1857 (nearly a quarter of a century) when an Ordinance (No. 7, of 1857) was passed, requiring all persons in charge of Slaves to re-enregister them; but the ancient Kandian laws regarding slaves were left un-

We shall be very brief in answering this. we "trust satisfactorily," for we challenge our contemporary to produce a SINGLE INSTANCE OF SLAVERY in the MARITIME PROVINCES with the exception of himself, or some other slave of a delusion. We affirm that *this little that has been done* by the local government, has effectually and for ever, extinguished Slavery in the Maritime Provinces, from Dundas Head to Point Barlow.

In the whole Island there were about 23,000 slaves, but it was chiefly in the Northern Provinces that slavery prevailed. In that Province there were about 23,000 in 1842, every one of whom, by *the little that has been done*, is now in a state of perfect freedom, from the most remarkable fact that not one slave was registered, in terms of the Ordinances in any one district, of the North, and slavery ceased there in consequence, on the 31st December 1842.

We announced this fact as far back as the month of January last, and as we have no relief for the shadowy strife, we proceed at once to show that the local government has not only done something towards the extinction of Slavery in the KANDIAN PROVINCES, but also that "Laws revolting to humanity" are not in force there.

We have already seen the remarkable success of the Registration system in the Northern Province, as well as in the Southern portion of the Island. Let us see how it has operated in the Kaniara dominions. From inquiries we have made, there were 345 slaves registered in the towns of Kander, while at the first triennial examination of the Records in December 1811, there were only 176, an exact one-half.

In the rest of the Kamilian Provinces, viz. the
Koror, Koror, Murelle, and Budulla there were
1,237, or if we include Saffragani in the South,
there were 1,237, but at the first triennial exami-
nation of the Records, the numbers were reduced
by 1034, leaving only 203!

Instead of between 25 and 2,000 slaves, there are only 572, in the whole *Leeward* by the simple operation of the "little" that has been done, and we look for the great rejoicings of the *Leeward*, merely as an agreeable change in the monotony of his notes and observations. Let it be remembered that this has been accomplished without entering the country or the Colony one footling, without inflicting injury, without exacting even a murmur of complaint.

We appeal to our contemporary's professional experience to say, whether Natural or Artificial remedies for disease are the best—we appeal to his common sense to say, whether it is not better to wait quietly a little longer, and see whether delivery will not do a natural death, rather than he prefers trying to impress it natives with the idea of getting Parliamentary compensation, some five years after this, in which case he ought to come, draw attention to the subject.

The next examination of the Records must show a considerable diminution, for strange as it will appear to those who give credence to the assertions of our contemporary, the natives do not seem to consider slaves worth the value of the age. BILLINGSLY requires to prove the Registration. A reason for this will be expected—we can only assign one, which lends us to the last point proposed in discussing the question, viz., that Laws interfering to humanity are not in force in the Kandian Provinces.

The only slave case we have heard of for a very long time, was in May last, and Mr. Staples the District Judge in Kauai declared "that there was no Law which empowered the Court to inflict any punishment," on a slave. So that slave property is of NO VALUE.

Such being the decision of as able a Judge as we have on the District Bench—such being the fact in the minor proposition, the right of Slave owners to punish their Slaves—can any absurdity be greater than the major proposition; that Europeans are exposed in Slavery and to torture by hot irons?

Finally, when we see the effect of Registration, when we see that Slave owners far from having the power of subjecting Europeans to the horrors

replied by the Editor of the *OBSERVER* and
aided by the Indian Press, have not even the
power of punishing their Slaves at *NORFOLK*.
But we shall not be supposed to advocate the
continuance of Slavery, (altho' we are occasionally
routed of all sorts of infidelities) if we say, that
those who want an instantaneous extinction of the
evil speak upon the reputation of this Colony—
those who want this banisher removed from the
scene, should come forward and sub-
scribe, and we warrant it that a much smaller sum
will suffice, than that spoken of by the Editor of
the *Register* who thinks that Parliament would
revoke this law, if the Colonies were for such
a purpose. We agree with him in thinking, that
we would not grudge it, WERE IT NECESSARY.—*Crispin Hagedorn*.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

DEATH OF THE HON. J. F. MORRISON.

[Communicated by a friend at Hong Kong.]

In the opening of this new settlement, which every distant eye seems to look upon as a sure and permanent location for family residence and mercantile pursuit, and to which all Western speculators are flocking as the open port to a New World of riches and wealth,—the Providence of all things presses upon us the lessons of our frailty and the uncertain tenure of all earthly possessions. "This is not your rest." Such we regard to be the prominent feature of instruction in the solemn scenes, that have this season so frequently passed before the eyes of our community.

By the death of the Honourable JOHN ROBERT MORRISON, Esq., the Foreign Community in China have been called to suffer intense grief and a mournful gloom has been cast abroad, on the face of our society.

When we look at the present crisis of our improved intercourse with China and see that, in Mr. Morrison, we have lost one, compared with whom we was well acquainted with the policy of the Chinese Government,—so familiar with the peculiar forms, etiquette, and intricacies of diplomatic correspondence with the Imperial cabinet,—so richly and so accurately versed in the geography of the language, and accordingly so well fitted to be the interpreter of our views, and used in official correspondence of the Government,—so sound in his views of all *consequencies* for the prudent management of this people, *known* to his esteem and confidence of the two Governments, now standing upon an equal footing, the Chinese and the British—we cannot for a moment question the justice of the view which H. M. consular has taken of the event, when he has said, "The loss of Mr. Morrison is a calamity which renders the death of Mr. Morrison a necessary irreparable national calamity, and a calamity but as such will be received and viewed by a sovereign and country."

While we deplore his loss as a national calamity, we feel it more deeply as affecting our community. Among us he was our oracle. We felt the worth of his counsel, the weight of his opinion, the goodness of his heart, and all appealed to him for advice and aid. The Reverend institutions that have risen up among us and which he was the mainpring will feel the trouble especially severe; and some will suffer so much by his death as "the Morning Education Society," unless his friends will rally round that promising institution and, by their hearty and full support off, make it the monument of their esteem for his merits and so raise the institution to a lasting memorial both of the Father and of his Son.

Our country has lost an active servant.—our
her most useful. And every man who knew him
has lost a friend, respected, esteemed, beloved—
on whose charity he could lean, on whose
judgment he could rely, on whose good advice
he could depend, on whose religious principles he
could calculate, in whose acquaintance he had
pleasure, in whose friendship he had profit. And
every man has mourned for him apart.

considerable time ago an article on this subject appeared in the *Observer*, which various circumstances prevented our noticing at the time. Our attention was again drawn to it by the

Madras Editors, not merely copying the articles but adding commentaries of their own, in which the Editor of the Record shewed so much knowledge of the Island, that he says "in the maritime provinces of Ceylon, or as they are usually called the *Kanlian provinces*! Slavery of the worst description exists even at the present

A third time it now haunts us in the shape of commentary, threatened by the talented Editor of the Friend of India. Trusting that his geographical knowledge is more accurate than the above quotation, it is important that we supply him with facts, on which he may rely, otherwise he may commit himself, and take some trouble in vain. Now it would be easy to prove that if we can do *this*, the cause of speedy emancipation in this island will be materially advanced, if we say

It is easy to make people at home believe any thing—they will believe that "Slavery in its worst form" does exist in Ceylon, and that it is "something more than a name." This is sure to result from ignorance of the facts, on the part of the Editor of the *Gleaner*, combined with not less ignorance, but more excusable commentaries of strangers. The whole affair reminds us of the story current here the other day, of the total loss of the *Savannah*. A soldier's wife dreamt that a friend of her's was lost, who went home in that ship, and she went with commentaries and inquiries from anxious friends, during the course of a few hours the ship, the cargo, the passengers, and the crew were all safe, and the vessel on its voyage, who was round, led to tell the tale.

In like manner the *Observer* gives us his dreams about Slavery in Ceylon, which are read or passed upon without remark here, but a *high aria* on the coast, on what the *Observer* says is believed, viz., that "the ancient Kandian Laws are still in force, Kandian Provinces, who may be sold—by their not only on the Native, but on Europeans in the Kandian creditors, *and male slaves or captured wealth*." *and female*?"

By the time such a remnant reaches England it will not unlikely be said, and I believe, that we nourish coffee plants with costly manures, which is the reason of heavily loaded coffee skulls being found on the high road.

Such *petitions* as *abundant*, ought to have opened the eyes of sensible men to the likelihood of something being wrong, somewhere in the argument, and to prove this we submit *our commentary* on the article in the *Observer*, which will consist of *facts*, rather than arguments.

Very nearly twelve months since the Editor of the *Freeman* told us, that slavery could not be merely a question of expediency, but a question in fighting with sin, law, it might be supposed, that the excitement produced, and disturbed the reasoning faculties. If this is not the case, we seriously re-are him that nothing has occurred since the publication of the article, to alter the substantial, and to protract its duration, than the article on the subject published by him. The sure way to keep up the flickering existence of Slavery is to administer strong stimulants doses, and make the people believe that the only way to get rid of the plague is to keep it longer, and in case our commentary is not thought better authority than the original text, we wish some member of the Legislative Council should call for papers, and make a full and complete search into the archives, the exact date of "Slavery in the Colony," since the passing of the Ordinance No. 7, of 1812. Our contemporary does not once allude to this Ordinance, there by leaving people in ignorance that any thing was

The Editor of the *Observer* said on the 24th August.

It was on Sunday, the 20th of August when, on returning from divine service, he was seized with a severe chill. This was followed by a burning fever which with frequent intermissions hung about him for the following three days, until the 24th when a very sharp attack of it demanded the most prompt and decisive treatment and called for an immediate change of situation.

He was, accordingly, on the afternoon of that day, removed from the house of the Morrison Education Society on Morrison Hill, where he had been lying from the first hour of his sickness, and carried on Board the Steamer "Proserpine," which was under orders to proceed instantly to Macao. Attended by Dr. Wooman, Secretary to H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, and by Rev. S. J. Brown, Head of the Institution on Morrison Hill, our departed friend landed at Macao on the morning of the 25th and entered the residence of his bosom friend Dr. Anderson, where he enjoyed not only his Medical advice, but all the tenderness of a brother.

But the fever increased in aggravated form upon him, and, on the afternoon of the 28th, symptoms were of such a character as to preclude all hope of recovery. During the last night of his illness, he seemed to be aware of his approaching end and, with a calmness that indicated he knew in whom he had believed, committed his spirit into the hands of the Son of God; and, on the morning of the 29th—the Anniversary of the Signing the Treaty of Peace at Nanking—having with his own hands adjusted his pillows around him and raised himself upon his couch, he fell asleep and gently breathed out the breath of life.

That his friends at Hong Kong might have the opportunity of attending his remains to the grave, the interment was deferred to the evening of the 30th and H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, at that time on a visit to Macao, dispatched the Steamer "Proserpine" to Hong Kong to bear the melancholy tidings and to convey across to Macao any who should feel at liberty to leave their post for a day to mourn over the grave of their departed and valued friend.

On the evening of the 30th a large assembly of foreigners met at the Protestant burial ground and we recognized mingling with them several Chinese dependants of the deceased.

The order of the procession was as follows:

Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D.
Chief mourners.
M. C. Morrison, Esq.
Sir Hy. Pottinger, Bart.
Hon'ble J. A. Johnston, Capt. G. Walker, Major Gen.
Rev. S. R. Brown.
Rev. W. G. Milne.
Rev. Dr. Anderson.
J. R. Morrison, Esq.
A. Matheson, Esq.
French.
English.
Portuguese.
Chinese.
The Rev. Dr. Bridgman having performed the Services, the Sexton and his men began to fill up the grave. Not one seemed to think of moving. Every one was rivetted to the spot, and a long silence reigned, during which no sound was heard but that of the grave digger's spade and of the falling clouds of earth mingled with the sigh and sighs of a mourning multitude—a silence the depth of which, we doubt not, impressed every unconcerned spectator, if any such was present, with the full conviction—"Behold, how they loved him!"

It was at this time that the tomb of his honored Father and his beloved Mother, the first Mrs. Morrison,

AMERICAN TREATMENT OF COLORED PREACHERS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

MY DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 25th of September, there is an account of a colored preacher who made a visit from America to Surrey Chapel at which time he made the following remarks: "In America, if I were disposed to do so, I could go either to the Roman Catholic, or Scottish places of worship and be kindly received; but I could not go either to the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregational or Baptist Churches, without being reminded that I was the colored man, and therefore not permitted to enjoy the privilege of worshipping God with them as I have done with you."

It is further added that the "esteemed Pastor" of Surrey Chapel, anxious to show his American brethren, "a more excellent way" invited Dr. D. to his pulpit, and on the morning of the 21st Sabbath in June, we preached an admirable sermon to a large and attentive audience.

Allow me to send you, in answer to the declaration of the colored Preacher, a short account of a Farewell Missionary Meeting, and by noticing the date, we may also learn who was first to show "a more excellent way."

Farewell Missionary Prayer-Meeting.

"A Meeting for prayer will be held this evening (April 11th, 1843) at half past seven o'clock in the Canal-street Church, Rev. Dr. Dickinson's, in reference to the departure in a few days of the Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Priest, as Missionaries to Africa, under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions."

I was pleased with the terms of this notice, and I must feel it a privilege to pray for Missionaries. I therefore concluded to be present at the Meeting and yet as I understood that it was announced only in the few Churches of our body in this city, and especially as most of those thus modestly invited would be aware that the service was to be held for colored Missionaries, I must confess to many misgivings on my way down to Church about the advisability of Judge those of our European brethren as of a different complexion from ourselves, but they belong to Christ's family, they are worthy and attached members of our Presbyterian fold, and they have had grace given them to go forth in the Master's name, and in his cause to occupy posts of danger and hardship. May the blessing of God abide with them, and their families, and not upon all their labors. We shall not probably see them again in the flesh, but we shall hope to meet them in a better world. It seemed like a fresh showing of the worship of the universal sanctuary, where the distinctions which are of the earth, earthly, shall no more exist, to see these colored servants of Christ, who are just entering on their ministerial course, and the honored men, who are among the leaders of our local, sitting together in the same pulpit, engaged in the same religious duties, with one heart, and one mind, worshipping God, and desiring to possess the glory of their common Redeemer.

So shall it be in heaven. So may it be everywhere on the earth.

A SPECTATOR.

Rev. Mr. Wilson is a member of one of the Presbyteries of New Geneva. Rev. Mr. Priest a member of one of the Presbyteries of Kentucky, America.

EUROPE.

MICHELLELAND.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.—In June last some interesting pictures in Glasgow had conveyed a Lock Rotten a swim stream-bent, for the accommodation of tourists visiting that romantic quarter. Hitherto the only means by which visitors could be conveyed across the lake were by open boats. Additional boats were put upon the sailing ledge, to maintain a speed equal, if possible, to that of the steamer. The fares of these boats were also reduced to one-half of those previously charged. With one boat, and was secured at the end of the lake, where it was always placed for the night; but on the return of the crew early next morning it could nowhere be found

Rev. Mr. Priest followed, referring to his former visit to the African coast, the degraded condition of the natives, their worship of Greogreous things which he had himself seen, and concerning which he mentioned some interesting facts. He then expressed his thankfulness that he was connected with a Missionary Church (Presbyterian) and his confidence, that though the pecuniary pressure is severely felt, yet the cause of missions

would not be suffered, to languish by the people of God, and concluded with requesting an interest in the prayers of Christians. Rev. Mr. Priest is quite an agreeable speaker, having a good voice, and a dignified and pleasing manner. The whole matter and manner of his address would certainly have done credit to many a white preacher of the Gospel.

Rev. Mr. Wilson then made a short speech, commencing with a very brief but handsome acknowledgment of the kindness he had received from the Churches, and then taking as his subject the claims of Africa on the American Church. He mentioned first the Scriptures promise made to Africa, which he applied with much point, as showing that God had foreseen all the discouragements which would attend the efforts of his Church, for the salvation of that people, and had up to special provision to counteract the despondency which would be felt. Second, that Africa has a claim for indemnity. She has been robbed of her children, "and though we, perhaps, should say ye, have been yourselves engaged in carrying her sons into cruel slavery in distant lands," yet our country in former days was more or less involved in that dreadful robbery. He illustrated the obligation of indemnity by a brief, but pertinent reference to the claims of our Government on France a few years ago, and especially by the encroachments of the Jewish law, that four-fold should be restored. "Now we do not ask," said he, "that you should send back four times as many to Africa as were taken away, but we entreat that as many sons may be sent," &c. Rev. Mr. Wilson's manner of speaking is animated, and accompanied with frequent though not always graceful gestures; his remarks evinced a vigorous intellect, and the impression made by them was decidedly good. I was certainly much pleased with this Missionary Meeting. Its various services, of which I have given a very imperfect outline, were interesting and impressive. And the general character, and object of the Meeting could not fail to awaken devout emotions in the hearts of all who were brethren are of a different complexion from ourselves, but they belong to Christ's family, they are worthy and attached members of our Presbyterian fold, and they have had grace given them to go forth in the Master's name, and in his cause to occupy posts of danger and hardship. May the blessing of God abide with them, and their families, and not upon all their labors. We shall not probably see them again in the flesh, but we shall hope to meet them in a better world. It seemed like a fresh showing of the worship of the universal sanctuary, where the distinctions which are of the earth, earthly, shall no more exist, to see these colored servants of Christ, who are just entering on their ministerial course, and the honored men, who are among the leaders of our local, sitting together in the same pulpit, engaged in the same religious duties, with one heart, and one mind, worshipping God, and desiring to possess the glory of their common Redeemer.

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lated the grievances of the department against the central Government, spoke of the attendance of the people to the degree of satisfaction, and of the revolution of July, of the advantages of constitution, of the necessity of the Orleans dynasty accepting with alacrity the representation of the nation, and upholding of France; and he concluded by renouncing the Prince of the cruel trials his family had undergone, and of the vicissitudes of royalty, and of the benefits of the revolution for the great people who have given proofs of their devotedness to the glory and prosperity of France. Although M. Basse, the deputy of the department, who waited upon the Prince at the hotel of the vicar of the population, made up in satisfaction for the harangue of the municipal treasury, he did not think proper to prolong his stay in the town beyond three hours; and we find by the *Nouvelles* that M. Truait Chavet, the Mayor of Marse, Messrs. Stein and Jadin, the adjoints, and the librarian of the town, had been dismissed by a royal order!

The French Government have determined that the Duc d'Angoulême shall be Governor of Constantine, independent of the Governor of Algiers; the Spanish Government, that Seville shall bear the cognomen of *vicar*.

The *Gazette de France* states that M. Adolphe Barrot, brother of M. Odilon Barrot, is about to proceed to Hayti, as Royal Commissioner, and his mission is supposed to relate to the execution of the treaty of indemnity, and the commercial conventions with that Republic.

The Constitutional states, that the *Maritime* Project of Brest had received orders to prepare the frigate *Belle Poule* as quickly as possible for sea. Her destination is said to be China, where an ambassador is to be sent from France; and she is thought that the command of the *Belle Poule* will be given to M. Harcourt, a captain in the navy, unless the Prince de Joinville wishes to retain the command of his frigate, in which case he will have the command of a squadron.

A French paper contains a letter from Gortis announcing that the health of the Duke d'Angoulême was seriously impaired. He has lived for the last few years on milk and rice, with the hope of allaying an irritation of the bowels from which he constantly suffered, but that regimen has so weakened him that it was found necessary to give it up. Since that time, the irritation has increased, and the Duke's Prince is now reduced to a state of complete inaction.—*Records*.

SPAIN.—It will be seen, from another part of our paper, that Espartero has fairly landed in England, and we are glad to hear the speech of Sir Robert Peel, that he is likely to get a very different reception here from what he got at Lisbon, and one more worthy of the man whose name the Queen's Governor was, the being a century in advance of the people he was called on to govern. There can be no doubt that the defeat of Espartero is a severe blow to liberty, and a victory to the extreme Spanish Catholicism. As an evidence of this, by the latest accounts from Madrid, on the 15th inst., high mass was celebrated in the Royal chapel, and *Te Deum* venerated, in honour of the victory of Terrence. The Queen assisted at the ceremony, seated on a throne, which had never been occupied since Isabel the Catholic. It will be seen, however, from our foreign news, that the necessary consequences of a revolution effected by a junta of so many mutually contending elements, are already showing themselves. Barcelona is again in a state of rebellion. The Government order has been expelled, and the insurgents are preparing to force themselves into another junta in opposition to the Government. Espartero had drawn up, on the 30th of July, on board the *Belle Poule*, a protest signed by him and those who accompanied him, against all that had been done, and might be done, contrary to the Constitution. This was a wise step. If the present commotions are for a short time to be confined to the Peninsula, it is some to know that they have treated with ingratitude the only man fit or desirous to protect their liberty and the Constitution. "The troops betrayed us," said a companion of Espartero to one of the writers, "but what you know's what they may do against those who bought them! Time is an excellent physician for evils like ours!"—*Witness*.

SPAIN.—The unfortunate differences between Prince Albert of Prussia and his consort, Princess Marianna of the Netherlands, sister of the reigning King of Holland, form the general topic of conversation. Deceitful to one of the most virtuous and virtuous nature rendered it expedient that there should be a separation, though not a formal divorce. With this view the Princes were promised to go to reside with his father, the ex-King of the Netherlands, who was then at the Hague, and it was determined that he should not return to Berlin until after Prince Albert's departure for his journey to the East, which was expected to occupy the next two years. The Princes did not return to Berlin until after the departure of the Prince, but his wife, whose travels in Italy and Palestine, and visit to the Court of the Sultan, had

recently been reported in the journals. It would seem, however, that these travels and romances have not afforded the illustrious Prince as much gratification as might have been expected, for it is understood that he is preparing to return to Berlin. No sooner was the latest arrival of the Prince made known, than preparations for the departure of the Prince were immediately set on foot. It is the intention of her Royal Highness to proceed with her two children to Italy, and to reside at the Villa of the *Quadrante*. **MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, CORN.—FIRST DAY—THURSDAY.**—SECTION A.—MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.—Professor McCulloch, on taking the chair, stated the objects of the Association, and those reasons which had induced the Association to combine the study of physics with that of mathematics. The matter which would be first submitted to the meeting was an astronomical report made by Mr. Bailey, which would be read by Dr. Robinson, who would preface it with a few remarks.

Dr. Robinson explained the nature of the catalogue of stars, and its scientific and practical utility.

Dr. William Hamilton remarked on the extreme service which had been rendered to science by this catalogue, and the anxiety with which its publication was looked forward to by all astronomers.

A communication from Professor Powell on the Elliptic Polarization of Light reflected from various substances, was read by Professor Lloyd.

Professor Kater's communication from Professor Draper, of New York, on a newly discovered property of the rays of light. The object of this communication was to show that the rays of light, when reflected from a certain metal which accompanies solar light, and exercises a chemical action on natural bodies, coloring gas, on exposure to light, becomes colored, and sometimes with hydrocyanic acid, which will not unite otherwise. The change produced is permanent, and results from the absorption of rays, whose reflection index corresponds to that of the index of the metal. This is shown by the fact that, when the beam of light has produced its effect when passing through a mixture, it is incapable of action producing it; the power must have therefore been in the transmission. The effect is positive from one end of the spectrum to the other, and differs only in intensity, the maximum being in the indigo towards the red.

Professor Robinson stated what seemed to him to afford some confirmation of Professor Draper's views, being the result of an attempt made by him to determine the effect of the moon by the spectroscopic process. A prepared plate placed in the place of the second mirror of a Conspicuous telescope had received scarcely any impression at the expiration of half an hour. Meanwhile must have there been some reflective agency than the direct or reflected rays of the sun, as if this chemical effect were absorbed at lower angles, as we have seen.

Professor Kane described some experiments which proved that power is lost by rays in passing through crystals.

SECTION B.—CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.—A letter was read from Dr. Lyon Playfair, relative to the grant of money for collecting gases from furnaces.

Mr. Robert Hunt read a paper on *Chromography*—a new photographic process. He stated that, in making some researches on the influence of the solar rays on the salts of different metals, he discovered on many occasions of producing a positive photograph by the use of chromates. Several chromates may be used; but he prefers the chromate of mercury or copper, the latter producing much more certain results, and in a more rapid manner. The preparation is made in the following manner:—Good writing paper is washed with a solution of sulphate of copper, and partially dried, and then washed with a solution of bi-chromate of potash, and dried. When thus prepared, the paper may be kept for any length of time. Though not delicate enough for the minute camera, they answer very well for taking an engraving, and they are especially useful. When exposed to the sunshine from five to twenty minutes, according to the intensity of the light, a negative picture is produced, which, when put in water, will give a positive picture of silver, produces a beautiful deep orange picture, upon a crystal, or sometimes a white ground, which becomes fixed by washing with pure water. When concentrated alcohol is used, a negative picture was at once produced; but when diluted with water, the sun's action at first darkened the paper and then rapidly bleached it, producing a faint positive picture, which was brought out by pressing it on a white cloth. When a positive picture is placed in solution of common salt, the image fades, leaving a faint orange picture, which it is to be observed, is not a true negative of silver, and lead to dry in the dark, a strong negative picture is the result; but, what takes place from the solution of salt is it exposed to the sun, a faint positive picture of silver is produced, which is not a true negative of silver, and the strength of the picture and color will be determined by the length of time it is exposed to the sun. Mr. Hunt supposes these effects are produced by rays which he has called the most penetrating blue and violet rays. Each of the colors of the visible spectrum

the spectrum, the spectrum during effect being produced by the action of the rays of the spectrum by the least refrangible red. He also stated that when an ordinary prepared photograph is washed with corrosive sublimate it becomes perfectly white, but when washed with hypo-sulphite of soda it again assumes its color in combination with the above facts. He also stated the following very curious observation:—If an amalgamated plate be placed about an eighth of an inch above some solution of silver, and the plate be placed in the solution of silver be mixed with it, the plate, in the space of about 24 hours, is blackened as if exposed to the light.

Mr. Hunt read a second paper on the influence of light on the growth of plants. He stated that he had contradicted all the considerations which he had already seen to be a previous report, namely, the injurious influence of luminous rays in preventing germination, and in destroying the length of the young plant, that plants grown under the influence of red rays bend away from the light, and that the blue or chemical rays quicken the growth of plants. But he found that blue light, though it increases the vigor of their growth, may exert too powerful a stimulus, by causing them to expend their whole energy in the production of a large foliage; and it was only by the interposition of red light, that he could bring plants grown under such influence to flower or seed. Under the influence of green rays plants are as much diminished as if grown in the dark.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—President—Richard Griffith, F. R. S. E., &c.

The Chairman said he felt his inadequacy to fill such a situation, and he trusted that some of the gentlemen who had done so much for the science. One gentleman had just returned from America, another from Russia, and another from Poland. He had been chosen to fill the office of chairman, having been the author of a work on the geology of Ireland, to which he had devoted thirty years' labor and inquiry. The paper about to be discussed on the geology of the Apennines, the Chairman said, was written by Mr. Lyell to explain Professor Rogers's theory.

Mr. Lyell said that the brothers, Messrs. Henry and William Rogers, had been employed by the American Government in a survey, which occupied them a period of five years, and during which they had been in the Apennines hills bordering on Canada to Alabama, running along the Atlantic border. The paper was intended to illustrate the theory of the Apennines, but a paper structurally had been produced. There was a simple law which had been made out by the Messrs. Rogers, which held universal with regard to this mountain chain, and which was the result of a series of facts. In travelling from the Atlantic to the Alleghenies, or Apennines hills, for they are called by both names, some low hills are passed, of the Tertiary class, full of organic remains, sometimes rising a few feet, at other times up to 300 feet. This low chain is composed of parallel ridges of equal height, running north-west and south-west. Each ridge is composed of anticlinal axes. Near the oldest fossil strata appear, called Silurian by Mr. Murchison. Towards the Alleghenies are coal fields of vast extent, some as large as Great Britain. As the horizontal coal field approaches the mountains it begins to undulate, and the undulations increase in amount, till in the centre of the chain the strata become nearly vertical. This explains the structure. The coal in this chain is sometimes anathematic, and on the steep side of the undulations is eroded into scot, while that at the other side is in a perfect state. Strata and the other intrusive rocks, of various origin, occur in the central part of the chain, like the phenomena attending an earthquake. He was led to consider the nature of earthquake motion, and two remarkable earthquakes which occurred within the year. The first occurred in the central part of the chain, the supposed origin of the Apennines chain. All earthquakes depend of a remarkable motion, which is not simultaneous, but progressive, and which may be paralleled to itself from the source of disturbance. The author referred to the observations of Captain Fréy and Professor Mitchell, in explanation of his views, and drew on the subject of the earthquake at Goodenough and Antigua, and stated the facts at Lisbon. The ions of undulation extended in all directions, and at the same time seemed to be initiated by long and short undulations, and were propagated at the rate of five minutes only each other.

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The Chairman then addressed the meeting, giving a account of the session and the progress of the Association.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 404. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1849.

[Price 3 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 30 Rs. yearly if paid in advance.]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Editor of the *Friend of India* begs to acknowledge the following donation:
From A. Smelt, Esq. Co's. Rs. 5, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

THE PUNJAB AND GWALIOR.—We present below in one view the various items of news, authentic or fabulous, which have been given to the public, during our last editorial week, relative to the state of things in the Punjab and Gwalior.

In the Punjab, we are told that the dimensions between *Lena Sing Majetah*, and *Heera Sing* at Lahore have ripened into open hostility; that the latter has shut himself up in the fortress, and that the former has a force of 10,000 men under his command, and is watching opportunities; according to another statement, he has besieged the fort to which *Heera Sing* has retired. Of *Udab Sing's* movements nothing is murmured; and we only hear that his nephew has importuned him to advance speedily to Lahore and support the authority of the government, as lodged in the hands of the Dogra family. There can be little doubt that this great, but powerful, family is regarded with jealousy by the other Sikh chiefs, and it is not improbable that if *Lena Sing* should be led to try conclusions with *Heera Sing* in the field, his army will be swelled by the accession of many from their number; and the struggle may soon assume the character of an attempt to overthrow the power which this family has so long usurped. Whether *Golab Sing* will quit his principality in the hills, and risk the loss of it, with the view of maintaining the family supremacy in the administration, is a question there is none to answer. He may find it for his own advantage to remain where he is, and erect a separate Government for himself in the strong position he now occupies. It is said that all the troops now at Ludiana and Ferozepore have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. But this can have reference only to the prospect of aggression on our own territories, which may follow the breaking up of the feeble Government at Lahore.

Dar Mahomed, as we stated last week, is not dead. It is doubtful whether he has been wounded, or even fired at. The *Khan of Bohk* is not in the vicinity of Cabul; but *Akbar* is said, and apparently with much truth to have strayed to the mouth of the *Khyber* on his way to Peshawar. His progress may be arrested by the mountaineers, with whom plunder is the first object. Once at Jannood, he would soon be master of Peshawar, for the Sikh troops are dispirited by the convulsions which distract their own country. *Heera Sing* has made great efforts to send on reinforcements, but the troops are refractory, and will not move without large payments, the receipt of which will only make them more reluctant to thrust themselves into danger. Were they however to march immediately, they would scarcely reach Peshawar under six weeks; and should the place have surrendered in the meanwhile, and its defenders be not on their retreat, the advancing troops would be more likely to return with them, than to push on for the recovery of the place.

Besides, it may reasonably be expected, in the present state of affairs, that some new revolution will recall them to the Capital, before they can reach the India.

Although *Gwalior* lies so much nearer to our yet we have but a very indistinct account of the actual state of parties, and the reports are often contradictory. Last week it was stated, and correctly, that the insurgent troops had revolted against the existing government, and seized the *Khangas*; and were prepared to submit to all by the demands of the British Government. We now learn that the *Regent*, the *Base*, has contrived to collect a large force around her, and resist them; and that there was every probability that the two parties would come to blows. The *liks* have been said to have declared that the signal of the battle will be the first of the *liks* to fall.

It is evident that we know little of the actual state of parties, their designs, their strength, or their resources; and to indulge in any conjectures as to the future course of events would be idle. From the orders issued by the *Commander-in-Chief* to the troops composing the *Army of Exercise*, to march immediately to their respective positions without delay, after he is said to have desired them to stand fast, we get the impression that there will be something for them to do. This idea is strengthened by the fact that an officer is employed in surveying the *forde* of the *Chumbul*, and that each soldier is furnished with a hundred rounds of ball ammunition. *Sir* *Hugh Gough* would in all probability reach *Agra* by the 15th, and *Lord Ellenborough*, who leaves Calcutta by the 25th. It is difficult to suppose that the *Governor General* and the *Commander-in-Chief*, should both be present with an army of more than 30,000 men, and yet nothing come of it.

After these remarks were in type, we received the *Delti Gazette* of the 15th instant, which furnishes us with this important addition to our stock of information, that a treaty has been presented by the British Government for acceptance to the *Lahore Durbar*, and that its provisions are such that they will most probably not be accepted, and that on the refusal to accept it, ulterior measures will be based. If the Editor of the *Delti Gazette* did not speak in such positive language of this treaty, we should be much disposed to question the authenticity of its information. Indeed we doubt whether any insinuation however strong of the vicinity of his informant is sufficient to give credibility to such a statement. The *Sikhs* have as yet given us no actual provocation; they have only been cutting one another's throats, and destroying the security of our own frontiers. As yet there does not appear to exist any political hostility for us to interfere and extinguish the fire in our neighbour's house. *Lord Ellenborough* is reported to have said in a speech made at one of the *Mills*, that he would do

wonders with the Army. If his Lordship should annex *Gwalior*, and the Punjab, as well as return to England, he will indeed have done wonders; the work of a quarter of a century in a single instant.

CAPT. R. ENGLEDEUR has lost caste, and he can regain it, according to oriental usage, only by a good dinner. We advise him therefore to embrace the opportunity which may be afforded by the expected arrival of the *Deutch*, to give a magnificent repast on board her, not forgetting to invite the *Conductors* of the *Calcutta Press*. This is in the way in which a *Hindoo* and *Mahomedan* get back into his caste, and as the *English* have a national affection for the pleasures of the table, we think the experiment is not likely to fail.

Capt Engledeur has refused to furnish a complete list of the passengers who embarked on the *Hiadostan* on Thursday last. The refusal took us by surprise. We knew that a partial list had been furnished of those who had embarked on the *Hiadostan* ten days previously; that no general digest of society; we were therefore at a loss to account for it. We learned that *Sir* *Agnew* had not a second to spare, he was besieged by ten or fifteen persons, who, with the usual prudence of the *Ditch*, had given credit, unwarily, and who insisted upon having a list of the passengers that they might increase the confusion on board the vessel, by the addition of a few constables. *Capt. Engledeur* was vexed at the interruption; perhaps nettled also at the cause; and hesitated to give up the names of his passengers. The *darning* creditors then insisted upon it, and menaced him with the terrors of the press, if he persisted in his refusal. Whether he lost his temper or not on this trying occasion, we have not heard; judging from his usual humanity we should think not; but being thus menaced, there was but one course for a man of spirit to pursue. He absolutely and point blank refused to give up the names at all; not because he wished to green the debtors, or to manage the politics, but because he thought that if reason was as thick as blackberries, he ought not to give them on compulsion.

Whether the *Agent* of a ship is by law bound to give up the names of his passengers on the demand of any private individual, to enable him to capture any debtor of his who may be found in the number, is a question which as a *lay Editor* we shall not take upon ourselves to decide. The *Star* enjoys the benefit of an *Editor* insured in the law, and we must refer the subject to his judgment. But we are certain that *Capt. Engledeur* is the last person to peep into the kind and warm heart of cordiality with which he and the enterprise of which he is the *Agent*, have been welcomed here, by a rude and unfeeling report of what he must know will prove a great gratification to the community. We would advise him therefore

fore to send all the Journals a list of the passengers—a day or two after the vessel has left town. Thus the public will be gratified, and the creditors taught the necessity of more caution. We are happy in being able to claim for these our remarks the credit of perfect disinterestedness, for all the subscribers to the *Friend of India* whom the *Hindustan* took away from us, paid up punctually to the end of the year, and ordered the paper to be sent after them via Marseilles, a good example, which we hope will not be lost on those who are likely to follow them.

CHINA.—Intelligence has been received from China by the *Rob Roy* to the 24th of October. Hong Kong continued very sickly, but the cause appears as much hidden from view, as the cause of mortality in Sicily. Trade is said to have been dull at this new settlement, and almost stagnant at Canton, which still continues to be the centre of commercial operations. This inactivity is ascribed to a demand made on the Hong merchants—whose mercantile vigour has survived the loss of their official character,—of independent of us, and who may at some future time be found useful, should a second resort to arms on our part be rendered necessary. But the Emperor has evidently no wish to receive the Embassadors of foreign powers at his Capital in the spirit of equality, still less to admit of their constant residence there. It is said to be owing to this determination that he has consented to them the same commercial privileges which the English have wrung from him. When therefore Mr. Cushing may request permission to present himself at the Imperial Durbar, he will probably be put off with the specious reply that the object of his mission has been already anticipated, and that the American Trade has been put on the footing of 'the most favoured nation.'

THE CASE OF THE NATIVE CHRISTIAN AND HIS WIFE.—An interesting and important case, involving the welfare of Native Christians, has recently been discussed in the columns of the *Harkers*; on which we now propose to offer a brief remark or two. We are told that a Native on embracing Christianity some three, four or five years ago, was deprived of his wife by her father, who took her out of Calcutta and refused him all access to her. At length, he heard through some friends that she wished to rejoin him, but that he must come prepared to resist force. He went accordingly and secured his wife, and, as it was alleged, committed an assault. A day or two after, while his wife was residing with him in Calcutta, an officer appeared from the Magistrate of the 24-Per-gumnah commanding him to deliver her up. He did so; and was summoned to attend the Magistrate's Court, where he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the assault. One of the parties in this discussion censures the disproportion of the punishment to the offence. That the Magistrate was bound to take official cognizance of the charge of assault, and to decide its turpitude according to his own judgement, is admitted on all sides; and however we may think two months' imprisonment rather a severe punishment, for a breach of the peace, which may have arisen from an attempt to recover so dear a treasure as a wife, yet without a full knowledge of the aggravating circumstances of the case, it would be unjust to pronounce an opinion. There may have been only a little gentle violence, or there may

have been heads broken and blood shed. No principle is involved in the measure of punishment awarded in this instance, and we pass on to the more important features of the case. Was the Magistrate justified in taking the man's wife away from him and delivering her over to her father and friends? *Resist Crime*, the other party in the discussion, says: "Surely by all rules of common sense, the Magistrate is justified in replacing the wife in the position in which she was before, leaving the prisoner to the remedy which the law gives him."—"If when the Christian's wife was taken from him, he had applied to the Magistrate, he would have had the same justice meted out to him as has been given to his father-in-law in this case." In the last letter published he states, "The law is thus—If a Christian convert has been deprived of his wife, the Magistrate, provided the claim be preferred within a month of the abduction and the wife be nothing lost, will restore the wife to the husband and punish the party who took her away. If these provisions are wanting, the Magistrate will refer the husband to the Civil Court. In a suit in the Civil Court the case would turn upon this point, viz. whether the woman were a Christian or a Hindu? If the latter, she would be entitled to have the case tried by the Hindu law. The Byrnatch of the Pundits would declare her released from all obligation to her husband, and the marriage void."

We think *Resist Crime* will see cause, on a further examination of the case, to adopt a different conclusion. In the first place, the Magistrate does not appear to have any jurisdiction in the matter. It is quite true that Act IV. of 1840 "for Relief in cases of forcible dispossession," directs the Magistrate to call the parties complained against to appear before him and make defence, and if the complaint appears to be substantiated, to order the complaining party to be put again into possession of the subject of dispute, and maintained till the right to possession be determined by a competent Court. If this be the law on which *Resist Crime* founds his argument, it will be found, that the Magistrate has neglected one of its most important provisions;—that is, if the facts of the case be as stated,—in as much as he is said to have ordered the subject in dispute, the woman, to be taken away before he had caused the party complained against to appear and make defence. But the Act applies solely to Land, Premises, Water, Fisheries, Crops or other Produce of the land, and not to human beings who are free agents. The Sudder Nizamut has long since ruled, that a Magistrate cannot interfere in such cases, and that they are cognizable only by the Civil Court. If *Resist Crime* will turn to the 1st Volume of *Constructions*, he will find the following case at page 46.

"The Magistrate of Allahabad, on the complaint of A, ordered that B should give up to him his daughter, whom A alleged that he had married. The Benchers Court of Circuit, considering that the case was not cognizable in the *forfeiture* court, rescinded the magistrate's order, leaving the complainant the option of suing to prove his marriage in the regular suit in the civil court. On a reference by the Magistrate, the Court of Nizamut, on 31st March, 1814, concerning with the Court of Circuit, stated it as their opinion that all suits or complaints relative to marriage were to be heard in the civil courts."

Now if the Magistrate cannot interfere to constrain a father-in-law to deliver up his daughter to her husband, still less can he constrain a husband to give up his own wife to her father. Both cases come within the category of

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"suits or complaints relative to marriage" which the highest Court in the country has declared to be only within the province of the Civil Courts. If then the Magistrate directed the woman to be separated from her husband, and restored to her father, he took on himself to decide—a question of marriage—which is entirely beyond his jurisdiction.

And as the case is of the nature of a Civil suit, the complaining husband who has been deprived of his wife, is not deburred from all remedy, unless he institutes an action within a month after the abduction. He has twelve clear years before him, and, according to the law, may obtain redress even after the expiration of that period, if he can give "good and sufficient cause" that he had been precluded from previously obtaining it.

Supposing the case now brought before a Civil Court, must the husband be absolutely deprived of his wife from the mere circumstance of his having become a Christian? *But Corbett* seems to think that the decision would turn up on this point; viz. whether the woman were a Christian or a Hindoo. "If the latter, she would have the case tried by the Hindoo law. The Byasut of the Pandit would declare her released from all obligation to her husband and the marriage void." We sincerely think this view of the case will stand the test of the Regulations. No man can be deprived of his ancestral or self-acquired property by forsaking Hindooism and embracing Christianity. This equitable law we owe to Lord William Bentinck. The great leading object of the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, as delivered by Munoo and enforced by subsequent jurists, is to perpetuate Hindooism for ever in India by providing that property shall descend only to those who perform the rites and ceremonies enjoined by the Shastree. "The Mahomedans said the Hindoo law without ceremony on the shelf as soon as they had conquered the country, and for six hundred years, no Hindoo sat on the Bench, and no case was decided by Hindoo Law. In 1773, the British Government gave it a resurrection, without, we fully believe, being aware of its intolerance; and for sixty years, it continued to be a law of British India that any man who became a Christian was, *ipso facto*, deprived of his paternal inheritance." In 1838, Lord William Bentinck enacted that whenever in a civil suit, the parties to the suit should be of different persuasions, when one party should be of the Hindoo, and the other of another religion, the law of the Hindoo religion should be permitted to operate to deprive each party of any property to which, but for the operation of such laws, he would be entitled. Reasoning from analogy, it appears to us clear that if a Christian cannot be deprived of his property by the Hindoo law for embracing Christianity, neither would the same law be allowed to operate so as to deprive him of his wife. "In all such cases," says the Regulation, "the decision shall be governed by the principles of justice, equity and good conscience." And according to these principles, the Civil Court would neither compel the woman to follow her husband and smother Christianity, nor prevent her doing so by consigning her over to Hindoo relatives. They would recognize her as a free agent, and leave it entirely to her own option to join his new connections, religious and social, or to return to the bosom of her family. Such is our impression of the present state of the law. We give it however with great diffidence, and sincerely hope that, some legislative provision may be made,

which shall set the question for ever at rest, and afford the Courts and the Missionaries, a clear and unerring guide for their conduct.

THE HARKER'S LOADED PISTOL.—The *Harkur* thus comments on a little political speculation of ours last week appended to an article on the state of the Punjab.

"Our contemporary resembles us of the gentleman alluded to, in one of Sir James Macintosh's letters. "It—follows or leads the man in *Ukiah* letters," and writes me that *moderation is cockneyism*. We have no doubt, that the *Friend of India*, thinks that we are guilty of "cockneyism;" but we really must say, that the above, in our opinion, is monstrous. "Every independent State within the India exists only by our suffrage." And this fact is considered sufficient warrant for our robbery of that State. Is justice nothing—is honesty nothing—is liberty nothing? Are the laws of nations nothing? Our worthy contemporary says, that the Punjab exists only by the suffrage of the British. Why, if it comes to that, he himself exists only by our suffrage. Any hour, that we were pleased to put a loaded pistol to his temple, we could blow out his brains. We conceive, that the act would be just as lawful, as the annihilation of the independence of the Punjab. The cool way, in which our contemporary talks of the British Empire being "obliged by the current of circumstances to extinguish any of these little independent States" is worthy of—we will not say whom—certainly, most unworthy of the *Friend of India*—most unworthy of any liberal journal. "These States" says our contemporary exist upon the right of treaties, which we hold sacred. Indeed! Why—did not they exist before we had any treaties with them to hold sacred? They do not exist by the right of treaties—they exist, by the law of God, which it will be infamy in us to violate. If they offend us, that is another matter—but we protest against our contemporary's reasoning. It is a great prodigy; nothing better; and may be used in defence of the deepest crimes.—*Daguer's Harkur*, Nov. 17, 1849.

Our contemporary tells us that what we have written is "monstrous;" that it is "arant prodigium," which "may be used in defence of the deepest crimes." What can we say to these charges except that they are somewhat severe? He says he has no doubt we shall think he is guilty of a "cockney cant" when he says "Is justice nothing—is honesty nothing—is liberty nothing? Are the laws of nations nothing? We are not thinking any thing of the kind, but have been thinking that the writer must just have risen from the person of that celebrated letter-writer which Junius addressed to Sir William Draper in which he says, "Is the ordinance no thing? Are the laws nothing? Is the command of the army with all the patronage annexed to it nothing? And as to the *Harkur's* having been guilty of cockney cant, if his own conscience does not accuse him of it, we shall not. We make it a rule to eschew the word *cockney*, because of its too great affinity to hypocrisy, with which we have no right to charge any man but on the most satisfactory proof of his being a villain. We had said "every independent State within the India exists only by our suffrage" and he says this fact is considered sufficient warrant for our robbery of that state. By whom is it so considered? Not surely by us, for we have said nothing of the kind. We have observed against the doctrine that the strong have a right to despoil the weak, because the weak have the power to do so. We have the same moral and patriotic abhorrence of it as the *Harkur*. He says that the annihilation of the independence of the Punjab—without provocation—would be as lawful as this, that is, the *Edi-*

"We are careful enough to confess, that we were not at the moment thinking of the Punjab, when we said that every state within the India existed only by our suffrage, upon the strength of treaties. For *India* read, *India*."

tor's, putting a loaded pistol to our temple and blowing out our brains. We have always thought the same thing, only we have never succeeded in putting it in so clear and striking a point of view.

But with the exception of the Punjab, and perhaps one or two minor states, with whom we have never tried issues in the field, all the other states in Hindoostan retain their independence by our suffrage, in whichever sense the term is used. As the paramount power in India, their independence is prolonged, not because we have not the power to absorb it, for as we have said, an army of fifteen thousand men could annihilate all independent authority in the country; but because of our own moderation. This assertion was used by way of contrast to the rapacity of our predecessors on the throne of India, who left no crown independent which they had the power of subverting. But these states exist in another sense by our suffrage. There is scarcely one of them we have not been at war with,—a war not provoked by us,—and which our triumphs in the field have not placed entirely at our mercy. By the laws of war, we might have snatched the conquered territories to our own, but in the majority of instances we have restored them, and entered into treaties with the Chiefs. "These treaties we hold sacred," and while they are faithfully observed by the Native ruler, we have no right to subvert the independence of the state. We believe that in all these cases experience shows that this compassion of ours to the fallen greatness of the Chiefs, has been cruel to their subjects; and that it would have been far "the grates good of the greatest number" if we had incorporated these territories with our own, and extended to the people the blessings of British institutions. For defective, highly defective as those institutions may be, and asceptive as they are of indefinite improvement, still they are vastly superior to any which exist among the Native states. Hence it is our most ardent wish and hope that whenever these treaties may be annulled by the transgression of the Native power, they may never be renewed; but that our administration, civil, criminal and fiscal may be extended over the country. "If they offend us, that is another matter," says the *Harkur*. Just so. We have no right to invade the country while they are perfectly inoffensive; but whenever by their offences they oblige us to draw the sword, then comes the time for relieving the people from their oppressions. We would begin the work of absorption just at the time fixed by the *Harkur*, and not a week sooner.

The *Harkur* says, "the cool way in which our contemporary talks of the British Government being 'obliged by the current of circumstances to absorb any of these little independent states,' is worthy of—we will not say who—certainly most unworthy of the *Friend of India*—most unworthy of any liberal journal." Now here the *Harkur* is utterly at fault in the offence he has taken, for we did never intend to absorb any of these little independent states; we could think of at the moment. But we will give him full satisfaction; we will write worthy of the most liberal journal in India—we will write worthy of ourselves. We ask the reader therefore to expunge the sentence, the coolness of which displeases our contemporary, and to substitute this glowing passage in its stead; "The idea of charging our Government with ambition, when it is obliged by the treacherous and venial aggression of such a little state as Kytial, or by the contumacy, the

unheard of cruelties, the unparalleled perfidy of such a petty chief as the lord of Coorg, to extinguish the lamp of any of these little principalities, and to put it out of the power of the fools or villains that rule them, to annoy us, or oppress their subjects, is superlatively injurious."

Should the *Herakles* continue the discussion, we shall be happy to furnish him with our Puff-bellied Creed, about which he appears to labour under a mistake.

BOMBAY DHURMU SHUBHA.—From an extract we have made from the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, published at Bombay, it would appear that the Brahmins of that city, alarmed by the heftism of a Hindoo youth who attended the Seminary of the General Assembly, have agreed among themselves to withhold their own children from further attendance, and to prevent all those who are under their influence from sending their children thither. They have also established a Standing Committee, to watch over the interests of Hindoos, which may eventually take the form of a Dhurma Shubha. The *Prasikhar*, a native paper, which does not appear to be on the Christian side of the question, reasons justly on the subject, and predicts the mischievous of this attempt to prop up Hindoism by social and religious pains and penalties. It is quite natural that the Brahmins should combine for the preservation of those interests which they hold most dear to themselves; and so long as their opposition is confined within legitimate bounds, we have no right to complain, however much we may deplore the misapprehension of their zeal. But they are almost sure to overstep the boundary of lawful exertions, and to overstrain the authority till it is fit to be tyrannical, and prodigious a reaction.

The Bombay Brahmins can hardly establish a greater despotism than that which the Dhurma Shubhaist up in Calcutta, nor can they be expected to command the services of a more active and sagacious Secrecy, than Bhobhane Chare, the Editor of the *Candrika*, or one more fertile in resources; yet our Calcutta Society has split into two hostile parties, and has thus lost its strength and vigor. It has been successful in no one object for which it was established. It has not restored the rite of Suttee. It has not arrested the progress of Liberalism among the educated classes; it has not been able to stem the growing contempt for Hindoism, nor has it succeeded in preventing the voluntary attendance of the children of respectable parents at these Missionary Seminars where Christian truth is inculcated. Neither will the Bombay Association do more than thin the ranks of Christian schools for a time. Its first effort in this line of opposition will be its strongest; the children whom it may be the means of withholding, will gradually return, and every succeeding attempt to interrupt their attendance will be marked with increasing feebleness, till the drunk of such manifestation becomes as idle a fancy as the threat of an Interdict from the Vatican would appear at this time of day.

PUBLIC CARRIAGES OF THE PUNJAB.—Three years ago a series of letters appeared in the *Deli Gazette*, entitled "Pinnage in the life of an Adventurer in the Punjab." The writer has since published them in a separate volume, with a copy of which we were favored some little time ago, and which we have read with the greatest interest as the time appears to be approaching when our connection with the coun-

try he describes is likely to be more intimate. In order to give greater interest to the subject, he has thrown his observations together in the form of a little Romance, of which Col. Bellairs, a foreign adventurer, is the hero. He arrives at the Court of Ranjeet Sing, into whose service he is received with a cordial welcome. Soon after he is appointed to the command of a brigade, and entrusted with the Hill fortress of Kangra, with orders from Ranjeet to hold it "against all comers, be they who they may, my son, minister or servant; bear they my standard or not; no one gains admission, not even myself, until I have thrust my head in at the wicket, and thence thou hast examined my beard: then and then only, may the gate be opened." He proceeds to the fortress, puts it in a state of defence, disciplines his troops, and endeavours to promote the agriculture and commerce of the district. At no distance of time, Suchet Sing, the brother of the late Dhyun Sing, approaches Kangra, with an army of 15,000 men, and presents a perranna from the Maharaja, ordering the delivery of the fort and territory. Bellairs refuses to obey the royal perranna, pleading the express orders of Ranjeet Sing that it should be delivered only to him in person. Suchet Sing attacks the fortress and is beaten off; but the contumacy of the foreign officer in refusing a Royal order is applauded at Court. Meanwhile, the young and lovely daughter of the ruler of Kangra whom the Sikhs had disinherited, is introduced with her mother to Bellairs, as at first entertains towards the girl, no other feeling but that of sympathy for her forlorn condition; but finding that her mind was occupied with more tender feelings towards him, he determines to make her his wife. While the two lovers are thus enjoying the most endearing intercourse, a hostile body approaches the fort through the mountain defiles. Bellairs plants his troops in the most advantageous position, and pours a destructive fire on them from the heights. They are entirely discomfited, and flee; but on his return to Kangra, he finds that his betrothed wife and her mother have been carried off by some villain. Search is made for her in every direction, but in vain. At length, he discovers that they had been conveyed by an emissary of the Dugger family to their inaccessible Hill fortress at Raj-ko-kote. Thither he despatches a confidential servant, and this enables the writer to describe minutely the position, and the resources of Dhyun Sing and his brother. The girl is afterwards rescued to him, through the influence, it is believed, of the Durber; and they are married according to Christian rites by a clergyman from Ludlow, with the full consent of Ranjeet Sing. Bellairs is present at the meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the Maharajah at Roopur. He is subsequently appointed to inspect the Sikh possessions on the south bank of the Sutledge, and eventually to arrange the whole border from Meotia to Peshawar. While he was preparing to proceed on this latter commission, and was lying in his boats on the Sutledge, the boat containing his baggage is set on fire; he hastens to the spot; an armed body of two hundred men rush during his absence into his own vessel, and after a severe engagement with his servants, in which the villains were more roughly handled, escaped in their object by causing the death of the young bride, who is either thrown out of the window by them, or rushes out to avoid their violence. Bellairs who has been attacked and bound, contrives to extricate himself towards the morning, and, it thus is

formed of the tragic end of his wife. The river is dragged, and his body recovered two days after. He soon after relinquishes the service of the Maharaja, and the curtain drops on the last scene.

The chief attraction of this work consists in the valuable information with which it furnishes us, relative to some of the men who are now taking an active share in the affairs of the Punjab, and the character of the troops disciplined by European officers, whom our own army may soon be called to meet in the field. The various opportunities for observation which the writer has enjoyed, combined with his intimate knowledge of the native character, give a peculiar value to his remarks, and enable us to receive them with much confidence. The description he gives of Ranjeet Sing, of his mode of conducting business, of his deep penetration, of his debauched habits, we have not room to refer to. They must be familiar to the reader, through the labours of previous writers, and Ranjeet Sing himself now belongs to the province of History, not of Politics.

The following is the account which the writer gives of the origin of the Dugger family:

The men in highest consideration were Rajah Dhyun Singh and Jemadar Khandyal Singh with the *faquir* Asudhin. The rise of the two first was not by the most respectable road. I believe there is little doubt that as ministers, and even victims of Ranjeet Singh's debaucheries, they both first obtained favour. Gulab Singh and Suchet Singh, brothers to Dhyun Singh, are likewise wealthy and powerful. Their fathers and uncles were brothers are not much inferior to those of the Dhyun Singh himself. Although the family is of good blood, it was in obscurity, and Gulab Singh was only a common soldier; it is said he killed a man, and being alone pressed by the friends of his victim, he took refuge in the Maharajah's tent; then, placed in the plain, as was his custom when receiving his men, he was seen by the Maharajah, and the refugee's appearance, pardoned, and took him into favour; he soon introduced his brother, who, in turn, brought his father to the Maharajah's notice, and being men of business and courage, they way into his permanent favour. All three became Rajas, acquired jagirs and countries that are entitled them beyond count, and the command of troops and territory that, with their own ability, make them dangerous subjects.

It was always a matter of attachment to the wall-wahers of Ranjeet Singh, this wise and wary as he is, he allowed this fraternity such formidable power. Dhyun Singh knew the public feeling, and was ever on the spot to prevent its reaching his master's ear; or in his brief absence, had twenty followers to watch every avenue. But, somehow, a little jealousy and discontent, and the Maharajah why he permitted such doing? "Why," said the king, "it is my fate—I threw myself on them—it is my destiny." And so it is. Dhyun Singh has the same feeling, and has firmly policed the offices of Prime Minister, Commander of the forces, and chief aide-de-camp to his Highness; he has shut out almost all access; and though, as I before said, he is generally friendly to make his way into the presence, and ruling the cry of "Jahat," obtains a hearing; yet he is so soon headed out, that, however graciously he may have been his reception from the sovereign, he has seldom courage or ability to try a second hearing. Suchet Singh and Gulab Singh are seldom at Court; they are in the provinces, commanding large bodies of troops, and administering the territory they hold in fief; the latter holding the salt contract, interferes directly with the bread of every man in the country.

Dhyun Singh, though slightly lame, is a fine looking man, of a noble presence, polite and affable, of winning manners and modest speech. He sits on the ground, and is seldom to be seen in the Maharajah, while others, his inferiors in every way, are seated on chairs. The Raja decidedly is next to his master, the ablest man in the Punjab; though like him, so illiterate as scarcely to be able to sign his name.

Of Suchet Singh, who is now said to keep himself aloof from Heera Singh, we are told:

To do him justice, Suchet Singh was a bold and gallant looking young man, a perfect soldier in appearance; he had many of the qualities neces-

ney to a Commander, and with a handsome person and shrewd habits, much the man to guide the hearts of a rude soldiery, and in reality he was a very popular leader, the more so indeed that not being very particular in dress and in the use of arms, he looked little to the discipline of his men, regarding every thing as light, but devoted to himself, and obedience to his commands. Such a chief, having funds to pay his troops, has but to raise his banner in any corner of the Coast to be quickly followed by crowds.

In the following extract the writer describes the parental fondness with which Raja Dhyen Sing regarded his son Heera Sing, now raised to the influential eminence of Prime Minister, and *de facto* ruler of the Punjab.

Recently he emerged from the *Zemank* with his wife, Heera Singh, by his side; he was a lump of a lot, with nothing striking in his features, which were smooth, of ordinary cast, and, if any thing, had a disagreeable pumpled expression. He was, however, a son of him who ruled the Punjab, and the darling of his father, the wise and calculating Dhyen Singh, who was now indeed a Raja of Rajas; in that Kusthet had lately conferred the princely title on his boy, thus making him emerging from the *andam* with his wife, and addressing him with every endearing epithet, Dhyen Singh went up to one of the *Haimis*, or confederates, a store of his father's, and in the open area, were hard at work in the inner area of the palace, preparing sweetmeats for distribution to the thousands who would be assembled at the approaching nuptials of the Heera Raja. It was indeed for this purpose that the father had obtained leave of absence from Court; and it was in the hope of accomplishing the first wish of his heart, and securing an heir to his house, that he was now about to unite his first born dazling to a daughter of one of the oldest families in the hills.

Concerning the child as he walked along, the ambitious father murmured half aloud, "Is it not for thee, my darling, *pidere*, my son—yes, that I do all this that I tread the slippery paths of ambition, and watch the pillow of that drizzling detest! For thee I toil; with thou ever repay my labours, requite my love! Oh for one peep into the future!"

The gradual increase of the wealth, territory, and power of the brothers, is thus described:

Of late years such has been the audacity, ability and influence of the brotherhood, or rather of the two allies, that no year has passed without an extension of their territories, and the first example of their doings is the fact that the first installation Ranjeet Singh received of operations on the Ladakh frontier was the announcement of the conquest of Ladakh by his brother Singh, the General of Gulab Singh's troops.

Raj-ke-kote mentioned above, is the mountain fortress of the Dogur family, in which Gola Sing, we believe, resides. Lumsene says have been expended by Dhyen Sing in endeavouring to render it impregnable.

I saw but little of Raj-ke-kote, yet it was enough to show how impregnable its position, and that man has done for it almost as much as nature. The rock, isolated still more than that of Kangra, has more ample resources, is approached only by means of baskets or ropes, is over a tremendous precipice, and is surrounded by steep gorges, manned by European detectors, and is guarded by hill-men and the Raja's choicest troops. The Maharajah has never seen the place, and Dhyen Singh will take care he never does.

In a supposed conversation with his servant Chandu, at Raj-ke-kote, Dhyen Sing thus unfolds his visions of ambition, which have been extinguished by his tragic death, just at the moment when he had attained the object of his long cherished desires.

No, these walls are built for other purposes; the Maharajah is weak and worn out, he may die to-morrow, in he may die to-morrow, and then guides the States? Who is there, among the hotted, cowardly, drunken crew, to hold the government for one day! To keep friendship, or rather peace, with the *Jergans*, or the enemies, in respect of the province; and above all, to restrain and curb our own soldiery; that mass of ruffians that it has been his highness' pleasure to collect, and that he alone. They are now deeply in arrears, and many of the leaders very unpopular, some of the best, as well as some of the worst. Ranjeet Singh's death would be the signal, if not for total anarchy and a rank in the

state, at least for much bloodshed and mayhem. And these who would be safe! Certainly not those who had neglected to prepare for their own safety. I am saying more than perhaps is true; but you have a mass and tongue, Chandu, you are prudent, and will not run the chance of losing them.

The writer, in the following sentences which he puts into the mouth of a Native, gives his own opinion of the value of that system of tactics which the foreign Generals had introduced into the army of the Punjab.

"Why Sahib, I think, as do most others, that it's all fudge, well enough to look at, and for display, but useless beyond this; the Sikhs have never used it yet, and never will; if ever they are induced to charge, it will be in a tumultuary manner, and the straight parallel-line system will be entirely forgotten or despised in the hour of action; they themselves say it will do for parade, but not for battle, you may therefore judge of what use all drilling has been. But it has had one good effect, it has called attention to the state of the army, their arms and their physical preparation; and as the troops of their neighbours have been so well drilled, and are so numerous, inferior, or the Sikh power has spread, but, in the front of the *Jergans*, they will find other, and the day that the two armies meet in the field, and will be the day that will seal the doom of the Sikhs, and their defeat will be the day that will seal their destiny."

"Yes, I hear, that the English are highly disapproving of the straight and efficient tactics. They are Lions, Sahib, each soldier is in himself a host, and their equipment and their guns are so well fitted to the task, that they will be the ruin of the Sikhs. It is a pleasure to go to Ludhiana to see them."

The conversation of the Mula Raja refers to the same subject.

One day I was summoned to a private interview with the Maharajah, the *darbar* alone being present; Ranjeet was evidently extremely annoyed as to the figure he and his troops should cut before the English, and he questioned me earnestly on my opinion. "Tell me," said he, "do you think those Arangis would force my men, if it came to a fight? You look discontented, but you ought to know enough of me to understand that I am not an opinion I want one; not a mere echo of my own words." I was, and could not help expressing a good deal taken aback. "I was aware to begin with that you would not be so easily touched by the Maharajah on the most tender point, I am sure to my principle, and replied sincerely that I did not think his army could successfully confront one with European discipline."

"But why, Hellas! I see my guns—look at my infantry—count my Cavalry—and then measure the numbers of these *Jergans*."

"Your Highness' servants wishes well to the Khalsa, and to the Government whose salt he eats, but he answers honestly, and says what he thinks."

"Then tell me, man, why you think so! Fear not, speak out."

"I may be wrong, but there are many reasons; the Europeans have superior discipline and better leaders, and their gradations of rank are more complete."

"But how could you bring four times their number into the field?"

"Which force you have no one to handle—it would therefore destroy itself."

"What! could not the *Venture*, or *Corps*, or *Artillery*! Could you not yourself? But perhaps you would not: is that your meaning?" and the old Chief's single eye glared fire. This was the point where I had framed the conversation would come; however I replied respectfully that I trusted there was no occasion for making the question, and that the friendship between him and the Company would rest undisturbed. But he went on to be answered, and said impatiently, "that is no reply to my question." "Pardon your highness, I am not a doctor, but I am a soldier, and I can ask you a question, that I could not ask against the English." "You should have told me so before," exclaimed the Maharajah, violently—"you have desired one—you have asked my aid, only to fail me when most wanted."

Of Lord William Bentinck, the writer gives us the following opinion.

He had then just withstood the half-battle storm; a campaign more trying perhaps to British interests than any they had yet undertaken, and which nothing but the right feeling of the majority of the officers, not, perhaps, of decided leaders,

prevented ending in open and wide spread mutiny; he was right in not yielding to the loudly expressed cries of the military; but he was wrong in the manner in which he executed his invidious commission; and was wrong still, in not separating himself from the regiment as by putting himself on half-battle too. But enough, and peace to his ashes; he meant well, and may the edict rest on those who calmly and coldly, from across the ocean, sent out such orders, and again repeated them, as not one of themselves would have dared to enforce.

THE LATE MAJOR CHAIRMAN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]
During the past month the service has lost one of its most efficient, and zealous officers by the untimely death of Major Patrick Craigie, Deputy Adjutant General of this Army.

In recording a tribute to the memory of departed worth, a friend is apt to exceed the bounds of moderation, a fault which the writer of these few lines is in little danger of committing, being conscious of his total inability to do justice to the lamented subject of his humble eulogium.

Distinguished as an early period of his service by laudable activities for professional advancement, Major Craigie obtained employment on the staff, where his ability soon made him conspicuous as an officer of the highest promise.

As Assistant Adjutant General of the Meerut Division, he gained the confidence, and unqualified approbation, of General Sir Charles Bagnall, and the late Commander-in-Chief, Sir Jasper Nicolls, and was one long called to a more extended sphere of usefulness by removal to the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army.

From his nomination, to this responsible and honourable position until the hour of his death he devoted himself entirely to official duties, gaining the confidence of all under whom he served. He was selected by Sir H. Fane as principal staff to the army of the Indus and Lord Kitchener highly appreciating his services, recommended him in the strongest terms on his return to India. His perfect knowledge of the multifarious details of the service, wonderful facility in transacting business, constant anxiety to improve the discipline of the Army, pleasing uravity, and irrepressible readiness to afford every information to those who sought it, peculiarly fitted him for this important situation.

The promptitude and activity displayed by him in the field, equalled his intelligence and assiduity in office, rendering his services invaluable in every capacity.

His energies were strained to the very last, and even when the hand of death was upon him he was with difficulty persuaded to quit his post, thus terminating a career of extensive usefulness; alas too suddenly; though fully as honourable as had he fallen on the field of battle, furnishing a noble example of untiring zeal for the welfare of the army of which he was so bright an ornament, and leaving a name which will ever be held dear by many who knew his value as an officer, and his worth as a friend. In his dying moments a manly, fortitude, and Christian resignation shone through the characteristics of a well spent life.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

The Hindustan steamer left Calcutta yesterday morning punctually at sunrise, with about seventy passengers. The *Star* says that it has been customary to apply a list of the passengers, but that for reasons not unfolded all information on the subject has been refused.

The state of affairs at Gwalior does not appear to be satisfactory, notwithstanding the capture of the usurper. Last week, says a letter from Curzon in the *Star*, the Commander in Chief directed all corps warned for future service, to stand fast with the exception of the detachments

of Artillery. This order we may suppose was issued on the report of the revolution which must be the authority of Khagga. On the 18th instant, orders were issued to put the whole force in motion, and they were to commence their march on the 12th, 14th, and 15th. This counter order may have been occasioned by the first revolution, which divided the troops into two hostile parties. Whether we advance, or the difference are compromised, it is understood that the occupation of the or troops will cease. It is scarcely to be expected that they will down their arms and retire to beggary and starvation, without something like a struggle.

— The Madras papers notice the augmentation of the Corps of Engineers by two Captains and four Subalterns.

— The Delhi Gazette of the 28th states that Dost Mahomed was at the date of the last accounts from Cabul, in good health. He may have been fired at, but not either shot nor wounded. The Hill tribes demand the release of Amencolla, the "infamous Amencolla," but the Dost refuses to comply with their wish, well knowing that the man, if set at liberty, would breed an insurrection.

— We are happy to see among the Orders of the Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces the appointment of Capt. Cantley, as Superintendent of Canada in the Doab, and Director of the works on the Ganges Canal.

— The following notice appears to be the latest intelligence from Gwalior. It is from the Harbours, and rather serves to neutralize the prospect of an early adjustment of differences.

No. 8. "I have not thought it worth while to write to you, since I gave you the result of the Maharajah's doings in the seizure of the Khagga. The Base and her party have, however, engaged some troops as continue on their side, and commenced entreaching themselves against the rebels.

"The latter day then and threaten that, on the first shot, to off the Khagga's head, and then war to the knife. How far they will carry their threat into execution depends on the resolution of the Dost, for if she gives in, there will be an end of all the trouble, with some determination is come to, with regard to the proposals made by the British Government—the ultimatum having, I am told, been received, and a short time allowed for reply."

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

— The Star states that Lord Ellenborough starts for the North West Provinces on the 20th instant.

— From the same paper we learn that the Lord Bishop was expected to arrive at Patna, in the course of the day on the 10th instant, and that the Chief Justice of Bombay is so extremely ill, as to be under the necessity of quitting the Presidency immediately.

— It has been matter of no small surprise that the Court of Directors to whom the general question of Lotteries was submitted more than six months ago, when the state Lottery in Calcutta was extinguished, should not have hastened to express their entire concurrence in the measure and to desire that the reform might be completed by passing of an Act which should make lotteries illegal in India as they are in England. In consequence of their backwardness in the cause of public morals, various lotteries, to a very large amount,—indeed to an amount almost equal to that of the State lotteries—are advertised from day to day in the papers. One of them, belongs to Methford and Co., who state that the prize of a lakh of Rupees had fallen to the lot of Baboo some body, and that of 20,000 Rupees to the number held by General Fawcett. We are now informed in the Star that the General has commenced an action for the recovery of it; and there can be no doubt that the Baboo, if he should ever hear of his good fortune, would do well to imitate the example. Why does not the Court deliver us from these nuisances!

— The Bombay Gentlemen's Gazette states that

Major Parker, of H. M. 28th, has put a period to his career in a delirium arising from a severe fever.

— The Pretoria Rajah, says the Harbours, after having been repeatedly summoned, has not set out for Lahore to present himself at the Durbar. Potehs is the largest of the Sikh states, on the left bank of the Sutledge which is under the protection of the British. We thought this protection accorded with its independence of Lahore; but the notice in the Harbours shows that we were mistaken.

— The Java Ulmer alludes to a very valuable collection of ancient silver and copper coins made by Capt. C. H. Bart, of the 84th Regiment, during the late campaign in Afghanistan which he has presented to Lord Ellenborough and which his Lordship has sent to the British Museum. This collection will be particularly valuable in consequence of the utter loss, in the disastrous retreat, of several noble collections which had been made by former officers. We believe Lady Sale's collection, which was of peculiar value, shared the fate of all the others.

— A letter from Sandaway in Aracan, dated the 31st October, informs us that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt there on the morning of the 30th; but no injury was done. The same letter states that Lieut. Hopkinson had been deputed to make a geological survey of the island which was thrown up out of the sea sometime ago near Chabab.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

— The Star informs us that the Church to be built by subscription at Darjeeling is on the point of being commenced. The subscription both at the station, and from individuals who take an interest in the Sanatorium, and from those who have already derived benefit from it, has been very liberal.

— The Englishman's Overland Steamers state that the entering firm of Aylwin and Co. have taken to shipping cargo from India to England, a branch of trade hitherto monopolized by the Italian States. No one, England is chiefly supplied with rags from Hamburg. The Italian rags for the most part find their way across the Atlantic; but as the Natives of India never quit their clothes till they are rotten, and even then make them up into quilts, the speculation is not likely to be profitable.

— The Agency Times states, that preliminary steps have been taken to establish a branch of the Bombay Bank in Calcutta, and that business will commence as soon as a sufficient number of shareholders have been found to form a Board of Directors.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

— The dawn edition of the Harbours, on Saturday, gave an extract of a letter from Lahore, the purport of which was that Meer Singh, and Larn Singh Majetha had quarrelled; that the former was in the fort, and that the latter with the father of Meer Nohar, who was at Lahore, with a large force and upwards of a hundred guns. But after the specimens we have had of spurious information systematically despatched from the Punjab, we were constrained to receive all news from the secret, with some mistrust.

— The Agra Ulmer has revived the report that the Governor General intends to establish the Supreme Government, at Agra. The Supreme Government is cordially held at Bombay still at Agra, but the present Ruler has no idea of removing it, and we question whether its seat will be disturbed for a very long time to come.

— At the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor General has added a Corps to be styled the left wing, to the Army of Exercise, and this has rendered a new disposition of that army necessary, for which however we cannot find room. All appointments are to date from the 25th instant. It was said a day or two ago that some of the corps had been ordered to stand still, but it is now understood that they march without delay to their stations. Yet the question of peace and war seems undecided. At any rate, the Government Treasury is to pay the expense, all the expenses of this marching; and a feeling of it is to fall on the British Government, which is perhaps the reason why the 5 per cent. are looking so anxiously up to the new post premium.

— The Military Board has been reconstituted. The Chief Magistrate's services are disjoined with him, and it would be difficult to tell why he ever had a seat at it. The Commissary General is to be a member, and his office is incorporated with the Board. The following arrangements are made in consequence upon new model.

17th Nov. — The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Arrangements and Appointments:

Lieut. Col. Gurteen, Commissary General, to have a seat at the Military Board, which he will join under instructions from the Military Department.

From the date of the Commission having received his seat, the functions of his office will be transferred to the Board.

Under the foregoing arrangement the number of extraordinary members attached to the Military Board may be conveniently reduced to one, and the next vacancy that may occur, will not be filled up.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to relieve the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, for the future, from the duty attached to his appointment as ex-officio member of the Military Board.

To provide for the due superintendence of Commissariat arrangements on the transfer of the services of the Commissary General to the Military Board, His Lordship in Council has decided on augmenting the number of Deputy Commissaries General, and Lieut. Col. Francis Macaulay, of the 10th N. L., is nominated a Deputy Commissary General.

Capt. G. T. Greene, Garrison Engineer of Fort William and Civil Architect, is appointed Secretary to the Military Board, in the room of Major Henry McLane, of the Corps of Engineers, deceased.

— The Star continues to follow up the scent after the *Belgian Steam*, which he says belongs to a very stout Jew in Calcutta, who affirms she was consigned from Muscat with a cargo of salt, dates, and sundries, which renders her appearance at the ordinary of the High Court more suspicious. The Star states that there was long an intimate intercourse between the Imam and the Nabob of Decan, and that the Nabob of Decan, who had been in the hands of the British, had taken to arms, and munitions of war from the Imam to resist the English. "The correspondence was discovered, and the proceedings instituted against the Imam, and the Nabob, and the first of the correspondence, in which a feint had been arranged for had faith." The circumstance is quite new to us, and we should take it as a fact, that the Star would note the work in which it is to be found.

— The Great Gun has been mounted upon a stone base in front of Government House, but there is no Dragon. The mouth of the cannon points directly at the statue of Lord Hastings. The Star is pleased to be facetious on the occasion and makes the gun spent upon us as if he were an editor; but we really wish some of our brethren in the City of Palaces would tell the benighted inhabitants of the interior, where the gun came from, what it is intended to represent, and why it is put up in its present position.

— H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry reached Ludiana on the 6th instant. A letter from that station published in the Harbours, states that orders had arrived from Head Quarters requiring every man in the division, the 9th Foot excepted, and even including the 13th, to be in readiness for immediate active service. The sick to be left behind with a small force, and the rest to march. Is the 13th to be employed in gathering a few more laurels before it embarks for England!

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

— The Star has intelligence from Fergussie to the 10th instant, which contains in a great measure the statements which had been previously received regarding the state of affairs in the Punjab. A deadly enemy has, it said, sprung up between Lord Singh and Herra Singh; the former is said to have assembled an army of 10,000 men, with which he is watching an opportunity for action. It is expected that Herra Singh will march down upon Lahore to settle matters; but while his back is turned, matters will probably be unsettled at Jambou, Dost Mahomed, it is now said, has been killed, not killed; and Akbar Khan is at the western mouth of the Khyber ready to march upon Peshawar. Meanwhile the Sikh reinforcements who have been ordered thither, refuse, they say, to march.

— The only arrival yesterday was the *Hindoe* from Liverpool. She reports having seen eight vessels at sea making for Calcutta eight days ago. Among these we hope are the *Agamoth* and the *Goodenough*, which have now been overdone a whole fortnight. The *Hindoe*, which left Madras a month ago, is still missing. We hope the

feeble state of health, with an extremely attenuated frame, but with unimpaired intellectual vigour up to his last illness. His fortune is estimated variously, but it is believed he has large investments in the British and Foreign countries, and we know that a twelvemonth since, one of the most intimate of his foreign friends expressed his belief that Howqua was then worth at least twenty-five millions of dollars; except a small portion of which he had laid out in his own industry and enterprise. His attack on Canton during the last war in 1841, considerably injured his health, the value of his Park houses and other estates which were then destroyed; amounted alone to one million of dollars, and Howqua used to affirm, that he was had indicted on him a local of one millions of dollars. His proportion of the Canton Bazaar was £200,000. It was after this event that he prayed the Emperor, to be permitted to retire from his position as a Hong Merchant, respectfully tendering at the same time what he called all his wealth, viz. 2,500,000 taels which he said, all belonged to him, from the Emperor's bounty, and requested the Imperial will to accord him such position thereof, as its heavenly benevolence deemed fit to maintain him during the wretched remnant of his life. This petition was refused.

It must however be clear, that the Chinese Government had the greatest confidence in Howqua, who to the last, retained an inveterate aversion to new customs and modern sciences, and was always with the sincerest and most devoted loyalty to the old corrupt system, by which his vast wealth was mainly accumulated.

Howqua was the guardian and controller of the Hong-shan and the organ of communication between the Government and the Foreign Merchants. He possessed vast power and influence among his countrymen, was a large land proprietor, and had founded and endowed a temple to Buddha in the suburbs of Canton. It was supposed that the refusal of Howqua's prayer to retire into private life, and the refusal to accede to the claims which the Government might have on his services at such a crisis, we believe, did not, but that the undue influence Howqua possessed, yet his enormous wealth and power, was the cause of his detention. The local Mandarins, and perhaps also some at Peking, were well aware that Howqua was made of questionable materials and as long as he was useful, they would not allow him to leave his position. It seems almost incredible, but not less true, that to the last, he directed his vast and complicated trade which almost comprised the whole of the Chinese commerce, and even facilitated with mercantile details connected with the trade of Foreign ports was truly astonishing, sound judgment, true prudence, every circumstance, and every detail, were distinguishing traits of his mercantile character.

By our countrymen Howqua was not liked, his predilections were American, and justly so, we think, seeing that he was indebted in an early stage of his career to a citizen of that country, for information he sought in vain from the English; and moreover the monopoly of the East India Company rendered an American association preferable in a pecuniary sense to any English connection.

It is alleged by his friends that Howqua would never consent to evade the duties, or smuggle any kind of goods, we doubt this, as he had been houses at Soochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and other eminent cities in China, and we could easily see that he could successfully carry on his business there, with competitors who did smuggle whenever they had the opportunity, and with the notorious venality of the Authorities rendered quite the rule, rather than the exception.

In conclusion we are glad to record a gratifying fact which will enable us to give a more complete account of his life. Since the difficulties about the Opium Trade, he has wholly abstained from touching the "unclean thing." Directly or indirectly, he has uniformly refused again to touch it, and by this abstention he might have added millions upon millions to his treasure. This is no mean testimony to his patriotism, and his respect for the laws and regulations of his country, and it is a great credit to him as a Chinese conservative of the "purest ray virtue" the death of Howqua will perhaps be deemed by his sovereign and country, as a positive national calamity. *Friend of China, Sept. 14.*

THE OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.

We learn by letters from Canton, that the charming Country House of Poon-Ting-Gun, has moved lately, for the scene of the presentation, *Mr. Mayne, the Consul de Bati-Menton, the*

French Consul in China, of his credentials, to His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton.

This ceremony, which was preceded by several visits, to the French Consul, and Captain Forster Duplan, from the Kwangchow-Foo and other delegations from the Imperial Commissioner, and to which the Chinese Authorities seemed willing to give an éclat, as marked as it was novel, may be considered another progressive step in the events which have lately taken place. Towards 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 18th inst., two boats from the French Corvette Alouette, with their crews in full dress and carrying the national flag flying, left Canton, for the place of meeting. They contained the French Consul, Captain Forster Duplan, the Chancellor of the Consulate, eight Officers of the Corvette, an interpreter chosen by Captain F. D. J. A. Darrau, a French Merchant, and several other distinguished persons who had expressed a desire to be present at the ceremony.

After an hour's pull, amidst numbers of boats, the inhabitants of which, saw for the first time with curiosity and astonishment, so many French uniforms, they reached the House of Hon-Ting-Kuo. The large hall, where at once placed at the disposal of the Captain and the Consul, where they received a visit from a delegate of the Imperial Commissioner, the Kwangchow-Foo and several other Mandarins. At near the hour fixed upon, a message came from the Commissioner, by an Officer, wearing a Chrysanthemum badge, that he was prepared to receive the French Consul, the Consul de Bati-Menton, and the Captain, accompanied by these persons, already referred to, and preceded by a Mandarin, descended to the hall, where they were met by the Chinese Officers and a number of other functionaries wearing blue and white buttons.

After a little cordial conversation on both sides, the French Consul, presented his credentials, from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to His Excellency the Viceroy, who handed them, to the Imperial Commissioner, who, took note of, and returned them, to him, when this ceremony was concluded, many questions were put, concerning His Majesty, the King of the French, of France generally, and its Ministers. M. Guizot particularly, became the subject of conversation. This continued for more than an hour, and did not interrupt a delicious collation, which was served up by the Chinese Authorities to their numerous Guests.

The many marks of attention of which Captain Forster Duplan, the Consul, was the objects, in the course of nearly two hours, and the questions which composed the sittings of the numerous Mandarins, would lead us to suppose that an important change, is beginning to operate, in their ideas with reference to Europeans. Such a disposition, managed with care, would appear to augur an approach to an entire friendly understanding between the Civil Empire and the various European Governments.—*Commercialist—The Friend of China, Supplement, Sept. 14.*

Drachon Thongki, A Magistrate of the North West Provinces, and I was, next week. We do not like to publish them without our own remarks.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CAPT. NICHOLSON.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—Under the Weekly Epitome of news of the 9th Inst. you state that the officers who served with honour under Lord Auckland were subsequently proscribed, there remain unwarded only Col. Outram and Major McGregor and Pottinger. May I therefore be permitted to ask is not Captain Peter Nicolson one of the officers who rendered eminent services during the Afghan campaign?

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Joseph Nicolson.

The omission of Capt. Nicolson's name was quite accidental. We have good reason to believe that the present Government General will not be long in placing on the political staff, one who has committed no indiscretion but that of having served with zeal, fidelity and honour, the Government of the time. Capt. Nicolson will cease to regret our having omitted his name whilst he has been the means of informing him that his services live in the remembrance of a Native of great intelligence in the Ultime Thang of Dargah the Jungle Mahals.—*Editor.*

MEMBER, TULLOH AND CO.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—On Monday last the 19th inst. a gentleman was named in the Calcutta Court of Requests for a debt said to be due by him to Messrs. Tulloh and Co. The gentleman, it appeared, declined to discharge one of the Bills of Messrs. Tulloh and Co. when presented to him on the 24th October last, because it was not accompanied with the necessary Receipt or Receipt, as the other Hills were, for the article said to have been supplied to him a year ago, viz. in November 1845. The case came on before Ramsey Day. The defendant, together with an attorney at law, and other gentlemen present, strongly urged that it would have been altogether preposterous to pay a demand made against him after the lapse of such a length of time, without the satisfaction of seeing and taking back his receipt or voucher for the article for which the claim is made against him, but Ramsey Day J. ruled that it was not necessary that the Bill against the gentleman should have been accompanied with the requisite voucher or receipt, as it was not the practice with Messrs. Tulloh and Co. to send invariably such receipts or vouchers for articles supplied by them. After saying so Ramsey Day J. entered his Colleagues' room, Mr. Bristow, and on coming out soon again, said that his Colleagues Mr. Bristow fully approved of his judgment, and accordingly Ramsey Day J. decreed the case with costs against the defendant.

Should you, Sir, think as I do, that this is a palpable instance of an act of abuse in the administration of justice in the Calcutta Court of Requests, you will please to notice the case in the Friend of India for public information.

I remain, Yours faithfully,

AN INDEPENDENT OF CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 18th Nov. 1848.

Our correspondent will excuse us for not exactly agreeing with him. It appears that the receipts or vouchers of a number of Bills were presented, one was not. It is not reasonable to suppose that it was lost, than that the charge was fictitious. If the object had been the receipt of the article, that he had denied the receipt of it, but it appears that he refused payment simply because there was no receipt. A receipt is valuable as conclusive evidence, but there may be other evidences not less valid. It is not reasonable to suppose that the party to have been aggrieved if he had stated his contentions belief that he had never received the goods. Tulloh and Co. must sell some two hundred thousand lots a year; and in a country where natives have been intolerably careless from the time beyond which the memory of man extendeth now, if one fourth the vouchers were lost, we should only be surprised at this extreme moderation of negligence. Indeed to us, who know something of the country, it appears almost as marvellous how Tulloh and Co. continue to get on from year to year, without breaking down altogether as—to compare small things with great—how Napoleon's Commissariat fed 400,000 on the banks of the Vistula.—*Ed.*

THE ANHARS.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—You may remember that about two years ago Government, having been convinced of the urgent necessity of improving the system of the revenue department under the Collectors of land revenue, appointed, by the suggestion of Mr. Parkes, then a member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, a Commission of Enquiry, to inquire into the system was made experimental and Government resolved to itself the option of extending it to all the Eastern districts of the country, where a reasonable degree of success should be known to mark its progress. But, Sir, you will be glad to hear that by the exertions of such efficient officers as Messrs. Falcous, Dunsford, and others in the districts of 24 Pergunnahs, Purnea, Munger, Hooghly, Burdwan, Nadroah, Banchoor, Muzaffargarh, Jessore and Backergunge has been raised so double the sum realized by the Collectors of land revenue. This is owing to the efficiency of the system, for, every district, being under the supervision of four or more responsible Durghas, ending under the guidance of an Assistant and a Superintendent who receive the periodical instructions of the Commissioner, must yield a revenue proportionate to the increased local vigilance by which it is superintended. After much brilliant

effects, when we see Government constantly depriving revenue, illicit sales of excisable articles prevented, oppression on the subjects discontinued, and a regular road pointed out for the transaction of business, you will not doubt the efficiency of the system and the wisdom of the opinion that I have expressed. I might not be able to delay the transfer to the Commissionaries of the other Zillahs, and Calcutta, in particular, which has suffered most from an inefficient system in spite of its peculiar convenience for the realisation of a large amount, and has always proved detrimental to the revenue and the subjects. I have, however, no objection to being allowed to address you on this subject by an article I read some time ago in turning over a number of the *Bengal Spectator* in which it is stated that Government intends the transfer proposed. It may be the case, as I have cause to believe it is, but I have no objection to my views being published in the year so very convenient for effecting the transfer, you may recollect that when the experimental system was introduced the new settlement was effected in November which all experienced persons acknowledge to be the most appropriate time.

Yours truly,

James Keith

Calcutta, Nov. 24, 1843.

P. S. Furthermore, Government ought to transfer other districts without delay because the officiating Commissioner from whom originated the report to Government on the subject may have an opportunity of carrying his views into execution.

THE ASIAN STEAMER

To the Editor of the Friend of India

DEAR Sir: With reference to an article in the last issue of your paper, permit me to correct a statement it contains that the *Aspen Steamer* has been found utterly unsuited for the navigation of the Berthaupoote, for which she was originally intended. The statement is incorrect, and it is a pity to be so. The *Aspen* has made two successful voyages up the Berthaupoote, to the extreme point the purposes of the Company required, and on the last occasion in September 1862, when commanded by Captain Smith, the *Aspen* proceeded some miles below Dikho Mook, being considered by the natives to be the best of all the boats ever before in the district. The passengers and crew warrant the assertion that the vessel is suited for the navigation of that river. The last trip made by the *Aspen* to Allahabad afforded another proof of her perfect efficiency for river navigation, the period of her absence from Calcutta being only 10 days, including a detention of a day and a half at Dikho Mook, and two days at Allahabad. The Government Steamer occupied ten days more in the trip.

With regard to your remarks upon the advantages afforded to the public by Government in receiving freight at the moderate rate of 1 R. 8a. per foot, whereas the Assam Company charge the exorbitant price of 2 Rupees, permit me to say it is very seldom the public have the opportunity of securing tonnage at that rate, the average of the Government sales being far above it, but I am aware that it has happened singularly enough on the two occasions of the Assam Company's Steamer being advertised for Allahabad, that the public have been able to obtain tonnage in the Government boats at the minimum rate of 1 R. 8a. per foot, although the demand did, I am told, on the first of these occasions exceed the means of supply.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
B. H. BUCKLAND,
Secretary Assam Company.

Calcutta, 20th November, 1843.

WEAGUEPOOL CITIZEN

In addition to the sums published in the *Friend of India* of the 19th October last, the following contributions are gratefully acknowledged to have been received in aid of the fund raised for building a Church at Bhagulpore.

From Alabama		From Pennsylvania	
F. Currie,	100	W. T. Taylor,	5
R. Lowther,	50	T. Sandy,	2
A. Baslin,	40	Mrs. G. Palmer,	2
W. H. Smith,	30	W. H. Smith,	2
I. Oakes,	5	G. W. Brown,	5
T. Perry Woodcock,	25	G. Cooper,	5
M. D. de. de.	5	J. J. Cove,	2
W. H. Smith,	5	W. H. Smith,	2
I. Bolland, Jr.,	5	S. E. B.	5
R. Burton Taylor,	5	I. Brandt,	5
Major Genl. Watson,	5	W. H. L.	2
W. H. L.	5	C. Cove,	5
G. F. Edmundson,	25	C. Slater,	5
W. Johnson,	5	F. B. Perry,	2
R. S. Threlk,	12	R. Barnes,	5
W. H. Smith,	5	W. H. Smith,	2
G. M. Ommassey,	10	W. M. Gray,	5
E. S. B.	5	A. A. Killebrew,	10
W. S. P.	5	Geo. Martin,	10
G. F. Sharp,	5	J. C. Smith,	5
G. F. Sharp,	10		

<i>From Mangley.</i>		<i>From Tirkel.</i>	
Through W. Van		E. V. Irwin,	50
Antler, Kas.		K. I. C. Richard,	
Not a part of	15	son,	50
Not particular			
ed.			
<i>Add. from California.</i>		<i>From other friends.</i>	
Mrs. Ellerton,	20	G. Leek (Kish), ..	50
J. Leslie Russell, ...	50	A Friend (Din.), ..	10
G. P. Powis,	50	E. B. Garrett,	
Orifliths,	50	(Beaulah),	50
W. J. Bampton, ...	10	Rev. W. Win-	
		chester, (Berh.) ..	50
	180		

From the officers, Non-Commissioned Officers	
and Privates of M. B. 68d Regiment not only in the view of promoting the accomplishment of their duty, but also as evidence of their own appreciation of their gratitude, however inadequately, for their kind and generous concern and hospitality experienced from the gentlemen at Bangalore, on the occasion of the memorable disaster, were presented the Hissed Quarters of the Regiment on the 6th September 1942.	
Lieut. Col. The Honourable T. Ashburnham,	50 0 0
Major W. C. Bead,	22 0 0
Captain G. H. Clark,	10 0 0
T. D. Price,	10 0 0
S. W. Graves,	10 0 0
G. P. Gibson,	10 0 0
Lieut. Henry Wells,	10 0 0
A. M. Herbert,	10 0 0
W. J. McAlvan,	10 0 0
L. B. Tyler,	10 0 0
K. E. R. Flood,	10 0 0
S. H. Hillier,	10 0 0
Lieut. & Capt. J. A. L. Jones,	10 0 0
Lieut. & Qr. Master William Grey,	10 0 0
Asst. Surgeon S. McV. Lloyd,	10 0 0
General Hospital Secretary,	20 0 0
No. 1 Ditto,	10 0 0
No. 2 ditto,	18 14 0
No. 3 ditto,	20 0 0
No. 4 ditto,	10 0 0
S. ditto,	15 12 0
G. ditto,	9 12 0
H. ditto,	9 12 0
Light Company,	17 12 0

The first stone of the Church, for building which the foregoing sums have been contributed, was laid by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, in the presence of a numerous assembly of the station, on the 4th Nov. 1843.

DEO SOLI GLORIA.

EUROPE

RELIGIOUS

THE CHURCH AND STATE: QUESTION ON THE
CONTINENT.—We adverted, in our last Number, to
the recent Manifesto of the Archbishop of Cologne upon
the subject of the Episcopate of the Church
and the State. Our readers must have in remembrance
the long dispute carried on by that Prelate with the
Prussian Government, which terminated in his de-
position. The questions raised have, however, by no
means been set at rest. So far from it that the

ragous Archbishop, whom the Prussian Police dragged from his See, in 1837, has, from the place of his exile, raised them anew, and traced them to their first principles.

The *States* of the 9th inst. contains an analytical notice of that important publication, of which we shall avail ourselves, in order to put our readers in possession of the present state of the Church - State question, we between the Civil Government and British Hierarchy in the Continental kingdom.

The work is entitled, "Of Peace Between Church and State, followed by Remarks on the position of Jews published at Berlin." By CLEMENS AUGUSTUS DRAKE DE VINCINGHEM, Archbishop of Cologne. 8vo. (2nd edition.) Munster, 1843. Two editions were disposed of in a few weeks. It is not, however, to be regarded as a publication got up on the spur of occasion. The Rt. Rev. Writer affirms, that it is the fruit of the meditations of more than twenty years, during which he has applied his mind to the task of presenting ideas in the shape most likely to be comprehensible. It, remarks our Contemporary, this stamp is to be received as the inter-

vention of His cousin, it gives an unexpected significance to the events which have recently taken place on the banks of the Rhine; and if, as is not improbable, his present publication has been conceived with a view to the publication of a new edition of the policy of the Holy See will hereafter be based, in its relations with Prussia and the other Protestant Governments, The Archbishop of Cologne has been punished by combining the secular and ecclesiastical authorities as a society within the State. The emperor of the State, the more palpable the absurdity, according to his view, of this representation of the Church. "What!" he exclaims, "the One Church, the Church of Christ, the Church of the Father, the Church of the Son, the Church of the Holy Spirit, the Church of the great eternal Father! That which is immovable contained within that which is essentially and incessantly moveable!" If the Church is not *deus in se* within the State, The learned Prelate points us to the Church disorganised. The Church is not *deus in se* within the State, the same, while tribes and nations flourish and disappear one after another. This is the Church ideal of the Papist and the Protestant. Its catholicity and its perpetuity are alike delusions; but the Church of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, the Church of the sublime reality.

The great problem which the Archbishop undertakes to solve is, how to maintain peace between the two conflicting parties, and to make it appear to both persons *appears* to him to be the natural successors of this present day, the Rationalists, who have no other basis in the grades of representation, the activity of the Church, and the representation of the Church, which the better to disseminate their principles, by which they labour to subvert all Government and all social order, and to make the Church itself the Church, an obstacle to their designs, aim at destroying its influence, particularly by gaining possession of the schools, which she sets up in the people.

Even where the rulers, or a large portion of the subjects, do not belong to the Catholic Church, Government is bound to maintain the rights of the Church, and to order to know what these are, we must ascertain what are the limits of those of the Church. These limits, however, are not the same in all cases. Thus, in the case of the Catholic Church, we cannot require the Church to maintain whatever laws may be passed to make, but only to those which result from the very nature of a State, and which are necessary to the maintenance of the laws of the land (*legislation*), which, emanating from the constituted authorities, have no connection with the Church, and which, therefore, when there is any conflict between the Church and

[illegible]

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 463. VOL. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30th. 1843.

[Price 3 Cts. Rn. weekly, or 8s. Rn. yearly. U paid.]

GWALIOR AND THE PUJARI.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reached Agra on the 16th. The troops composing the Army of Exercise, the scene of whose manoeuvres will lie beyond the Jumna, in the territories of Scindia, are rapidly marching to their respective rendezvous, and the whole army will probably be ready to take the field by the beginning of December. Nothing has transpired regarding the plan of the campaign, nor is it exactly known whether Sir Hugh Gough will take the command in person, or indeed whether there will after all be any necessity for a campaign at all. The forts of the Chambul will not be possible for another month, but the distance the troops will be required to traverse, is so inconsiderable, that no disadvantage would result from a delay of four weeks. Lord Ellenborough left Calcutta on the 23th, and though the vehicle which conveys him is calculated to travel at the rate of six miles an hour, yet the long period allowed for halting every day, will probably bring on the 10th of December before his Lordship is at the side of the Commander-in-Chief. We may perhaps not be wrong in our conjecture that nothing will be done before Lord Ellenborough's arrival at Agra.

Of the state of affairs at Gwalior, there seems to be no authentic account. We were told some days since that the capture of the Khaggar by the troops would obviate the necessity of an armed interference, because they were determined to submit to the demands of the British Government. We were next informed that the Regent had succeeded in drawing over a part of the troops to her party, and had a respectable army at her disposal, which was likely to try conclusions with the insurgents. The last accounts however state that the Hooe was ready to accede to the wishes of our Government, but that the troops were unwilling to be disbanded and dismantled, than which nothing can be more natural. It is certain however that the proposal of our Government, which if admitted, would extinguish the independence of the State, must be equally distasteful to all those likely to be affected by them; equally unpleasant to the Regent who will become a cypher, and to the troops who will be turned adrift, to beg or to steal. Those proposals have not been received at the Durbar in such a spirit as to encourage the hope of a peaceful negotiation of authority. It is just possible that, when it is seen that our terms are backed by the argument of three armies, and that the Governor General is so completely in earnest, as to have refused to Agra in person, they may be viewed in a different light. The Mahabats however may yet show fight, and resolve to make one stand for independence before they bend to the force of circumstances. Ten years ago, the army consisted of 14,000 Infantry, 10,000 cavalry and 250 pieces of Artillery independent of the garrisons in forts. The whole army of the state may possibly amount to 30,000 men, and the British troops about to be assembled with an eye to Gwalior, cannot fall very far short of this number.

At Lahore, a complete change has been effected by the arrival of Raja Gulab Singh with 20,000 mountaineers. It was not believed that he would venture to leave his domain in Jambou, and his departure from thence there great

confidence in his own strength. On his arrival at the Capital, all power seems to have passed into his hands by a natural transition; and Herra Singh's authority at once ceased. He is therefore *de facto* the ruler of the Punjab, while Duleep Singh, the nominal sovereign, remains without power. He has peremptorily refused to yield to the insolent demands of the Sikh soldiery for more pay and gratuities; if they continue refractory, he has the means of coercing them. A strong Government appears therefore to have been at length established there, which will make itself feared at home and respected abroad, and which is fully capable of sustaining all the responsibilities of sovereignty. If our Government has made any proposals to the Sikhs inimical to their independence, or derogatory to their honour, they could not have been made at a more inauspicious juncture. Gulab Singh is known to be any thing but favourable to the British. He is now in fine fettle at the seat of authority, surrounded by a bold and brave army, and is little likely to brook a proposition which shall curtail the independence of the Punjab. To any such overture he would probably return a haughty reply, such as the British lion has not been in the habit of receiving without resentment. This may precipitate a war, which would admit of little or no defence, for the vigorous administration of Gulab Singh will check any attempt to make incursions into our own provinces—the only ground on which our interference can be based.

THE NOVEMBER MAIL, after having taught us a great moral lesson of patience for five days, at length made its appearance on Friday morning last. The intelligence it brings is insignificant. The Imperial Parliament was not sitting and the Irish Parliament had not been elected. Her Majesty returned to England after her visit to France, and immediately started in her new steam yacht for Belgium, to visit her Uncle, the King. She was received in all the towns she passed through with the utmost enthusiasm. These visits, independent of their beneficial effect on Her Majesty's health, will probably produce a good political effect, and contribute to soften down those national antipathies, which when left without any check, ripen into hatred, and lay the foundation of hostilities.

The royal agitation in Ireland does not appear to have abated. Some of the papers state that the meetings had been less numerously attended, but the truth of this assertion may well be questioned. O'Connell has not shamed a jot of his audacity or his self confidence. On the contrary he appears to be gradually preparing his arrangements, with consummate skill, for the assembly of his Parliament, and will be ready to call it together, though under any circumstances, a little before the time fixed for the assembling of the Parliament of Great Britain. He has gone too far to recede without risking, for ever the loss of his honour and consequence; and there appears no reason to doubt that he will make an effort to carry into effect the plan he has been so long hatching, and not confine his exertions to mere speeches. The honour of his followers does not appear to have been in the smallest degree diminished; and the expec-

tation of Her Majesty's Ministers that it was too violent to last, and that itself, it would gradually die out, has been realised.

The disturbances in Wales have increased in violence. The animosity of the insurgents is no longer confined to the tolls, but embraces every tax, civil and ecclesiastical, against all of which they have declared open war. The country still continues to be occupied with troops, who are however altogether unable to extinguish the outrages which are daily committed. It has been proposed—so say the papers—to proclaim martial law through three counties. Martial law will only tend to inflame the minds of the affected, and to swell their numbers. Though the more peaceably disposed inhabitants are opposed to the lawless violence which has reigned for some time, there is evidently a general sympathy throughout the country with the people, and a universal impression that the institutions under which they live are oppressive, and require to be altered. Some measures of a healing nature must be adopted by Parliament before tranquillity can be restored.

Scotland, hitherto so peaceful, has become the scene of violence. In some parishes, the induction of Ministers in the room of those who have seceded, has been openly resisted, and the public authorities set at defiance. It has been necessary even to call in the aid of the military. These events have given far more distress to the Free Protestant Ministers than to those who remain in the Kirk. Dr. Chalmers and his friends have done every thing in their power to repress this burst of opposition, but the old spirit of the Covenanters appears to be up, and it will not be easily allayed.

But while the three kingdoms are thus agitated from causes altogether dissimilar, England appears to enjoy profound repose. Trade is on all hands admitted to be reviving; the manufactures are no longer idle, and the general aspect of things seems to denote the return of comfort, though not of plenty.

Abroad, there is little deserving of notice. There has been another revolution in Spain, the object of which it is not so easy to perceive, but it appears that the party which is anxious for the restoration of Espartero to power, gains strength. In Greece, there has been a bloodless revolution, and the people have compelled King Otto to dismiss the foreigner whom he had employed in the public service to an extent which excited national irritation, and to place Natives in their stead. There is positively nothing from America, beyond the discovery of a new animal, in shape like a Kangaroo, with horns on its head and which the Indians call ka-ko-ka-ki; and the commencement of the excitement which attends the election of a new President.

THE MAGISTRACY.—We publish, without some misgivings, a letter on the subject of the Magistracy from the North West Provinces. Our correspondent says that the Police in that division of the Presidency is as inefficient as in the Lower Provinces; but that the defect arises not from the anomalous and fatal union of the functions of the Police and of the Criminal

Judge in the same individual, but from the want of adequate rewards for meritorious exertions. When he says that "interest, intrigue and personal acquaintance outweigh a thousand times the best services," he brings a charge against the

administration which cannot be admitted without convincing and multiplied proofs.

But our administration in the East is only free from this charge of favouritism compared with the pure government of England, and the purer government of America, where one of the Presidents, not many years since turned out no fewer than three thousand of the functionaries who had been appointed by his predecessor, under the plea that he could not work so well with another man's tools as with his own. During the last two administrations and the present, there has certainly been a most anxious desire to improve the management of public affairs, by giving promotion only to men of acknowledged ability. The brightest page in Lord Ellenborough's Indian History is that which records the conscientious impartiality with which he has distributed his public patronage. We have occasion to know that he has in various instances turned a deaf ear on the recommendations of his own nearest relatives; and that they have ceased to importune so impracticable a Governor General. His appointments, with perhaps one or two exceptions, have also been as much distinguished by their judgment as their impartiality. We have no such scenes now as those connected under the good Lord Hastings, who on one occasion is said to have sent for his Military Secretary and directed him to fill up three vacancies with the names of three officers who had recently distinguished themselves in the Pindaree war. On the Secretary's leaving the room, he was sent for by Lady Hastings and informed that she had promised the berths to three Aryahiri cousins. He returned to his Lordship and mentioned his new instructions, and enquired whom he was to obey. Tradition goes on to say that Lord Hastings with his characteristic gallantry, replied, "The Lady to be sure; could you doubt it?" This latter part of the story is, we hope, fabulous; but the anecdote, even without it, will show the "Magistrate of the North West Provinces," that matters were infinitely worse in past times. Perhaps he may also find on further examination that we have in India an impartial and even meritorious distribution of office, as the infirmity of human nature will admit of.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that under Lord Ellenborough's administration of the North West Provinces, there was cause for asserting that "interest, intrigue and personal acquaintance outweigh a thousand times the best services." Mr. Clerk's administration, which had existed little more than three months when he was disabled from public business, has been too short to allow of our forming any fixed opinion of it; but his established character ought to be regarded as an ample security against the abuse of his patronage. And while Mr. Thomson continues to administer the internal affairs of those Provinces, we are confident that his choice of men will be governed by the purest principles and the greatest discrimination. With this opinion of the recent administration of the North West Provinces, perhaps we may be censured for giving admission to a letter which brings so heavy and in our opinion so groundless a charge against it. But it is advantageous for our readers to know the opinion entertained of their man-

agers by those who are employed under them. It may not be without its use to show them that, however anxious they have been to consult the public interests in the distribution of office, there may be men of ability whom they have overlooked, and men of showy but unsubstantial merit whom they have incautiously promoted.

We think, with our correspondent, that the Police of the North Western Provinces is very deficient; that is, that crimes of a very heinous nature are perpetrated, and that no whisper of them reaches the Magistrate on the bench. The confessions of the Buddack robbers, which were noticed about a twelve month ago, show that they have ranged without control through those provinces, almost from the time when they came into our possession, committing the most atrocious robberies, in large bands; and that the Magistrates have remained in comparative ignorance of this dangerous confederacy and of its doings. They inform us, that no sooner did Major Sleeman and his Thug establishment take the field against them than they found the country too hot for themselves, and sought refuge in the independent states around us. This inefficiency of our Magistacy has arisen from that vicious organisation which makes its leading object the trial and punishment of dacoits, and not their capture. Hence the chances of their escape exceed ten times the chance of detection, while the native officers connive at their outrages through fear or venality, and the people suffer in silent sulkiness. For one instance in which the Police is rendered inefficient because the Magistrate's services are not suitably rewarded, there are ten in which it is useless because the thief taker is one and the same with the thief catcher. Let merit be rewarded to its fullest extent, and the noblest spirit of emulation be thereby diffused through the service, still, while we continue to be without a separate Police under active European control, there will be little improvement. Of this our correspondent may find a clear example in the district conventionally attached to Bengal, but which is naturally part of the North West Provinces, where Thirath. It is under a merit fostering administration, with which "interest, intrigue and personal acquaintance" count for nothing. It has been intrusted to the best Magistrate in the Lower Provinces, whose merits have been acknowledged by Government to an extent which might make him the object of envy. Yet he acknowledges that he can do nothing for the improvement of the Police under the present system; and it is quite possible that there are many crimes which he has undetected in his district, as in that which lies immediately to the west of it, under a "merit despising" administration.

APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The last Mail informs us that the question of Appeals to the Privy Council has been brought before the Court of Proprietors in a motion by Mr. Lewis, which was withdrawn on the production of papers by the Chairman of the Court of Directors. They showed that the subject was then under negotiation with Her Majesty's Ministers.

The 3d and 4th William the IV. Chapter 41, enacted that, if the parties in appeals to the Privy Council took up steps to bring them to a termination within a given time, the Court of Directors should be compelled to conduct them at the public expense. It would be difficult to discover in the most barbarous legislation of the most barbarous age of England any act more palpably unwise and absurd in principle or more

mischievous in practice. For what can be more absurd than to lay on the Government of the country the responsibility of carrying forward a private suit, when the appellants have ceased to feel any anxiety regarding it, or to charge the public revenue with the expense of an action which the litigants are no longer able to conduct? Yet a Whig Ministry, in the thirty-third year of the nineteenth century, did actually place this

judicious enactment on the statute books. In order to enhance the absurdity of the measure, and to make the public purse chargeable to the fullest extent with the expense of private gain, they soon after reduced the amount for which an appeal might be lodged, from 2000£ to 1000£.

The consequence has been such as might have been expected. In the ten years which have elapsed since the passing of the Act, the Company have been compelled, under orders in Council, to bring to a hearing *scarcely* an appeal case, at an expense of 132,820£—more than *fifteen lakhs* of Rupees. Of this sum they have only recovered 24,191£, so that the revenues of India have been saddled during ten years with an expense of nearly *thirteen lakhs* of Rupees—enough to cover Bengal with Commercial Roads—to enable a few Baboos to enjoy the ineffable luxury of protracted litigation. When we thus see lakhs of Rupees squandered to pamper the vitiated appetite of litigants, and compare this profusion in a bad cause with the penurious mode in which these same revenues are doled out, pie by pie, for public improvements, it is difficult to restrain one's indignation.

It appears from the able memorandum of the Court of Directors which we have appended to this article, that of *sixty-three* cases, the decrees of the Sudder Court has been reversed only in *twelve*; in *thirty-seven*, it has been affirmed; and *fourteen* cases have been compromised. In fact, the Act is used in four instances out of five, only to prolong litigation, and to distress the successful party by obliging him either to forego the possession of the property decreed to him, or to give security to its full amount; and, through the wisdom of Parliament, this game has been played at the public expense. No legislative body has, we believe, ever succeeded in discovering a more effectual mode of defeating the ends of substantive justice, or offered a more tempting premium on litigation.

The information elicited by this discussion is not without instruction. Mr. Lewis stated, that the whole sum which had been recovered as legal costs from the parties to seventy suits, had not exceeded 24,191£. Yet, if the laws at Bombay and Madras correspond with those of Bengal, security to the extent of 70,000£ had been actually taken from the appellants. The security exacted by the Sudder Court, was 1000£, in each case; the sum realized was only 343£. How are we to account for the fact that the securities which the Mofussil Courts had verified, and declared to be good and sufficient, turned out eventually to be worth only one third of the value for which they had been taken? It is just possible that in the twelve cases, in which the decision of the Sudder Court was reversed, and the appellant was victorious, the costs may have been thrown on the respondent, or losing party; but if this was the case, then the security taken from the appellant is in fact no security at all, for every decision is liable to be thus reversed. But even in this supposition will not account satisfactorily for the inadequate outturn of the securities which had been taken with the express view of holding the Court of Directors free from all pecuniary loss.

But the Court of Directors are not the first in the field for the protection of the public interests committed to them. The security formerly required of appellants in India to cover costs, was 1000*Rs*. It appears, however, that the costs have on the average been 3183*Rs*. in each case, and the Court now seek to be relieved from the loss thus entailed on the Indian revenue.

But how does it happen that the Chairman of the Court of Directors in his reply to Mr. Lewis, omitted all mention of the efforts which had been made by the *local authorities in India* to remedy the evil? In the month of November 1842, the Sudder Dewany Court, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, declared that no appeal should be received unless security was given for costs to the extent of 2,500*Rs*. sterling, or 317*Rs*. beyond the average charge incurred in each case. It is not to be supposed that the Chairman of the Court of Directors would have omitted all mention of so important a fact in the course of the debate, if he had been acquainted with it. It is evident therefore that he knew nothing of the matter whatever. That the Chairman should know nothing of the Circular Orders of the Sudder Court is neither new nor singular; indeed there is no evidence that those documents are ever read by the Directors. But has the Chairman not read the *Indian Journals* in which the new orders of the Sudder Court were alluded to? Has he not read the *Friend of India* of the 21st December last, in which this subject was fully discussed? We fear it will be found that Lord Ellenborough's contempt for the Indian Press is the only part of his Lordship's conduct which the Directors consider worthy of approval and imitation.

Joking apart, however, we are happy to see the subject taken up in earnest by the Directors, and we hope they will push Her Majesty's Ministers till they have saved us this iniquitous outlay. We believe Lord Glenelg to be a statesman of the highest principle and leniency; yet we cannot but suspect that those who put it into his head to make the revenues of India chargeable with the cost of all cases of appeal, and to reduce the value of appealable suits, from 5, to 1000*Rs*. and thus multiply them five fold, had another view rather to the advantage of the legal profession at home, than to the Natives of India. It certainly benefits the former to the extent of 15,000*Rs*. a year. It is very doubtful whether it confers any corresponding benefit on India; or indeed any benefit at all. It appears that of forty-nine cases brought to a hearing in the course of ten years, the Privy Council has decided that *twelve* were unjustly decided by the Courts in India, that is one in four. That body has therefore redressed a little more than one out of legal injustice committed among eighty millions of people in a twelvemonth, and for this remedy the revenues of India have paid "One lakh, twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and fifty Rupees!" Although it has been said that justice is no inestimable a jewel as to be cheap at any price, this must refer only to the individual who is so fortunate as to obtain it, not those who have to pay for it without enjoying it. And we really question, whether it would not have produced a greater national benefit to have laid out this sum in local improvements, than to have devoted it to the private advantage of a few litigious suitors. The following is the memorandum of the Court:

The memorandum respecting the system of appeals from the Courts of Sudder Adawts in India,

to the Queen in Council, was next read, from which we give the following extract:—

"The operation of the system, therefore, has been, that in every case of appeal brought to a hearing, both the appellant and respondent have been represented by the Company; that for that purpose a very heavy charge has been imposed upon the revenues of India; and that these persons to apprehend that the right of appeal has been frequently used as a mere obstruction to the course of justice. It is not believed that in any other country the assistance of the Government is given to promote litigation, or that in any other system of judicature the interests of the opposing parties in a suit are maintained by one and the same representative."

"An appeal which the appellant takes on measures whatever to prosecute, can be viewed as involving more than the means of preventing the execution of the decree in the respondent's favour; and the natural and just consequences seem to be, that, without application by the respondent, or by the Company on his behalf, it should, as of course, after a certain lapse of time, and after due notice, be struck off the file for non-prosecution."

"It is true that in twelve cases the decree of the Sudder Court has been reversed; but in the 37 cases affirmed, the enforced prosecution of the appeals through the Company's agency has entailed nothing but expense, and therefore, injustice. In other respects, the results would have been the same, if three or six months they had all been dismissed for non-prosecution. Another species of injustice and oppression, may have been effected in the fourteen cases which were compromised, if the respondents were driven into a compromise from the apprehension of similar consequences."

"As, under the foregoing considerations, it appears that the present system of appeals from the Sudder Courts in India to her Majesty in Council rests on no sound principle, and is at variance, with the practice of all British colonies, and as its operation has been attended with heavy expense and with other injurious consequences, it is submitted, that so much of the act as provides for appeals being brought to a hearing by the Company should be repealed, and that appeals from India, as elsewhere, should be left to be carried on by the parties themselves, with a distinct notice to the appellant in every case, that if not prosecuted within a time to be fixed the appeal will be dismissed."

ISLAND STRAM NAVIGATION.—Mr. Buckland's letter reached us too late last week to admit of our offering any remarks upon it. Indeed, the necessity of any comment has been in a great measure removed by the reduction of the freight which the Assam Company has made, from 2 Rupees the Cubic foot to 1 Rupee 8 annas. We have not the vanity to attribute this judicious modification to any observation of the Directors of the Society; and we congratulate them on having adopted a rule which will recommend them to the patronage of what is usually called a "discerning public." Since this alteration has been made, it would be perfectly superfluous to dwell on the absurdity of offering the same article at an advance of thirty-three per cent. under the idea of competition, or to suppose that a minimum freight of two Rupees would be more beneficial to the public than one of a Rupee and a half. We are not in the habit of taking credit to ourselves in our humble labours for the public benefit, because the public would we apprehend be disposed, rather to abstract from than to increase our stock of credit, but on such an occasion as the present, we should not allow any feeling of modesty to interfere between us and our just reward. We therefore lay claim to the gratitude of the community of the Ditch for having clearly and scientifically explained the True Theory of Competition.

The Assam Company deserve the public thanks in a far higher degree than we do, and that for three things. First, for having reduced the freight to One Rupee Eight annas. Secondly, for having resolved not to put up the freight to auction, but to register applications in the order of their receipt. Thirdly, for having

made no distinction between the freight of millinery and of literature. When the auction system was resorted to some four years ago by the Government of British India, it was said to be adopted simply as a temporary expedient, to prevent the imputation of injudicious demand for freight exceeded the support the Superintendent was unable to wish of all, or to make any select the charge of partiality, the freight to auction. Those who bid highest obtained, and thus two objects were accomplished; Government appeared perfectly impartial, and filled its pockets with the wages of impartiality. But it was distinctly given out at the time, though not under the solemnity of a pledge, that this expedient, which was as disagreeable to Government as it was profitable, should cease at no distant time; and that additional vessels should be laid on, without delay, to meet the public exigencies. But strange to say, although sufficient time has elapsed since the augmentation of the price, to have built twenty vessels, the increase of the number has not been to such an extent as to remove the distressing necessity of selling freight by public outcry. Appearances are at all times deceitful, perhaps never more so than on the present occasion, but it does appear as though Government had acted on the calculation that it would be more advantageous for the state—whatever it might be for the public—to obtain higher freight with fewer vessels, than reasonable freight by a larger outlay for additional vessels. It is apparently upon this principle that the expense of new steamers has been saved. We may however be wrong in our conjecture; and the continued deficiency in the supply of tonnage by Government, after the demand for it has been made apparent, may arise from the difficulty of diverting funds required for political purposes into this channel. But in this case the necessity of providing the means of commercial transport through other agency than that of the State, is only rendered more palpable.

As it regards the difference made in the public steamers between the charge for conveying Millinery and Literature, it was manifest, that certain articles, such as metals, must be charged by weight and not by their cubic contents; and it was necessary to draw some line of distinction between light and heavy goods. Unfortunately, this line was drawn just at the limit which excluded books from the more advantageous freight of articles taken by measurement; and have therefore been charged at a much higher rate than articles of less specific gravity. What ever tends to interrupt the circulation of books through the Presidency, we consider as most invidious; and we rejoice therefore that the Assam Company makes no distinction between binnets for the ladies and books for the gentlemen.

The Assam Company is now engaged in a truth a rival; and we rejoice at the competition. Government nobly took the lead in this enterprise and demonstrated the feasibility of conveying goods by steam from the port of Calcutta to the marts in the interior; but it is impossible for the state to supply all the tonnage required for commercial purposes; and the undertaking should be relinquished at the earliest practicable moment to private enterprise. It has been said that the Government Steamers would have yielded no return but for the treasure freight which they were loaded. The Assam Steamers will speedily show whether this idea was erroneous or

not. But the transport of goods by steam vessels enterprise has so much talent and zeal been to be generally beneficial to mercantile interests, embarked as in that of the Native News must be reduced, if possible, to a Rupee the Cu-pany to decide, for the Directors of that Com-pany to it, upon an average of experi-ments voyages, whether this can be done or not. improvements which have been made sleep of ages, it must have the spirit stirring of vessels, we should think Gazette; yet the nation sleeps on as in the days of Vikramaditya. Let us fancy for a moment the night to this moderate mode, and a same stimulus to have been thrown among seek will scarcely be sufficient for the growing demands of the country.

THE BENGALIAN SECTATOR IS DEAD. The ly employed on the Hindoos, and how different would have been the result. We are sorry, very little more than a year, and though their object story that the *Spectator* is dead, both for its was not gain, they have felt it prudent to deat own sake, and for its influence on future efforts; on an undertaking which entailed a positive but we are not sorry it is dead before Mr. loss on them. George Thompson leaves the country. It will

The object of the Journal was to discuss sub-jects connected with the welfare and improve-ment of the country. It was conducted with whom his eloquence roused for a time into a considerable ability; the Bengalee style was kind of galvanic action, which has been succeed-erated, and as idiomatic as translations can be ed by as profound a dumber as that which rendered, and the English composition did not existed before his arrival. He will now be able little credit to the Native gentlemen who fur-nished it. Its policies were of a liberal cast; ment improvement among a body which shows with a considerable tendency to the senti-ment of the Cluckerbutty School. It looked

for support therefore, both pecuniary and edi- torial, to the numerous youths who had received, a liberal English education and who were sup-posed to have been thereby raised above the le-vel of vulgar prejudices, and to have imbibed that European thirst for knowledge, which in-creases with the supply. In both respects, the conductors have been miserably disappointed. Although there are hundreds of Native youths who have received a liberal education, and are now employed in situations of trust, influ-ence and profit, both under Government and by private individuals, they have taken so little interest in this enterprise, and have so com-pletely failed to contribute to it, either by pen or purse, as to allow it to die a natural death. The only paper identified with the party who may be styled "young Bengal" has been placed in the bills of mortality within a year of its birth. Somehow or other, there seems to be the same "disinclination to progress" among those who have been made familiar with the finest models of European literature, which has characterized the disciples of the Vedas for twenty centuries, and kept the Hindoos in a state of constant inferiority. Those youths whose minds have been imbued with the thoughts of Socrates and Milton and Addison and Johnson, and enriched with the study of mental and natural philosophy, seem to have dismissed all desire for improvement the moment they had gained the prize, and obtained a situation. The *Englishman* seems to think that they are alone taking a journal published both in English and Bengalee, and subscribe only for English newspapers. Unhappily he is mistaken. After twenty years' labour in giving English instruction to Native youths, and planting hundreds of them in situations of ease and comparative affluence, there are not one Hundred and Fifty-five who subscribe to the English newspapers of the Presidency, including the *Friend of India*. The national and hereditary lethargy has overpowered their spirit, and improvement is at an end.

It is now twenty-five years since the first newspaper was published in India, and the number of subscribers to all the Native Jour-nals little exceeds fifteen hundred. It is no

monthly, by vessels of such speed as to ensure, under ordinary circumstances, the arrival of the mails despatched from Bombay on the 1st of every month (the monsoon months excepted) at Surat on the 10th of every month. They will also facilitate the conveyance of that portion of the monthly mail which is transmitted through France &c. &c. by vessels of such speed as to ensure, under ordinary circumstances, the arrival of the mails within 144 hours, or six days, from their embarkation at Alexandria. The mails from the United King-dom at India, &c., to be transmitted within a similar time.

"The result of this proposed acceleration would be as follows:—
The mails despatched from Bombay on the 1st of the month would arrive at
Suez on the 10th, or in . . . 15 days
They would be brought across Egypt, and embarked at Alexandria in . . . 8 "
They would consequently be embarked at Alexandria on the 10th of the month, and would arrive at Marseilles on the 25th, or in . . . 6 "

Total time from Bombay to Marseilles . . . 24 days
Marseilles to London, say . . . 4 "
(N.B. The above is the time, if the mails arrived in London in 31 days from Marseilles.)
Total time from Bombay to London . . . 28 days

"It therefore follows that the mails, under all ordinary circumstances, arrive in London on the 25th of every month." And the com-pany have such confidence in their ability to effect this acceleration, that they will submit to a ex- penses of 1,000*l.* for every time that the mails despatched from Bombay on the 1st are not con-veyed by their vessels, so far as the respective ex- penses are concerned, say between Suez and Bombay, and between Alexandria and Marseilles, both ways inclusive, in 22 days, the monsoon months, as before mentioned, excepted, and also accidents at sea, which cannot be provided against.

"The time of transmitting the mails between London and Alexandria, the Marseilles, being reduced by the proposed plan to ten days, it would not be necessary to alter the date of the mails until the evening of the 10th of the month, which would enable the steamer from Marseilles to Alexandria, to save a month, and the day as the steamer from Southampton, via Gibraltar. Hence, an interval of six or seven days would be afforded for replying to letters and despatches by the Overland Steam Mail, via France, instead of corresponding having to wait for the Overland Mail of the following month, as is now the case, and giving ample time for that purpose, not only to London, but to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and, in short, to all the great commercial and manufacturing towns of the king- dom."

"From the time required to transmit the mails under the proposed accelerated arrangements by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, viz. 29 days, the mails despatched ac- cording to that arrangement—say the 1st Jan- uary, 1844, (instead of the 1st, as at present,) would arrive at Bombay on the 24th February, and at Calcutta on the 18th February, thus affording, as will be seen by reference to the dates of de- parting the homeward mails from Calcutta, as exhibited in the preceding table, from five to eight days, for replying to letters by the homeward mails of the same month, the monsoon months not included."

"It therefore follows that Calcutta, and all places in India similarly situated, would gain, un- der the proposed plan, in the homeward communication to England, as well as a month on the outward communication from England; thus affording an aggregate acceleration of two months in the intercourse to and from the most important parts of India."

A meeting of Merchants and others con- vened with India was held in London on the 10th of September, in order to press the Home au- thorities to entertain the proposal of the Penin- sular Company. Similar meetings have been held in the chief commercial and manufacturing towns in the country. It will be seen that their plan restricts the communication to Bombay alone, but this was considered by the majority of the meeting as a matter of little consequence. With them, Bombay was India. The incon- venience which it might inflict on the rest of India, on the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, and on Ceylon, to be deprived of the advantage

"A plan and proposal for accelerating the trans- mission, and reducing the expense of conveyance by the Overland Steam Mail, of the mails and de- patches between the United Kingdom and India, &c., submitted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company."

"The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Naviga- tion Company propose to undertake the trans- mission of the mails between Bombay and Suez

the employment of an additional steamer from Aden to Bombay.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.
correspondent of the *Epistémote*, rather ed with capital which he is anxious to profitably use, adds whether rags imported at Serampore from Europe reply that they were; but that they are to be more expensive than the rags were obtainable in India. In Europe the only thing which they lack is their strength, as the dirtiest can be bleached with the driven snow by chlorine gas, but unfortunately the rags furnished by the hundred millions of British subjects in the East, are deficient above all things in that one quality of strength.

—Mr. George Thompson has left Delhi, having, as the *Delhi Gazette* says, settled every thing with his Majesty to his own satisfaction.

—Sir Richmond Shackleton received charge of the Greater Rectory from Col. Spence on the 20th ultimo. The latter took his departure immediately for Nagpore.

—It has been proposed to erect a Church at Nerralla, or Nerrera Edda, and a considerable subscription has been raised for the purpose. When Sir Lawrence Peel and the other Calcutta visitors were applied to for their aid, they considered that as it was likely there would not always be a Clergyman of the Church of England there, as with other denominations of Christians, particularly the Presbyterians, might contribute to it, the building ought not to be devoted exclusively to Episcopal worship. They determined therefore to subscribe provided that (giving Episcopalianism, as the most numerous of the subscribers the preference of using the place for nursing or sick) Presbyterian clergymen would be allowed, if present, to use it in the evening; and that when no Episcopalian nor Presbyterian minister was present, a minister of any other denomination should be allowed to officiate, if a few of the subscribers wished it. Sir Anthony Olinpath, who, as might have been expected, is favourable to this Catholic project, has been made the depository of these conditional subscriptions, and now holds a considerable sum which he is authorized to lay out for any other charitable purpose if he cannot accomplish the object of having the Church of Nerralla open to all denominations of Protestants. Ceylon lies in the diocese of Madras, and Sir Anthony is not in good odour with its Anglo-Catholic Bishop. We think he will not be allowed to remain long in doubt regarding the distribution of these funds among other charities.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

—The *Barrack* steamer arrived yesterday off Garden Reach, without having been smothered. We think the Superintendent of Marine will find, on enquiry, that there is large room for improvement in the Semaphore department. On every occasion on which we have trusted to the intelligence it gives of the progress of ships up and down the river, we have been misled. An occasional comparison of the ship's log as she passed the four stations, with the semaphore reports would show the extent to which carelessness prevails.

—The *Bentick* has made a very splendid voyage. She was only *stay-four* days under steam from Southampton to the Sand Heads. She was detained on the route *stay-four* days, yet reached Calcutta in less than three months. The Venerable the Archbishop and his family have come up in her from Galle, in six days and five hours. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the attention they received from the Commander, and of the arrangement of the Cabin, which are far superior in accommodation to those of the *Hindostan*.

—Mr. George Clerk, late Lieut. Governor of the North West Frontier, has left Simla, and embarked for Calcutta, at Gurnookbazar Ghât. He returns to England by way of the Cape.

—Sir Joseph Thackwell has been appointed to command the Cavalry division of the army intended to operate against Gwalior.

—By the latest accounts from Moulinie we learn that the Commissioner has suspended Capt. and Col. Wilson, Capt. Davidson and Lieut. Ochterlony, the Master Attendant at Amherst, and established a land post between Mergul, Tavey, Amherst and Moulinie.

—The *Rutanjee Corjeejee* has brought round from China the remnant of the Company's Staff, Col. Wilson, Capt. Davidson and Lieut. Ochterlony. The Settlements there are now placed upon the usual colonial allowances given by the Crown, which fall far short of those given by our Honourable Masters.

—Sir Henry Pottinger has appointed Major Pottinger, an extra Aid-de-Camp, and it is said will send him home with the Supplementary Treaty. This treaty, it appears, provides that all foreign nations trading with China shall enjoy the same privileges which have been granted to the English, and that if any fresh privileges should be granted to foreigners, the British may claim to participate in them.

—The Bombay papers hint that an American fleet will congregate at Canton, and that the Navy will demand of the Chinese Government reparation for injuries committed in the seizure of some opium on American ships. We thought better Jonathan repudiated the opium traffic, quite as much as he does the repayment of the loans made to some of the states.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

—The *Hindostan* steamer arrived at Madras at day light on the 19th, having made the voyage from Garden Reach to that Port, in four days. Capt. Englehard has been very successful in expediting the passage of this vessel. On the former trip, she did not leave the Pilot, till the third day, after leaving town.

—The *Hutchinson* states that an extensive robbery of the value of 20,000 Rupees has recently been committed in Calcutta. We are happy to learn that the Police have succeeded in discovering a part of the stolen property; and that other property stolen by the same parties has come to light.

—An Act has been passed by the Marquis Government, which reduces the public allowances on Coolies imported after the 1st of January next from £2 to £4; but this reduction is to apply only to labourers introduced by private speculation. The last Act of the Indian Government altogether forbids the exportation of Coolies by private individuals. We have several letters on the subject and hope to take it up fully next week.

—The *Hindostan*, Capt. Redman, which left Madras on the 12th October, was only reported yesterday. She has made one of the slowest passages on record. The *Bentick* steamer came up in three days; this vessel has been forty-two days on the passage.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

—Lord Ellenborough left Barrackpore in the State Boat by the Hooghly Steamer on Saturday a little after two in the afternoon. A fair wind on the Barrackpore side of the river obliged the vessels to take the deeper channel on that side of the water. His Lordship was on deck, and appeared to look with some degree of interest towards the office of the *Friend of India* as he passed in front of it. We stood on the bank of the river to return the compliment, making at the same time on the thrones the Governor General would probably overturn before he again returned to his country seat. At Hooghly he disembarked, and entered a new mode of conveyance, in which he is to be propelled by human labour to Agra. Strange that after having taken a long and weary journey, there should not be a decent carriage road for the Governor General of India to travel on.

—The *Scutcheon* is at length reported. The present passage has been three weeks longer than the last.

—The *Pharwell*, which has brought up Mr. Blundell, the Ex-Governor of Moulinie and of the Straits Settlements, grounded on her way up last Saturday on the "James and Mary" mud bank, so that all hands are precluded now. We believe it will now belong to the province of the Superintendent of Marine to urge on Government the necessity of allowing her up, in order to prevent the obstruction of a channel at all times

narrow and dangerous, but which will be rendered ten times more so unless steps are taken to clear away the wreck. We are extremely sorry to find how great a loss Mr. Blundell has been by this calamity. All the property he brought round with him has perished. His English library may be replaced; but not the valuable Sanskrit library which he had been many years in collecting.

—The *Delhi Gazette* gives the important intelligence that Mahaj Goolab Singh has at length arrived at Lahore with a party of his well-disciplined mountain soldiers, and has assumed the Government of the Punjab. He has at once refused to accede to the pecuniary demands of the refractory troops of Lahore Singh, which have been urged with such insolent impetuosity, and will doubtless put them down by force. All the foreign officers (including General Ventura, are to quit the service.

—Mr. Kinsley, the Commander-in-Chief, reached Agra on the 18th where he found Col. Blundell and Sir Richmond Shackleton. Mr. Thompson, the newly appointed Lieut. Governor, had also arrived there, but intended shortly to leave it on revenue duties in the north. The arrival at the station of Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore is also announced. The *Agra Utkar* states, that Col. Spence had arrived at Agra, having made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the British States to Nagpore. The policy of removing this officer who is so intimately acquainted with Gwalior affairs and the military arrangements, whose knowledge of the Punjab is second only to that of Mr. Clerk, just at the time when we are about to enter upon negotiations with those states, which may and in fact, is very questionable. Their success cannot be supposed to have their local experience.

—Mr. Speed, late Editor of the *Planter's Journal*, now confined in the Great Jail, has just been brought up before the Magistrate for halting a poor wretchman with shoes, and fined five Rupees.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

—The latest account from Simla is in a letter from Sukumar on the 19th inst., published in the *Star*, and gives a very lamentable account of the sickness still prevailing there. Though we have been obliged to omit every local extract to admit the interesting news from the Punjab, we have not omitted to insert a portion of this letter. It appears that there are more than 2,000 men in hospital at Sukkar. All the Regiments there could not furnish a soldier a single day's rest, and repel any attack which might be made on them by the wild Belouches, if they should descend in sufficient numbers from the mountains. One army in Upper Simla appears to be almost in an critical position as ever the garrison of Cabul was. The question of its entire annihilation has ceased to depend on its own progress, for the British cannot fight with a view to its ruin. The security of those regions depends on the moderation or the fears of the enemy, which may cease at any moment. Should we let the army station there, the present administration would be brought to a speedy close. The catastrophe would ring throughout England, and all those who were wavering about the justice of having occupied Simla, would immediately make up their minds as to its injudicious, and the Ministry would be obliged to divert the storm of public indignation from themselves by sending out another Governor General.

—The benefit at the Theatre last Wednesday night, for the late Mrs. Leuck's children, was a miserable failure. The house was comparatively empty, though with the exception of the philanthropists of men who had so long afforded amusement to the play goers of Calcutta. A subscription has therefore been opened which has seven names, and donations to the amount of 100 Rupees.

—The Madras papers state, that orders had been unexpectedly and presumptuously received from Lord Ellenborough by the Resident at Hyderabad to despatch next week a permanent of selected officers, even nearly 15 per cent; and suggests that it might be done for half that sum by a percentage.

—A correspondent of the *Harkara* states, that Government have thrown out the proposal of two out of four of the Magistrates of Calcutta to raise the *House Tax* from Five to Six and a half per cent. The same writer states, that the collection of the Tax, which is a permanent of selected officers, costs nearly 15 per cent; and suggests that it might be done for half that sum by a percentage.

—The officers of the American Frigate *Ironclad*, now at Bombay, have been invited to be hospitably entertained by the officers of the Indian Navy, by giving a splendid entertainment

on board that vessel to Three Hundred Ladies and Gentlemen. Just as the entertainment was about to commence, the *Suez Steamer* with the *Envoys*, the *Honorable Mr. Cushing*, anchored a few miles, and his Excellency was enabled to join in the festivities of the day.

— The Governor General having taken his departure for the North West Provinces, the Hon. W. W. Hill, Esq. has been again sworn in as President of the Council of India and has appointed Capt. Spottiswoode, Military Secretary, and Lieut. Walker, Aid-de-Camp.

BRISBANE, 29th Nov. 23.

— The *Banbury Times* informs us that the September periodical publications which had been left behind at *Suez*, have been brought on now; and that the October Periodicals have been left behind at *Aden* because the Commander of the *Steamer* considering them as Merchandise fancied he was precluded by his orders from bringing them on. — The same paper states that of 8,604 troops at Hyderabad and Kerachee, 4648 are effective, and 3956 non-effective from sickness. The amount of mortality has not been so great as the amount of sickness would have led us to suppose. The sickness at *Sankur*, as will be seen by the extract we made yesterday, continues to be much more formidable.

— The papers of this morning publish the correspondence between the Peninsular Company and the *Kapt India* and *China Association*, which fully confirms the view we took of the matter before we had seen these letters, that the Company have distinctly offered to run between *Suez* and *Hombay*, the same vessels which they are already under an engagement to run between *Suez* and *Calcutta*. Mr. Allan's reply is haughty and evasive, and gives for to confirm the acquisition which have been entertained regarding the "delusion of duty." — In the midst of it.

— A correspondent of the *Star* states, that the sum which Mr. Cushing is going to demand from the Chinese is \$200,000, not for opium sold, but for certain merchandise belonging to American citizens, which was destroyed in the late war with the English.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following news for the *Friend of India* :—

Lieut. Jas. Young, ... to Sept. 1843, 29
Baboo Manichurni Mitter, to March, 1844, 10
M. Innes, Esq., ... to Dec. 1843, 23
Baboo Chandernagar Bose, to April, 1844, 10
Rev. M. Bennett, ... to Nov. 1843, 10
Dr. Heathcote, ... to June, 1844, 20
J. Ruze, Esq., ... to June, 1843, 09
E. Battershaw, Esq., ... to Dec. 1843, 29
T. Hastings, Esq., ... to Sept. 1843, 29

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, gratefully begs to acknowledge the following sums :—

Cd. Rs. As.
R. T. S. 5 0
Mrs. King, 4 0
H. 16 0
H. M. D. 50 0
G. E. II. 10 0
J. C. 10 0
P. L. 3 0
Mr. J. L. Meen, 3 0
Capt. J. Woodley, 4 0
Major Sewall, 5 0
A Friend, per Rev. J. C. Thompson, 30 0

W. W. Evans, Secretary.

Nov. 1843, 1845.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

SICKNESS.

"Nothing of any great moment since my last. Sickness continues the same, excepting that it appears to go harder with those who have been attacked since the 1st of month. The *Sudder* Brigade turned out on the 20th N. 1. 73. 14 men, 10th N. 1. 50, and 56th N. 1. 73. The Artillery I do not think could have had half a dozen, and Chamberlayne's Horse about 12. The men on the sick list were 2000. Deaths are becoming more frequent. The Europeans of the Artillery have lost 43 men out of 164; and are as sickly as can be now. The 6th and 10th N. 1. have daily a death or two, and the 20th N. 1. 23 of this month to-day, the 10th have had 20 deaths, or two a day. Dr. W. Pollard lately arrived from *Persepolis* died here on the 14th en route. The *Steamer* *Scotlan* arrived from *Hyderabad* on the 7th with Dr. Thompson, a *Hombay* Medical for us, and left on the 12th yesterday with Drs. Maitland and Young, and two officers, one of the 9th and 10th on board, and Captain Gwankin of the Commissariat leaves to-day for *Persepolis*. He has been very ill. Capt. Lindsay 10th

N. 1. is acting Commissary General for *Capit* Gwankin, Dr. Maane will soon go away. Chamberlayne's Horse have lost one dudfard and eight sows since the 4th current. The Right Wing of the 8th N. 1. went out into Camp about 23 miles from the Station, encamped on the banks of the *Mahikore* Nullah. This has been done in the hope of the change benefiting the men. We have reports from the 10th and 12th N. 1. N. 1. are ordered down. It is to be a rally. I respect our Government will find that unless they relieve the *Bengal* Regiments here and send *Hombay* ones, all the former will be fit for nothing, either here or on their return to the provinces. Let their "offices men" calculate the average number of deaths here and at the unhealthiest Station in India, and they will see the difference. There are certain reports, Mr. Editor, that *Selude* is not so quiet as thought. *Lower* *Selude* is rising and *Upper* will also.—mark my words, Sir, about the end of this month, if not ere that, you will hear of few unruly deeds in the *Selude* which it was expected would not fire a shot in *Genis* again.—*Cal. Star*, November 23.

To Correspondents.

The letter respecting the *Temperance Society* at *them-Dun* has been received, but too late for notice this week.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DETACHED THOUGHTS

Regarding the charges lately given by the "*Friend of India*," from the declarations of certain gang robbers.

Previously as have been the Superintendent's zeal and activity in disclosing the appalling growth of gang robbery under his highly extolled civil administration; I cannot think that the root of this evil has yet been fully exhausted; many think that the remedy for gang robbery consists merely in punishing the offenders; and a coarse and sweeping system of conviction and punishment has accordingly been resorted to; under which, and with the present state of evidence, the innocent must too frequently be involved with the guilty; and even if it be otherwise; even if, under the Superintendent's energy and judgment justice acts with greater precision as well as energy; still success must depend much on the acumen of the Superintendent's personal energy and judgment; and also on a continuance in the present disposition of the robbers to make confessions and disclosures.

It seems to me that one main root of the evil is indicated in the following words of a confession. The Headman of a village provided him (the robber) with maintenance; and taught him gang robbery."

Another main root of the evil seems to be indicated in the following passage. "In a *Dacoity*, 5,400 Rupees were given to the *Zemindar* of *Hungroo*."

The above tallies with an opinion I have often urged in the *Friend of India* to the effect that Heads of villages and *Zemindars* were the chief oppressors of the communities under them; and that the Heads of villages in particular never acted just against the communities under them—whether in aid of *Zemindars*, official extortioners, or robbers; and that, being entirely independent of the village community, the *Headmen* find it their interest to make separate covenants against them; and also that the village *Headmen* were in the pay of the *Zemindars* were equally disposed with the *Headmen* to act with the *Zemindars* against the communities and were often (as I said) the key for the *Zemindars* and other robbers, to the village they intended to rob.

It is evident that whatever in the above manner prostrates the people before those over them must be favorable to the growth and increase of the system of revenue; and not the smallest disposition to modify this strong prejudice on the people has been evinced; and indeed the only disposition since the old *Tally* disposition of adding to it a stronger military purchase on the protracted communities. But it is now evident that in thus prostrating the people beneath the official extortioners and the *Zemindars* through whom we do

live revenue, we drag the same time prostrating the people beneath the gang robbers from whom we do not derive revenue; and who, on the contrary, are enhancing the sum of crime, and as the *Friend of India* emphatically says proying on the very vitals of the country. It is now evident that the people must be rendered "jeerily at the mercy of robbers; even" must, by the same operation, be rendered "jeerily at the mercy of *Zemindars* and through whom we realize the revenue.

But where and how are we to eman. work of raising the communities to some degree from their prostration under the official functionary, the *Zemindar*, and the gang robber?

I urge that we must commence the work from below; and at the point indicated in the first of the quotations at the commencement of this writing, so that the Head of a village may have a strong interest in the village adverse to that which now induces him to maintain gang robbers and to "instruct them in the profession," we must in short give him a practical and sustaining motive to act for and with the community instead of, as now, only on and against the community; and at the same time, we must give to the watcher a similar motive for acting for the community instead of being as now a key whereby the *Zemindar* who pays him and the robber who pays the *Zemindar* are to enter and rob whatever houses they please. In a word we must make the *Headman* responsible to the community over which he is placed and make the village constabulary force (be they watchers or peons) responsible to the responsible *Headman*; and thus by increasing his powers with his responsibilities, by binding up his interests with those of the community, we will convert the *Headman* into a nucleus of collective and defensive energy, while other faculties of local self-government might by the same operation be drawn forth from the community where we so acted as the grand principle of individual development, namely, increase of power with increase of responsibility.

But the prevailing idea is that, *Arre*, as in *China*, the only responsibility must be responsibility to the central authorities and their delegates; but unless we relax a little of this *Chinese* theory I believe that the people will continue to be as subject as stationary—as in *China*, and as helplessness beneath the power of *Zemindars*, robbers and their own *Headmen* as they now are; the only compensatory reflection for all this being that our power of moral coercion and of silent pressure on the people will continue as perfect as in *China*. Let me in conclusion add; that I, by no means, think we should meanwhile relax in the exertions carried on through the Superintendent. Let him proceed in his laudable exertions of rooting and keeping down the growth of the evil, without hindrance to our more general and constitutional means of eradicating the evil. Let him kill the brood while we clear the noxious recesses which generate them.

REMARKING INDEFINITE TAXATION.

To the Editor of the *Friend of India*. Sir—I should be glad to learn through your instructive columns whether the imposition of a tax on the people without defining the rate or the amount is legal and constitutional.

The Municipal Act authorizes the local Committees to impose such tax; and if this were to be a self-imposed tax, no defining of the tax would be necessary. But as the tax payers have no voice whatever in appointing the taxing Committee the tax will in practice be a self imposed tax; and the Committee is therefore a more instrument for additional and unlimited taxation, another force added to that great taxing and fighting machine called the *Indian Government*.

The object of the said Act should have been to reduce from the local communities those appetites of local self-Government which we have always repressed; but in imposing such a Committee we only add to the depressive tendencies of our Go-

vement, and give a higher pressure to the screw.

I submit that one duty of the Law Committee is to see that the liabilities of the people are duly defined and limited; and that the Committee is paid for something more than merely paying the Government into Law English.

Yours, &c. P. B. PROBYNCE.

EXTRACT IN THE NORTH WEST.

Editor of the Friend of India.

Very true Friend to India must have read with interest your article on the Decrees of Bengal published in your paper of the 19th October. Every Magistrate in the country must agree in the justice of your remarks, and every active Magistrate must rejoice to see the main error of our criminal administration urged upon the Government. As you have done in your concluding lines—viz. that Police is utterly neglected and judicial proceedings alone attended to.

2. You are not altogether right in supposing that no Magistrate have true intercourse with the people. Those who do their duty properly have; and necessarily so, for how can a man know what is going on in the country if he does not mix with the people? And how many are those who do so, you will ask, and why are they not more numerous? I will tell you why—simply because the man who takes no trouble about his Police, receives just as much of the favour of Government as he who takes every pains. No man is praised for his good Police—no Magistrate expects preferment, honour, or emolument from maintaining a good Police;—and the consequence is, that most men neglect that most important branch of duty.

3. Nay more, he who is familiar with the people whom he governs, whose name is a Terror to Thieves and Robbers, whose trust cries with perseverance and labour, such an officer is constantly mortified at finding that his Police labours are wholly overlooked;—no acknowledgment made, no thanks given; while for a trifling error of procedure or irregularity he is subjected to censure—meanwhile his neighbour a man of ease and pleasure—ignorant of his district, unknown to his people, providing in a district where crime stalks unrepined—punishing only such crime as concerns itself—this officer is perhaps held up as a model of excellence, by the Chief Judicial Court, because his Judicial Statements are fair, and his procedure exhibits little irregularity.

4. I am now holding up irregularity or defending error—but mortification and pre-emption may be carried too far—and when more attention is paid (as is now the case) to trivial facts and rules than to the solid advantages attending the repression of crime, it is high time to reflect.

5. Under our present system of Government, a Magistrate is much more afraid of committing some irregularity in exercising out-duties than of leaving them unperformed. In the former case, his labours and successful exertions are sometimes followed by censure from the Sessions Judge and from the Nizamut Adalat. In the latter no one can say much, and if the Superintendent of Police [i. e. Commissioner] does raise his feeble voice, it is, whether in censure or in praise little attended to in higher quarters. In fact a Magistrate is fettered in every way—receives no encouragement—no support—no praise—and what result can you expect different from what it is viz. The Police is bad!

6. The Thuggee and Dacoitee officers have done much good, and will I hope do more; but they have had extremely little encouragement and assistance which Magistrates would might in vain have sought for. Several enactments specially passed to aid their efforts have brought the Dacoit—and Thug under very different Law from what was wielded by Magistrates. The efforts, the success, the necessities of the Police were brought directly before the Government by the head of the department, and received attention which it might in vain have sought through the slow and inefficient medium of the ordinary channels—Sessions

Judges learnt the necessity of attending less to matters of Law and more to the true merits of a case from the knowledge that their proceedings were watched and liable to be overlooked.

7. It is not to see the dignified indifference of these high functionaries in connection with the interests of the Police. Ignorant entirely of the opinion, and feelings of the people over whom they preside, their judgments are solely passed from the papers before them, and while they are really incompetent to judge of the weight due to the testimony of A. B. C. or D. who may come before them—from an ignorance of their respective characters—bias—or party,—yet pass judgment and censure on the Magistrate who does know all about the complacency of an oracle.

8. The fact of the Zemindars being guilty to, or at least cognisant of—60—out of the 100 offences committed against property is, Sir, no news to efficient Magistrates of these Provinces. Here it is invariably the case. Exceptions may occur but they are rare—and the surest way of keeping down crime is to hold the Landholder responsible who protects the thief. On this point our Laws are not nearly stringent enough—these judges under different circumstances are liable to punishment by the Sessions Judge for gross convictions proved by Judicial Trial—and to slight punishment by the Magistrate for failing to report crime, yet we want an enactment still which shall render all Landholders liable to severe fine and imprisonment whenever the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police are agreed that they have grossly neglected precautionary measures so as to induce a well grounded opinion of their having committed as criminals or crime. From such sentence an appeal should lie to the Judicial authorities, for nothing is so difficult, so next to impossible as to prove a Zemindar's actual connivance judicially while the fact may be as well known among the people as that the sun is high in heaven at noon day. I have long intended sending you a line on this subject but have really not found time. I have a Police to attend to—and it falls time and what with roads, bridges, supplies, revenues, law, honour, and all, I find little leisure for disquisitions of this nature. I have written hurriedly and saved more to state a few broad facts than to clothe them in the best words for which you must excuse Yours obediently,

A MAGISTRATE OF THE N. W. P.

Nov. 20th, 1848.]

P. S. I could add a few lines to the sketch purport on Revenue matters. Inefficiency in that department is again becoming the order of the day. Then why? because merit is no longer sought and rewarded and idleness gains as much as labour. Labour is painful, and continued applying dead labour is injurious to health: Idleness when joined to rest and recreation promotes health and has attractions for most men. Is it wonderful then that Talent when unwarded should not be called forth? that knowledge or experience unknown and unlearned should sleep? Can any unprepared man of the Civil Service look at the daily appointments, changes, &c. in that Service, and assert that Merit has any weight in the councils of Government? Certainly none in these N. W. P. The Patronage of the Civil Service is one of the most vitally important functions of Government not for the mere sake of the Patronage—the influence—the Halo of authority and power which surrounds the dispenser, but because upon the due and proper exercise of that patronage depends the efficiency of the Civil Service and hence of the Civil administration of the country. If men were confident that merit must win the way to preferment and honour, the very indolent would exert their energies. But when all that sensible that interest and intrigue and personal acquaintance outweigh a thousand times the best service—the most active become indifferent and indolence generates neglect.

Yours obediently,

A MAGISTRATE AND COMMISSIONER, N. W. P.

MAJOR THOMAS WILKINSON.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—In reply to the Query contained under the head of Weekly Epitome of news of the Friend of India, dated this instant, as to why Major Wilkenson's term has been superseded by Col. Speira in the Nagpore Residency, I beg most respectfully to state that the Major has resigned the appointment at his own free will with an intention of proceeding to his native Land "the old Merry England."

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,
MAJOR'S YOURS MAN.

EUROPE.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The missing mail, and anxious speculations as to the cause of its detention, and the fate of the steamer by which it should have reached Agra have, since our last, served to keep India before the public. Indian affairs generally have also afforded matter for frequent discussion. Accounts of the disastrous wreck of the *Meconus* reached London on the afternoon of the 3rd October. The loss of the mail steamer was a great calamity, and one of the most disastrous in our mercantile marine, as it is likely to occasion much more violence in commercial affairs; for though in most cases duplicate bills may be received, in many instances, as the *Meconus* was, the loss of the cargo is irreparable. The loss of the *Meconus* clearly illustrates the mischief of confining the intercourse to Bombay. Had there been a steamer on the "comprehensive" line, the mail would have reached Madras, and Ceylon, would in all human probability, have reached England in due course.

The last month opened with a meeting, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in order to take measures for the immediate dispatch of the Rev. Dr. Wolf to Bokhara, with a view of determining the existence or non-existence of Colonel Biddart and Captain Connolly. Capt. Grove, who presided upon this occasion, gave a very clear history of the imprisonment and sufferings of these unfortunate officers. He recounted the various attempts made to poison them, and then descended at considerable length, and with much ingenuity, the evidence upon which his Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they are no more; pointing out the contradictions and inconsistencies in which he considered it either contradictory or defective. The observations of the chairman appeared to make a strong impression on the meeting, and resulted, in the adoption of the proposed objects, were passed unanimously.

We could be not in the number of those who entertain any very anxious hope as to the present safety of Col. Biddart and his companion. Still, the case is one of sufficient doubt to demand immediate interference, on the part of the public, if not of the Government of the Country. Humanity and state policy alike require it; for British subjects ought not to suffer, under circumstances such as have been disclosed, without some inquiries being instituted in order to ascertain their fate. We do not propose now to discuss how far the Government are bound to interfere where they have not the power to insist upon redress, or whether it may not be more politic in the present instance to leave the matter in the hands of the public. All we say is, that something should be done. If by the public, we have reason to know that it will have the encouragement and aid of the Government.

Some facts which came to light in the course of the proceedings appeared to occasion considerable surprise and give rise to rather severe animadversions. Why, it was asked, should a letter written by the Sultan to the Amier of Bokhara, designating the names of his prisoners, have been stopped by Col. Shiel, at Tashkent? And how was it Lord Ellenborough would have written to the Sultan, designating British officers, who had represented themselves to be "diplomatic agents," as "innocent travellers?" Col. Shiel may have certain instructions to plead in justification of his conduct; but it seems altogether impossible to conceive, that Lord Ellenborough General been at the trouble of consulting any person of ordinary ordinary experience, he could have committed so fatal a mistake.

We must next call attention to the proceedings of a very important meeting, held at the Hall of Commerce, on the 19th Sept., for the purpose of discussing the views of the Government, and the East India Company, and of adopting other measures for obtaining increased emphasis in the conveyance of the mails between England and India. There is no doubt it is impossible to overstate the importance of such an object, the only plan submitted to the meeting was one put forward by the Peninsula and Oriental Company, which proposes to convey the mail of the 1st of each month from Bombay to London in 28 or 29 days, the company's steamers excepted; and the mails of the 15th of every month from London to Bombay in 40 days. It is not necessary to say that such an arrangement, besides the utmost confidence in the ability

Price 1 Rupee 4 Annas.
An allowance made to Schools and others tak-
ing fifty copies.
Madrass, 10th Sept. 1843.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 466. Vol. IX.]

SINGAPORE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH. 1848.

[Price 3 Cts. Rn. monthly, or 30 Cts. yearly. V paid in advance.]

STEAMER DESTINATIONS.
THE Mails for Suez and the intermediate Ports, (Madras, Ceylon and Aden,) to be despatched by the steamer *Andalusia*, will be sent at this Office, on Thursday, the 14th Instant.
Wm. MOORE,
General Post Office,
The 14th Dec. 1848.

OVERLAND MAIL.
THE next Steamer with Mails for Suez will leave Bombay on the 1st of January. Notice accordingly is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the presentation of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for this opportunity, will be Tuesday, the 19th instant.
Fort William,
General Post Office,
The 1st Dec. 1848.
L. J. H. GREY,
Off. Post Master General.

GWALIOR, THE PUNJAB, AND SIKHISM.—The two parties into which the troops at Gwalior had divided themselves, have come to Mowla. That of the Regent and the Khazee was beaten, and the Utwar was sent in chains to the British Resident. He is since reported to have made his escape. The details of the engagement, as given in the papers, are any thing but distinct, and it is difficult to form any consistent opinion of the state and the views of the parties from the information before us. These do not appear to have been any extraordinary display of courage on either side, and the number of killed and wounded is marvellously small. Indeed, from the demonstration made on this occasion, it would seem that the assemblage of so large a British army to meet so insignificant a foe, is almost ridiculous. It is more than probable that if we are obliged to enter the country in hostilities, we shall meet no army capable of standing a quarter of an hour's struggle with us.

Whether, however, we enter the country by treaty, or by force, the independence of Hindostan's House is gone for ever. We shall reduce the royal authority to a mere shadow, disband the disloyal rabble of soldiers, and govern the country with our own troops. We shall thus create that most pestiferous form of administration, a double Government; keeping the power of the sword in our own hands, and leaving the Native ruler in charge of the civil, criminal and fiscal administration, to oppress and oppress the people under the protection of our authority. We shall always stand ready to assist the Government whenever its oppressions may rouse the people into rebellion; but never shall we assist the people to obtain any redress of their injuries. Under the present system, they have still some small chance of consideration, for the fear of retribution has a natural tendency to induce a degree of moderation. But, when our troops are once established in the country, that salutary fear will disappear, and all check upon the tyranny of the Court and its officials, will be effectually removed. And, unfortunately, the very strength which establishes this most lamentable state of things, serves at the same time to perpetuate it; for, as the rulers of the country, can never dream of resisting our authority, no pretence can apparently ever arise for checking up this arrangement. The kingdom of Scinde is therefore we fear doomed, by the prompt treatment of circumstances, to remain in permanent for the next fifty years. So far as the interests of the people are concerned, it would have been vastly more fortunate if the ordinary of the Dur-

bar had been carried to such an extent as to have given us just and reasonable grounds for subverting the Government altogether, and punishing the Regent and the royal family, and giving the people the blessing of British institutions.

The intelligence from the Punjab is by no means decisive of the future course of affairs in that country. On the arrival of Raja Golsah Sing, his nephew appears to have voluntarily resigned all authority into his hands; and he assumed the administration with every appearance of vigor. The large force of disciplined mountaineers whom he brought with him served to overawe the refractory troops, whose leaders demanded for larger pay and gratitudes he peremptorily refused. At the same time, he ordered some of the most obstinate of the Regiments to march forthwith to Peshawar, to strengthen that post, but they do not seem to have obeyed his command. Subsequent accounts state that he found the combination of Sikh chieftains too strong to be easily overcome, and had determined to retire with the Raja Hosen Sing to his own domains in the Hills, and to abandon the plains to the contention of the rival factions, who agree on no one point but that of hostility to the present greatness of his family. Doubtless his absence from the hills, where the wild mountaineers bear his sway with impetuosity, will be without danger to its perpetuity, and he can perhaps wisely in not risking his person there, and the command of the fortress which his brother and he have for many years endeavored to render impregnable, for an uncertain authority in the Punjab. There he must be constantly exposed to the machinations of those families, whose power was absorbed by the genius of Ranjeet Sing and whose ambition will revive now that the field is open for its display. There is evidently no authority but that of Raja Golsah Sing which can maintain a strong government in the Punjab; and his departure will doubtless be the beginning of anarchy, which, by endangering the peace of neighbouring states, will render it necessary for the paramount power to seize the reins of government, on the simple principle of self defence. The state of things is far from satisfactory. The kingdom which Ranjeet Sing was thirty years in consolidating, will in all probability be reduced into its original elements before two years have passed, and the various states which he held in subjection by his own master mind, will again assume independence. Mutual hostility will be the order of the day, and the protected Sikh states on the left bank of the Sutlege will probably be invaded; and thus an opening will be created for British interference. The correspondents of the papers state the number of our troops about to be assembled on the Sutlege at Umbala, Ludiana and Ferozepore, at not less than twenty thousand. The statement of affairs at Gwalior will release a very large portion of the so called Army of Hindostan, and as the Sikh frontier is the only exposed position in our dominions, it is not improbable that an army of great magnitude will be stationed in that direction.

But we can scarcely credit the assertion that Lord Ellenborough's visit to the North West will induce ally to the British state of affairs in the Punjab, because his Lordship's intended journey is intended to be for the most part at the best weather set in, to his delight at Sharnapore, which he has laid out so much time. If however the present aspect of affairs be such in November as to require his Lordship's presence in the North West, it is not likely to be so far improved by February as to enable him to quit the scene.

Matters in Scinde are daily assuming a more gloomy aspect. We have conquered the Beloches, and obtained possession of a deadly swamp. For three months past, our accounts from thence present but one unvaried picture of sickness and mortality. The country seems to be as fatal to the European constitution as Africa. We have reports of almost entire regiments unfit for duty, and of a whole army decimated by universal disease. This country, fertile as Egypt, has hitherto proved only the grave of our troops. The inundation of the Indus seems to abstract from animal existence, as much vigor as it imparts to vegetable life. Since we first occupied the country and abolished slavery, and opened its streams to all nations, we have heard nothing of any local improvements, nothing of any arrangements for the establishment of a wise and beneficial system of administration; nothing of the introduction of commerce. No vessels with rich cargoes have entered the unobstructed river, and not a note of gratulation has been heard regarding the manumission of the slaves. As soon as our struggles with the heat of the climate ended, our struggle with the climate commenced, in which we have been as much humbled, as we were previously triumphant. If this state of things were likely to be transient, there might be room for exerting the virtues of patience and hope; but there is every reason to believe that the unhealthy season will come round annually with as much regularity as the inundation of the Indus; and that the country will always prove most deleterious to the European and Indian constitution. There does not appear at present any hope of our being able to hold the country except at an immense sacrifice of health and life; or of our having much time to spare from the care of self preservation for the amelioration of the people or the improvement of the country. The last accounts from Afghanistan state that Sher Mahomed has informed the Candahar Sikhs of the extreme sickness which prevailed among our troops and invited them to bring down a body of two or three thousand horse through the Bolan; while he assembled the Muses and Boghies. He said that Shiharpore was wealthy and incapable of defence. Should this information be correct, it is probable that this city will be the first object of plunder.

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STEAM.—The two proposals of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, both of which intimated with their promise of a direct communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez have ceased, as might have been expected, an ordinary session in Calcutta, and a meeting is to be held immediately, to petition the Home Authorities against the con-

contemplated change. A meeting has also been held of the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, to consider the propriety of employing the vessels now on the line between Calcutta and Suva, in running between Bombay and Suva. This body has discovered that the Steamers which now ply on their particular route, are daily becoming unsuited to the object, and are altogether unsuited in speed with the magnificent Peninsular Company. They consider therefore very advisable that the vessels should be taken from us and given to Bombay. The *Carrier* says that, doubtless some arrangement would be made which would continue most, if not all, the advantages which we now enjoy; but what this arrangement is, or when it is to be carried into effect, we are not told. The Editor considers it highly unreasonable that the inhabitants of Calcutta should be actuated by a regard for the interests of one particular spot, and thus throw obstacles in the way of a plan which promises so much for the country at large; that is, he considers it highly unreasonable that we should grumble at the loss of our present advantages, or refuse cheerfully to exchange them for some future contingency which may never arrive. We believe it is an undeniable fact, that the writers at this Presidency have never advocated any arrangement which should give to Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta a single advantage denied to Bombay. But it does so happen that the Bombay writers have never patronized any plan which was not likely at the same time to be beneficial to that port, and detrimental to the other Presidencies. This has been done doubtless on the most patriotic motives; for with them Bombay is India, and whatever benefits that port, benefits the country at large.

Of the two plans now proposed, one is to take off the *Hindostan* and *Bentuck* from the present line, and run them exclusively to Bombay, and to transfer the *Ceylon*, *Madras* and *Calcutta* passengers and packages—with the exception of a few letters sent on by express in the way of five shillings and eight pence—to smaller steamers. But if it be necessary to have two classes of steamers employed on the eastern side of Suva, the one large and the other small, it is the dictate of reason that the larger vessels should be used for conveying the larger number of passengers and packets, and the smaller vessels for conveying the smaller number. It is certain that the passengers and packages for the other Presidencies and Ceylon, will exceed two fold, perhaps three fold, those which are destined for Bombay. The smaller vessels should therefore be given to this latter port, and the more capacious steamers to the longer line. The public conveniences of the country would be more promoted, or rather there would be a far less amount of inconvenience if the Bombay passengers and letters were put on board these smaller steamers at Aden and Galle, than if those destined for the other presidencies and Ceylon were transhipped at Bombay into smaller and less commodious vessels. These minor steamers would be able to accommodate all the Bombay passengers with ease, but they could not contain those who were proceeding to the other ports.

This it is evident that the question whether the larger class of Steamers shall run to Calcutta or Suva to Bombay, must depend on the determination of the public Authorities at home, and not on the Company itself, for the Company will be guided of course by its own interest, and cannot send their vessels to Calcutta and the other eastern

ports, if they can get more money out of Government for sending them to Bombay. It is therefore to the Government that our reasoning and our remonstrances should be addressed, and not to the amabilities of a Company whose only object is gain. How then stands the question of Ponnah, Shillings and Pence? The proposal now made is understood to embrace the employment of the large steamers between Suva and Bombay, and the subsidiary steamers between Bombay, and Galle, Madras and Calcutta. Opposed to this is the plan of employing the large steamers on the line from Suva to Calcutta, and branch steamers from Aden and Galle to Bombay. The first proposal will require three large steamers and three smaller ones. The other plan which embraces the interests of Bengal, Madras and Ceylon, will require four large steamers; the difference between the two being the cost of one additional steamer. But it must be remembered that the expense of keeping up steam communication between Europe and India is divided between the public at large and the Government. The more the public pays, the lighter is the burden on Government. The experience of the last year has clearly shown that the contributions of the community by means of passengers and packages to vessels starting from Calcutta and calling at Madras and Ceylon, will go far to pay the cost of the enterprise, and leave a comparatively small sum for Government to make up. And the first year is likely, as in all other cases, to be the least productive. We believe this was the case with the Bombay Steamers, and it will doubtless be the same with ours. As the facilities of the voyage are improved, and become more widely known, the use of the route will become more general, and in two or three years it is highly probable that the monthly steamer with all its accommodations will be unequal to the general demand. But if the passengers of the three eastern ports are to be conducted to Bombay and then transhipped into vessels of half the size of the *Hindostan*, it is perfectly certain that not one half the number who would be happy to proceed direct to Suva, will submit to this round-about and most tiresome voyage. The amount of passage money will fall off, and a corresponding increase of gravity must be made to the Company by Government to compensate for the loss. It appears therefore self evident that the plan which embraces the largest interests, and which most extensively commends the support of the community, will be found the cheapest for Government; that is, it would be necessary to give a smaller bonus to the Peninsular Company to induce them to maintain a monthly communication by means of large steamers between Suva and the three Eastern ports, than would be required for keeping up the communication between that place and the Western port.

We had intended to say something about the justice of giving to the Bengal Presidency, an equal share in the benefits of Steam communication, the whole charge of which is to be borne from the revenue it furnishes, but this idea would, we fear, be treated up to snuff and contempted views. We should probably in that case be told that we were actuated by a "regard for the interests of one particular spot," meaning thereby the Presidency, which contains seven ninths of the population, and supplies three fifths of the revenues of the Empire. We should be told that the whole empire is to be regarded as one and indivisible, and that the only means by which it can be benefited is that of making

Bombay the Steam port of India. We had also intended to add a word about the common sense of placing the larger vessels on that line which has the largest portion of traffic, and furnishes the largest number of passengers and packets, and on which those vessels would consequently afford the greatest amount of convenience to the public,—and of planting the smaller steamers on the shorter and less important route, in which the passengers and packets would be sure not to exceed the capacity of the branch vessels; but we are checked by the recollection that common sense is perhaps the last consideration which has weight in Councils of State, from which it continues to be excluded long after it has pervaded the rest of the community.

Whether the new proposal of the Peninsular Company, which would go far to deprive us of the advantages of intercourse by steam altogether, be accepted by the Home Government or not, it is certain that this Association does intend to derive from the straight line from Galle to Aden, and call at Bombay, on its outward and homeward voyage, to fill up with passengers, if such an arrangement should be insisted on by Government, or appear advantageous to the interests of the Company. This divergence would be only less inconvenient to the public at Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, than the project of taking the vessels altogether from us, and bestowing them on Bombay. It would occasion a loss, under the most favorable circumstances, of five days to us; and it would be contrary to the pledge of the Peninsular Company with the Indian subscribers, who gave their capital with the clear understanding that the direct route, and that alone, should be maintained. The only parties who have a right to complain of this measure are the Indian members of the Association. It has been urged that the aid which the Company obtained from India was so inconsiderable, and the number of Indian subscribers so small, that their interests ought not to be permitted to outweigh those of the large majority of home subscribers. To the extent which has been cast on the Indian public that they did not adequately support the scheme, and ought to hold their tongues, we reply that it is little to the purpose. The support which the Peninsular Company needs is that of our passengers, not of our capital. Capital can be got any day in London for any scheme which promises to pay five per cent. There is said to be at this time Twenty-five millions of Capital unemployed in that city, and if the Company were sure of a hundred passengers on each side, every month, there would be no difficulty in raising funds enough to build half a dozen vessels. As a practical question, we are not disposed to lay any particular stress on the bad faith which is involved in this deviation to Bombay, however deeply we may regret it. If it be found that the vessels should go out of the route from Galle to Aden and call at Bombay for additional passengers—if this be the only plan which will prevent the relinquishment of the enterprise—then that they should continue to run for a short time on the straight line, and then be taken off altogether. Those who subscribed their capital, expected a return, and it is easy to

suppose that they would rather sanction the sailing of the vessels at Bombay, if that alone could give them a suitable dividend, than risk the loss of their money by the eventual abandonment of the route. Even if the Indian subscribers had taken up one half of the entire capital of the Company, the disposition to turn out of the way, as the only means of avoiding a loss, would perhaps have been as strong on this side the Isthmus, as it is supposed to be in London.

We think therefore that the strongest argument for continuing the line direct from Suva to Calcutta, is not that which appeals to the charge of breach of faith, but that which belongs to the money branch of the subject. Let it be clearly shown that the same advantage in point of speed will be conferred on Bombay, and on the places which lie nearest to it, by giving official support to the plan of having large steamers for the longer run, and branch steamers for the short run to Bombay, as by depriving the other Presidencies and Ceylon of the advantage of Steam communication, and sending the larger vessels to Bombay; and that adequate encouragement may be given for a less sum to the plan which equally embraces the interests of all India, than to that which limits the benefit in a great measure to one port,—and we may hope to produce some conviction on the minds even of those in our native land whose predilections attach them to Bombay.

THE CASE OF THE NATIVE CHRISTIAN AND HIS WIFE.—Since we last wrote on this subject we have had an opportunity of learning further particulars of the case, and are inclined to think that the information we have now obtained is authentic, and may be received with confidence. It appears that on the 27th of October last, a complaint was made to the Magistrate of the St-Fergunah by the father of the girl, who of a respectable Kest, that during his absence from home on the preceding day, his house had been forcibly entered and plundered, and that his daughter who had not lived for eight years with her husband, had been carried off, and was then held in durance in Calcutta. A warrant was immediately issued to a Sheriff and trustworthy constable directing him to release the woman from restraint if she was detained against her will, and to give her such protection to the Magistrate's Court as would enable her to appear and give her deposition. The constable found her in a closed room at the Medical College, and as she begged to be released, he brought her straight to the Magistrate on the evening of the 27th, when she again stated her unwillingness to remain with her husband, with whom she had not resided for eight years. The next day, her deposition and that of the Prosecutor's witnesses, and the examination of the Defendant, Dwarkpath were taken. No order was passed as to the custody or guardianship of the woman. She was simply released from whatever restraint she was under by her husband, as she was sufficiently advanced in years and discretion to judge for herself.

This places the matter in question in a different point of view. It does not appear that the Magistrate assumed those functions which belong only to the Civil Court. He did not decide the question whether the woman was to live with her Christian husband or her heathen father, but simply released her from restraint, allowing her to choose her own course. It excites the Magistrate from the course with which a partial knowledge of circumstances has led men

of great benevolence and conscientiousness to visit him; at the same time it serves to confirm the view which we took of the legal points of the question;—that the right of determining with whom a Hindoo girl, married to one who has abjured Hindooism, is to live, does not belong to the province of the Magistrate, but to the Civil Courts. We have seen no argument to shake our position, that a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, being of the nature of a civil suit, may be brought at any time within the limitation fixed for Civil Actions, and that in deciding the question, the Court would be under no necessity of having recourse to Hindoo law, but would be bound to regulate its decision by the principles of justice, equity and good conscience.

As to the punishment inflicted on Dwarknath for a breach of the peace, we cannot consider it disproportionate to the offence, when we learn that he admitted his having forced an entry into the house of his father-in-law, with three European sailors and five common Portuguese. Such an outrage as this demanded a severe visitation. Fortunately, it was a market day, and the village was comparatively empty. Had this not been the case, it is not improbable that the populace would have taken up the cause of the Kest, and resented the gross indignity which had been offered to him. Had an affray occurred, it is difficult to say how it might have ended. The conduct of Dwarknath was most unchristian and flagitious, and though we shall, we hope, always be found at our post defending the rights and privileges of Native Christians against all opponents, yet we must say that a more unsafe case upon which to raise the question of privilege, could scarcely have occurred.

THE BRIDGE AT BALU.—A week or two ago we stated that an ineffectual effort was made during the administration of Lord Auckland to obtain from Government one-half the expense of erecting a Suspension Bridge over the creek at Balu, about six miles above Calcutta on the opposite bank of the river. The whole cost was estimated at 40,000 Rs. and the Magistrate of the district of Hooghly in which it lies, obtained large subscriptions from the Native Zemindars in the hope that if they contributed one moiety of the expense, the rest would be furnished from the public funds. But the project, after having been long weighed by His Lordship was at length laid on the shelf, when the expenses of the Afghan war had run the Treasury dry. Unfortunately, a considerable portion of the Native subscriptions was diverted to other objects than that for which they had been given, and much disgust was thereby created in the Native community. The project has been, we hear, warmly espoused by the Deputy Governor of Bengal, who is anxious to carry out the plan, and to contribute half the expense from the revenues of the country, on condition that the other half shall be made up, as originally proposed, by the community. A great effort will therefore be made to raise the necessary funds, and we hope the Native Zemindars of the district will come forward with liberal assistance. But the frequent disappointment of their hopes, and the mistrust which has been created in their minds, will possibly operate against the subscriptions, and it may happen that the whole sum required from the community may not be raised before Mr. Bird relinquishes the Government of Bengal. In that case the project will of course fall to the ground. The indignation to de-

vote a portion of the vast resources of this magnificent empire to local improvements, to the construction of roads, canals and bridges, is not admitted by Government. It is not as yet a fixed principle of our administration that objects of public utility and convenience possess any claim on the revenues of the country, though those revenues can be readily lavished in excess.

Litigation and perverting the course of justice is only occasionally and at long intervals, that we have an enlightened ruler who recognises the importance of these improvements, and is disposed to assist them by donations from the public purse. It is therefore the more necessary to make advantage of so fortunate a contingency, when it does occur, and to draw as much benefit as possible from it.

Supposing therefore the public subscriptions should not be equal to one half the cost of the bridge, what is to be done? To what other sources can we look for support? To what, indeed, but to the surplus of the Fery Funds, which could not be more equitably or advantageously expended than in the erection of such a bridge. We do not allude to the old accumulation of fifteen years which stood at the credit of the Hooghly district before the Committees were appointed, and which amounts to 70,000 Rupees. That sum is we fear over lost to public improvement. We refer to the annual surplus, which to our deep mortification, we hear, has been devoted for the next year or two to the construction of some road, seven hundred miles off. This is scarcely just; the district which contributes these funds has the first claim upon them; and the bridge at Balu has a higher claim than that at Calcutta. The Hooghly district yields annually 9,000 Rupees from the surplus of its fery receipts; but unhappily it is still considered only in the light of an experimental district,—as though Government could ever think of dispensing with a separate Magistracy in that rising suburb,—and its fery funds are paid into the treasury of the neighbouring district, and are thus lost to Hooghly. Now as the Government of Bengal has generously undertaken to defray one half the expense of the bridge from the public exchequer, we would make our humble suit for the further grant of *one year's surplus* of the Hooghly Fery funds; and that upon this most substantial and incontrovertible ground, that nothing will contribute more to the *expedientiation* of that fund than the completion of the road to the ferries by the construction of the Bridge. But whatever is done, must be done quickly. Unless the foundation of the bridge be laid during the existing administration, there can be little hope that it will be completed during the present generation.

THE KIDNED CHILDREN.—The *Hurkara* has received a reply to the remarks which we offered on the obstacles which were said to have been thrown in the way of giving to the victims rescued from the Khonds a knowledge of Christian truth. The authority on which this defence is set up, is considered as unquestionable by our contemporary as to induce him to offer his own seal to it, and he looks for our concurrence in its validity. We are happy to find that those who have the deepest interest in this matter, have thought it so necessary to come forward and offer some explanation of their conduct. At the same time we are sorry that we cannot concur in the complacent view which our contemporary takes of the defence. We trust he will bear with us while we state the doubts of

that close examination which we have given to it.

It appears that the Missionaries applied to the public Authorities to be entrusted with the education of the victims which had been recommended by the Khoondas, but the request has not been granted. To this it is replied that the petition was not addressed to the Governor of Madras, but to its official Agent in the Khoondas. This circumstance is altogether immaterial. Capt. McPherson was the channel through which the application was to be made to his own Government, and the only result of this explanation is to exonerate the Government at the Madras Presidency from all blame in this matter, and to place it upon the shoulders of the local Authorities at Coimbatore.

Neither is it at all germane to the matter that the letter was written by one Missionary, with the concurrence of his brethren. Such is the usual routine of all public business; and it would be quite as preposterous to say that a letter written by the Secretary to Government at Madras, and approved of by the Governor in Council, was not an official communication, as to insinuate that a letter signed by one Missionary with the concurrence of his associates, was a private paper.

Capt. McPherson had no power to comply with the wishes of the Missionaries, and therefore sent the letter to the Magistrate of Ganjam. Mr. Bamerman. Yet we are subsequently told in the defence of that officer that so far from having refused to give children over to the Missionaries, that he had given them six children, besides the four we have already alluded to. So it seems that Capt. McPherson had power to comply with the request of the missionaries. This glaring discrepancy can only be explained by supposing that the letter in question asked some assistance from Government for the maintenance of the children; and that the ten children whom that Officer did actually deliver to them, were received gratis. Of this we shall of course hear hereafter.

The Magistrate at Ganjam, Mr. Bamerman, received the application, but whether he ever forwarded it to the Government of Madras, the Deposition of the *Harbors* says not. It was manifestly his duty either to have complied with the petition, or to have forwarded it to his own Government. He did neither; there lies the application still in his office at Ganjam, unless indeed it has been sent on since we held up this culpable negligence to public indignation. It was not so much however to Capt. McPherson's conduct in this matter, that our remarks were directed, as to the cool way in which this application had been laid on the shelf by the Magistrate; but when we are told by our contemporary that his informant did not know whether the application had ever been forwarded or not, we are strongly tempted to ask how it happened that the Officer entrusted with Khoond affairs who is said to have felt so deep an interest in the welfare of the victims, should have allowed a month after month to elapse without once enquiring whether Mr. Bamerman had ever sent up the letter to Government, or chiding him for his indolence or neglect, when it was found that he had neglected it.

Our correspondent had said "that many of the children have grown up under charge of the Thakidars of Coimbatore to be men and women, and that the manner in which many of the latter are allowed to run wild is revolting." The *Advertiser* fully corroborated the former part of this

statement. It admits that the girls were removed eight or nine months ago from the charge of the Thakidars. They had therefore grown up till that very recent period under his charge. We are happy, however, to learn that among eight or nine girls, who it appears have been allowed to remain even beyond the age when marriages are contracted in India, amidst Native associations, under the protection of a Native Thakidar, there has not been a single case of immorality.

Our correspondent had said that they were freely given over to the Officers as servants, while the application made for them by the missionaries was neglected. The defence says that only three have thus been assigned as servants to the officers. To the assertion that they had been given up in some instances to the sepoy, who made Hindoos or Mahomedans of them, the *Harbors*'s opponent gives a point blank contradiction.

The *Harbors* claims great credit for Capt. McPherson, for having consulted Dr. Duff as the best mode of giving a Christian education to these children. Now Dr. Duff has no local knowledge or experience which should qualify him to give any opinion on the subject with confidence; and, moreover, his hands are full and more than full of other and more pressing matters. It seems therefore very strange and altogether unaccountable that the Officer in question should entirely have overlooked the fact that there was a body of Missionaries who had been laboring faithfully, disinterestedly and successfully in the country itself, for more than twenty years, infinitely more competent to the work than any missionaries in Calcutta. It seems strange and unaccountable that while the Khoond agent, in his deep anxiety for the spiritual welfare of these children, directed his enquiries to a distance of several hundred miles, he should so entirely have forgotten that an application had been made to him by Missionaries, so to speak, on the spot, for permission to receive these victims and to train them up in a knowledge of Christian duties, which application he had handed over to the Magistrate, without once enquiring what the Magistrate had done with it. The only reason which appears to be offered for this neglect of opportunities at hand, is that the Missionary at Ganjam did not succeed in proselyting two Khoond girls during the several months in which Capt. McPherson is said to have kept them in his own house. Whether the Missionary was required to proceed daily to afford Christian instruction to the girls at the residence of that Officer, or whether they were sent as a kind of day scholars to the Missionary, we are not told, but the "good work of evangelization," was not completed, and "proselytes they were not made." The want of success in this effort was of course attributed to the Missionary, who are we informed "seemed to take no sort of interest in the matter." But we question whether even Dr. Duff would have consented to receive the two girls into the bosom of the Christian church after so brief and strange a system of tuition. The Officer should have applied at Bishop's College for some Parnassian Minister, who might have administered the sacrament of baptism upon the Anglo-Catholic principle that its validity and virtues depend not upon the faith or knowledge of the recipient, but upon the apostolic succession of the Priest.

Really, if there be no other reason than which which has been alleged for the contempt which has been shown upon the application of the Missionaries, the same will be the same for

opinion, and affirm that "there does not appear to be among the local authorities the same sense of the responsibility which begins with the rescue of the victims, which pervades the minds of the Christian community in our own land."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

The papers of the day give a long report of the progress made by the Agricultural Society of Bhagpore, which appears to have surpassed all other branches in the vigor and success of its exertions. We regret that we cannot make room for the whole report; but we cannot forego the pleasure of transcribing the following tribute so justly paid at the last meeting, by the Commissioner, Mr. G. F. Brown, to the indefatigable industry of the Secretary Major Napleton:—

"Gentlemen, though it may not be considered quite regular for the Chairman of a Public Meeting to move any resolution for general adoption, yet I hope you will hold me excused for doing so on the present occasion. You have just passed a vote of well merited thanks on our indefatigable Secretary, but I wish you to do something more than this; I wish you to prove by deeds, not words, how grateful you feel for his meritorious exertions. You all know that a year ago such a society as this was never thought of at Bhagpore, and that six months ago, our present flourishing Public Garden was an idle field. Within this short period, the ground has been purchased and cleared, walks have been made, walls dug, show rooms built, trees planted, flowers of all descriptions brought from Calcutta, potatoes from Fettesburg, cotton from the East, tobacco from the West, and all sorts of rare and valuable seeds from England.

"For all this I tell you again and again, we are indebted to Major Napleton.

"But next to this, we owe it to Major Napleton's zeal, constant supervision, and good management that twice as much has been effected with the money which we subscribed towards the undertaking, than we could have reasonably expected. He has made 500 Rupees go as far as another would have done in Rs. 1000."

"We are happy to find from the *Delhi Gazette* that "Bundelkand appears to be in a settled state."

Gulam Alee Khan has been appointed Grand Vizier of the Emperor of Delhi. He has made his own terms, they say, with his master, and has the entire management of affairs under his control. These affairs no longer embrace the external and internal relations of India, but are simply confined to the disbursement of a few lakhs of Rupees a year.

The *Register* announces that the sale right of reprinting Martin Chuzzlewit in India has been purchased of Chapman and Hall, the booksellers, by the Proprietor of that journal. Doubtless the exclusive republication of any work of Dickens will give value to any paper, but experience teaches that no paper can safely rely on these borrowed sources for the increase or even maintenance of its circulation, and that a large judgment, a nervous style, and impartiality of views are of themselves quite sufficient to insure extensive popularity, and that without these qualifications no paper can long stand its ground.

There is little news from the Punjab this morning. Only, it is said that the foreign officers are more than ever anxious to quit the scene of trouble and uncertainty which the Punjab now presents, and that H. E. H. Singh has resolved to decline General Ventura's offer of security for the 27 lakhs of Rupees which General Aivala is said to have taken out of the country.

The news from Ceylon is, that the Roman Catholics are anxious to throw their present priests overboard, and to procure new ones from Coshin. The *Advertiser* also states in reference to

Mr. Langford; "The public will learn with indignation that Mr. Langford, the talented, learned, impartial and independent Judge of Calcutta, has been officially informed by Government that it is intended to suspend him." The real reason, says that paper, are too well known to require mention. Now as we have begun to take an interest in Ceylon matters, and know nothing of the real reasons, we wish the *Athenaeum* would give them to us, always supposing that they would not involve him in an action for libel.

—Last night's *Gazette* contains an amended draft of an Act for the establishment of a new Court for hearing and determining petty civil cases. Strangely to say the amendments are so numerous that there is not, we believe, a single paragraph of substance of the old Act to be found in the new, yet it is called the same Act, on the principle on which the Irishman persisted in calling his knife the same knife, though the handle had been changed once and the blade twice. We have not time to discuss this important Act this week, but shall not forget it in our next number.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

—The Temperance Society of Calcutta, has resolved to open a second Temperance Tavern in Grant's Lane. One has already been opened in Nadia bazar, and has, we suppose met with sufficient encouragement to induce the benevolent projectors to venture on a second.

—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to urge on the Home Authorities not to adopt any plan of Steam communication that did not embrace the direct line between Suez and Calcutta.

—Intelligence has been received that the two parties have come to an engagement at Gwalior, in which the adherents of the Khawaja wallah were defeated. He was loaded with iron and sent to Dhulepore to Col. Spence. Yet we were told last week that the Colonel had made over the Presidency to Sir Ramesh Chandra Sen and had vainly endeavored to pass through the Gwalior states on his way to Nagpore, and had in consequence proceeded to Agra. The delivery of the Khawaja, it is supposed, will put an end to all hopes of earning any ribbons or crosses in the battle field, and lead to the immediate acceptance of our terms, which embrace the disbanding of all the troops of the state.

—An Address to the Sheriff is in circulation requesting him to call a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, to consider the present position of Steam communication, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure a permanent direct communication by Steam between Calcutta, Madras, Galle and Suez.

—A most distressing accident has just befallen Mr. Ireland, Chief Officer of the *Northumbria*, one of the most active, promising and beloved officers in the port. He was standing on the vessel with a long white-haired man, which he was drawing to himself from the captain, when the lock hitched somewhere; the piece went off, and its contents were lodged in his thigh. Professional aid was immediately obtained, but the injury was of such a nature as to require the amputation of the limb.

—We are happy to learn from the *Englishman* of this morning, that "the Calcutta public may confidently rely upon the Steam question being settled to their entire satisfaction." We should have received the announcement with more pleasure, if our contemporary had informed us in what manner it is to be so satisfactorily settled—we mean exclusive of the rail road from Bombay to Calcutta, which we fear is too remote a blessing for any of the present generation to hope to enjoy. Confidence, said Edmund Burke, is a plant of slow growth, and on the present occasion it appears to have been sipped in the bud.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

—The *Star* states, that it is rumored that Raja Gola Singh intends to withdraw altogether from Lahore with Hears Singh to his own dominions in Jambou, and to leave the Sethis to fight the matter out among themselves. For this determination the public was fully prepared. At Lahore he will always be exposed to a collision with our Government. In his Hill territories he may maintain a position free from all interruptions, and even take an opportunity of carrying a slice out of the Chikna empire for himself.

—The candidates for the office of Secretary to the Military fund are growing up again like Shakespeare's man in buckram. In addition to Capt. Doveton and Major Hough we have now: Major Colclough and Major Payne in the field and Dr. Lightfoot.

—The following is the number of letters and papers received by the *Star* *Chopra* at Bombay:

Letters. Papers. Boxes.		
Via Falmouth,	17,004	22,940 80
Via Marseilles,	4,048	8,784 27
Foreign,	1,370	4,800 11
Total Letters,	22,221	35,504 98
Total Papers,	35,045	
Total Covers,	58,723	

It will thus be seen that the interest we feel in home affairs, is these times as great as the interest felt at home in Indian affairs. Ten thousand of our newspapers is the average limit of transmission while we continue to receive more than thirty-five thousand. We wish some of our contemporaries in Calcutta would contrive to obtain from the Post Master General or the Deputy, the number of letters brought on by the *Indra*. This they can easily do, for Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation against the communication of intelligence of which an officer may become officially cognizant, was issued from the Foreign Department, and refers exclusively to papers and intelligence of a high political character. It has nothing whatever to do with the Home Department, to which the Post Office belongs.

—The *Agra* *Uthar* just received says: we have just heard that another fight has taken place at Gwalior, but the Khawaja is sent to Dhulepore. It is somewhat singular that not one of the papers as far as we can recollect, has told the public who this most formidable Khawaja wallah is; who was his father and his grandfather; what are his resources and his pretensions, and how he got into power.

—The *Madras* papers state, that the new Act forbidding the embarkation of Coolies from any port but that of Calcutta will be particularly hard upon the wives of a great many labourers now at the Mauritius who are most anxious to join their husbands. We think the Editor is wrong. The Act forbids only the expectation of labourers, which means men; it says nothing of women, and no Captain who should take the wives and children of those who are on the island could be considered as infringing the law.

—The *Dahli* *Gazette* states that this magnificent steamer, "Two hundred heekery loads of boards have lately been despatched from the Dahli Magazine to Foropore."

—Major General Churchill—whose name of the papers murdered a few weeks ago—has joined the Commander-in-Chief at Agra, so that his Excellency is now surrounded by the whole of the *Imperial* Staff of the Bengal Army.

—We regret to state that Mr. Ireland, the Chief Officer of the *Northumbria*, whose thigh was amputated last week, expired on Saturday at 4 p.m. His remains were followed to the grave by his brother officers, and many of the crew of the vessel to whom he had ordered himself by his kindness and consideration.

—The *Harbours* states that a large House of business in Calcutta, sought the protection of the Bankrupt Court on Saturday last, but that an order was passed by the Court, on which account the same is suppressed.

—The *Star* states, that intelligence that the Khawaja wallah was conveying to the British Resident has been received. But the *Agra* *Uthar* says that it is rumored in the city

that he has made his escape and that it was effected by collusion.

—On Saturday last, the members of the earliest firm of Ferguson, Brothers and Co. were respectively sworn to the truth of the substance of the separate estate of cash, and then in due form discharged, without any opposition whatever.

—The *Englishman* says that Hears Singh, when General Vintura applied to him for leave of absence, adopted an ingenious contrivance to him responsible for 27 lakhs of Rupees.

—The *Star* states, that Hears Singh, by sending to him for 100 Rupees a day; at which rate he would be nearly *Eighty* years paying up the whole sum.

—The seventh and last Criminal Session of the year was opened yesterday, The Chief Justice and both the Punes Judges were on the bench. Sir Lawrence Peel charged the Grand Jury, commenced on the lightness of the Calendar, and said "with one or two exceptions all the cases were of a trivial nature. His Lordship also stated that the Magistrates had much more success in working the committal than they had formerly been able to."

—A Board of Officers has been appointed to assemble to-morrow morning in Fort William, to enquire whether the uncommon sickness which prevails in the 10th Foot, arises from their location.

—The *Bombay* *Times* state on the authority of letters from Mandavia, that the wing of the 2d Europeans which has been sent to Karachi is, if possible, in a more debilitated state from sickness than the troops already in that Galtje, Sindh. Of 504 of all ranks there were on the 12th November not fewer than 283 sick!

—The *Musorie* Bank has just declared a dividend of 12 per cent., and determined to increase its capital stock to the sum of Five Lakhs of Rupees. The existence and flourishing condition of a Bank in such a nook as Musorie, where there is no commerce requiring assistance, is a remarkable circumstance. It has been determined by the shareholders to adopt the rules of the *Agra* Bank as it respects Loans, Deposits and Mortgages. The Bank is therefore the medium of accommodating the officers of the public service with loans, on good security, from the stores of other officers who have accumulated a little capital.

—The *Harbours* states it as the opinion of those who are entitled to form an opinion in the North West Provinces that the present movement of the Governor General to Agra, is occasioned chiefly by the unsettled state of things in the Punjab. We learn from the same source that terms have been proposed to the Authorities at Lahore, and that they consist only of a demand for the receipt of a Resident at Lahore, and the right of marching troops through the Punjab to Peshawar, if necessary. As to the former, it is not many months since Mr. Clerk was appointed Envoy to the Court at Lahore, and the subsequent withdrawal of the Envoy, and the substitution of a mere Agent in his stead was understood to have originated in objections offered by the Court in Leadenhall Street, not by the Court of Lahore. As to the latter requisition, we thought Lord Ellenborough had washed his hands clean of Afghanistan, and had for ever established the India as the ultimate and impassable limit of our movements.

—We have sometimes felt our westerner annoyed at the self glorification of our Western brother, without however feeling our regard for him in the least diminished, for we have all our weak points. But in the number which has just come in of the 22th November, this weakness is exhibited so prominently as to deserve particular attention. The *Bombay* *Times* is not, it seems, in good odor with the public authorities, and certain official advertisements which belong of right to the leading journal, are given to the minor papers that, Presumably, a practice which he reproaches in the following terms: "We believe it has long been pretty generally known that the circulation of the *Bombay* *Times* is somewhere

about double that of all the English papers put together printed in the Western Presidency—if the *Government Gazette* be excepted from the number; and our first and second page columns will show that in whatever other papers the advertisements of private parties may be inserted, they are as all events sure to make their way to our office. It will equally be seen from our pages, that the degree of publicity given through their medium alone is regarded sufficient in matters of the utmost importance—and that, after nearly all the newspaper readers in Western India have had the means of perusing an advertisement in the *Times*, it is considered quite superfluous to exhibit it to them a second time through any other medium. Without any very exact means of knowing, but upon a general view of the total amount of readers in the Presidency, we should say that there were not 50 who looked into the columns of *Spektrator* who did not also study the contents of our own—but that there were at least 500 who read the *Banker* *Times* and no other presidency paper. We in this respect possess, in relation to our local brethren, a more prominent place than our gigantic London namesake holds amongst his—we greatly more outnumber all the papers of Western India than he does those of the British metropolis. It will seem singular to our readers after this to be informed that there are certain official advertisements of a very important nature, which, though generally to be found in the *Banker* or *Government Gazette*, are by no means of course ever to be seen in the *Banker* *Times*.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

The Preliminary Steam Meeting was held yesterday morning at the Town Hall. There was a very large attendance. Mr. F. Millet was in the chair. The business of the meeting was completed in the following Resolution that "it be referred to a Committee to prepare resolutions to be laid before a General Meeting to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the communication lately made by the R. I. and China Association, on the contemplated arrangements for altering the present line of Steam Navigation between India and Great Britain." The names of the gentlemen appointed on the committee are the following:—Messrs. W. P. Grant, Elliott, C. B. Greenleaf, L. J. Grey, T. Leach, Remy, Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, J. Ames, Stephens, Colonel Forbes and Newcomen.

The *Delhi Gazette* just received gives information from Cabul to the effect that Dost Mahomed was becoming daily more oppressive and unpopular, and less able to maintain his position. He had sent a letter to Poor Mahomed Khan at Peshawar, recently concluding with him on the death of Shah Singh, but recently instigating him to revolt. The fact of the Dost's weakness is distinctly proved by his inability to take advantage of the present favourable opening for regaining Peshawar. A report prevailed at Ludhiana on the 8th of November that a large body of the Khyberites had come down and attacked Jemrood, and that 500 of the garrison had been killed. It is said that Yusef Khan, the commandant at Peshawar, allied with a large body and drove back the Khyberites.

The Candahar Sardars have begun to read the Khosha and to coin money in the name of the King of Persia. It is distinctly stated that Meer Meera Ali, our ally, to whom we have made over twenty half Solahs in its treacherous correspondence with these Sardars, has promised to kick up a dust at Killypore, if they will attack Killypore.

General Ventura has succeeded in obtaining leave at last from the South Government, and is packing up as rapidly as possible for Ludhiana. He is leaving the Punjab for ever, in which he abhors his widow.

A meeting of the Indian Shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is to be held at the Town Hall to-morrow at 3 P. M. when Capt. McPherson will doubtless deliver some explanation of the merits of this Association, which have wanted so much anxiety in

Calcutta and Madras, and afforded so much satisfaction to the community at Bombay.

REVIEWS.

We regret much that the following extracts reached us after the publication of the Letter in our last number.

In the Letter regarding Infanticide (*Spektrator* page 786, in the 11th line from the bottom, for "appointing the taxing Committee," read "electing the taxing Committee."

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following correspondence from the *Friend of India*—

	<i>On's Ex. Ac.</i>
Capt. G. P. Brooks, ... to Dec. 1844, 20	0
B. H. Rattray, Esq., ... to Dec. 1844, 48	0
B. Bannerman, Esq., ... to Nov. 1845, 54	0
W. Palmer, Esq., ... to Nov. 1844, 20	0
The Hon. Sir A. O'Hanlon, ... to March 1845, 100	0
Rev. J. Caldwell, ... to Dec. 1844, 10	0
J. A. Leach, Esq., ... to Dec. 1844, 20	0
W. Melville, Esq., ... to Dec. 1844, 48	0
Idem H. S. S. ... to Nov. 1844, 20	0
Major Gen. H. T. Tapp, ... to Dec. 1844, 20	0
Raboo Kaleschander Ray, ... to Jan. 1844, 10	0

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE KHOOND CHILDREN.

The arrival of an Overland Mail is to us very much what a foreign war is to Government—it causes the whole of our attention to be turned to the subject of local interests which are waiting the attention they merit, as the time when the great boom comes to clear all away; and in the case of Government, it is to be seen every thing that is going on in the world, and we have more than the usual amount of interest, which we purpose to pick out from the heap, now that we can again look peacefully at them. The first which we select is the matter of the Khoond children, regarding which, as may be remembered, we printed an article a few weeks ago, taking for our text some observations on the subject, which we extracted in the *Friend of India*, of the 23d ultimo. Since that time we have received much information on the points touched upon by our contemporary; and we think we shall be able to show the truth of the statements which we have received, give anything but a faithful picture of the condition of the rescued Khoond children. We reproduce the article from the *Friend of India*, in which these statements are made, on the authority of a correspondent, and now proceed to notice as briefly as possible the errors which it contains—

"It is understood as a fact, that the petition written some time ago to the Governor of Madras, is still in the Agent's Office at Gajagan." Now, there is no such document, as that referred to, and never was—in existence. The Missionaries do not memorialise Government; but addressed Captain McPherson. It was a letter written by our Missionary, and "concerned" in by another, to forward the application to the Gajagan Magistrate, and he did so. Whether Mr. Bannerman forwarded it to Government, or whether it is still lying in his office, we do not pretend to know. Again, it is stated, that many of the grown up victims have been allowed to run wild in a revolting manner, under the charge of the Treasurer of Government. The obvious meaning of this passage is that the girls are abandoned to gross immorality, for no one could expect to see such a social refinement in a band of young savages. If the wildest upstart of meanest uncivilised, we have no doubt, that the statement is absolutely true, though we should think it extremely unnecessary to say anything which must be so obvious to all eyes. If, if the statement means, that the girls are given a life of immorality, we have authority for asserting, that it is altogether untrue. Capt. McPherson, since his took charge, has had all girls under his care, and out of this large number there has not been a single case of immorality. The girls were removed eight or ten months ago, from the charge of the Treasurer of Government, they have been carefully watched and the strictest pains taken to ensure for them a respectable settlement in life. Capt. McPherson, with much tact and good judgment has been at the head of the girls, and has succeeded in making the marriages of these rescued Khoond girls, with the men of another class of Khoonds, who do not possess the abominable habits of the first class,

among whom female infanticide prevails to a lamentable extent. This was a work of much difficulty. The Khoonds at first rejected an alliance with women, who had been educated in the duty and given up to sacrifice; and the girls turned away with equal repugnance, from men, known to be guilty of eating cows and accused of devoting themselves to idolatry. However, after much exertion, the repugnance of both parties was overcome, and the desirable object effected. There is good hope, that these alliances will prove extremely serviceable, when aided by the education of the girls, of rooting out in time the melancholy practice of female infanticide.

Now, with regard to the story told in the *Friend of India*, that "one of the young women, threatened to hang herself if she were not given away in marriage, and so convinced was the officer in charge of the sincerity of her intentions, that there was a general search among the only boys for a volunteer husband"—Let us look at the real history of this affair. About two years ago, Colonel Campbell, permitted two Khoond boys, who had grown up in his house, to promise marriage to two of the victim girls, when the parties should have advanced somewhat further in life. Some time afterwards, when we have above stated, Capt. McPherson removed the girls for the purpose of forming alliances between them and sons of the other infanticide Khoonds, these two girls, now the four and twelve years from their betrothal, did declare, that if they were not restored to their pledged husbands, they would kill themselves. Well, if they were brought back to Capt. McPherson, and he had taken the opportunity of the occasion to make an effort towards a commencement of the good work of evangelisation; and the parties were assembled, when Capt. McPherson, agreed to delay their marriage until they had been instructed in Christianity and received as Christians by the Missionary. For this purpose, Capt. McPherson, had to wait some time, and if the effort did not succeed, it was the fault of the Missionary, who, as we are informed, seemed to take no sort of interest in the matter, and possibly he was not made aware of it.

The next story told relative to a Khoond boy having been made a Mahomedan by a nominal Christian is true; but this was a case of difference of opinion, and not a part of the policy, and the assertion, which follows to the effect, that children are given over to the sorcery, who make the Hindu or the Christian, and the fact, that the Agent not having given over one single child to a sorcery. As to their being "freely given over as servants" to officers, only three have been seen so given up, and the fact, that Capt. McPherson having invariably refused to give them over to the missionaries, he has given them to his children, because the four to whom we have already alluded. We know not what may have been the results in these cases; but if it were no better than that of the effort above recorded, the Missionaries have not done so much good for the Khoond children, as the "nominal Christian," who made a Mahomedan of the child entrusted to his care! We have reason to believe, that Capt. McPherson, so far from opposing any obstacle to the evangelisation of the rescued children, is not only willing, but anxious to conclude, by every means in his power, to this great end, and we believe, that he is ever consulting Dr. Duff and others as to the best means to be pursued. Dr. Duff can tell us whether we have been misinformed upon this subject, and we have before said, Capt. McPherson is anxious to employ as indirect agents for the suppression of infanticide, and the *Friend of India* will, we are sure, give the same acknowledgment, that he is in saying, that there does not "exist among the local authorities, on the Khoond borders, the same sense of the responsibility which pervades the minds of the Christian community of our land." As for ourselves, we entirely reject anything, which we may have written, on a false view, under a misapprehension of the facts of the case. We believe, that Capt. McPherson is a very philanthropist man, feel deeply indebted for his noble efforts, and we hope, that he will be as humane, at the risk he is of his own life, has done all that it became him to do, as an officer and a Christian. The facts, which we have stated, are true, and we are sure, that we have some good that we have some good that we have some good, and we trust, that the *Friend of India* will do the same. As regards the general question, of extreme infanticide, we hope, that it will not be very long before we return it.—*Mark*. Dec. 6.

NOTE ON AFFAIRS.

A friend at Simla writes to us as follows:—"Mr. Clerk goes down to-morrow. He is, I am rejoiced to say, looking very well; and not

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No. 467. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1848.

Price 3d. 6s. 8d. monthly; or 38s. yearly if paid in advance.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE next Steamer with Mail for Suez will leave Bombay on the 1st of January. Notice accordingly is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for this opportunity, will be Tuesday, the 19th, instant.

For William,
General Post Office,
The 1st Dec. 1848.

L. J. B. GREY,
Off. Post Master General.

THE PRESENT STATE OF CALCUTTA.—The funds devoted by Government to the lighting and watering of Calcutta, and the repair of its roads, have run short, by about 12,000 Rupees a year, or 100 Pounds Sterling a month; and for want of this small sum the City of Palaces is enveloped in a cloud of dust. The Magistrates have met to consider the means of relief; but no plan has been adopted, and the dust becomes every day more dense and insufferable. Some have proposed to pare down the allowances of the municipal officers; and two of the Magistrates have gone up to Government with a suggestion—rejected by the other moiety of the bench—to raise the House tax from five, to six and a half per cent.

We are happy to hear that the proposal has been at once rejected by the Governor of Bengal. We hope all such unworthy expedients will be rejected with equal promptitude. The expense should be thrown upon the general revenues of the country. It is time for Government to take a liberal and comprehensive view of its duty towards a city, for which private individuals have done so much, and the public authorities comparatively so little. It is a shame that this noble city, the most magnificent in Asia, the capital of British India, the metropolis of an Empire of Ninety millions, the admiration of all foreigners, should be treated with such ignominious neglect by our rulers. It is to our disgrace that not only are all schemes of improvement discontinued, which will 'cost money', but that provision is not made even for the indispensable comfort of watered roads. One might have thought that the British Government, after having created so mighty an empire in the East, would have felt some degree of national pride in adorning the capital of its power. All other sovereigns, in all other ages, have done so. Had the country been held with equal security and firmness for so long a period, even by the Mahomedans, whom we deem barbarous, they would not have hesitated for two months to lay out a thousand Rupees monthly in allying the dust, and rendering their imperial residence tolerable. Assuredly they would have made improvements, corresponding in some measure with the greatness of the Empire and the majesty of the Government. The Romans adorned even their Provincial Capitals, with a degree of splendour, of which the remains surprise mankind after the lapse of eighteen centuries. Had it fallen to the lot of Napoleon, to have realized his desire of establishing an empire in the East, with how much zeal and energy would he not have urged on the improvement of his metropolis! Even Russia, barbaric Russia, if India had been reckoned among the provinces of its empire, would have spared no funds and no labour to render its metropolis a miniature of the noble capital it has raised on the banks of the Neva. This only England that hesitates to devote a frac-

tion of the general revenues of the empire, to the object of increasing the conveniences and augmenting the beauty of its metropolis. The old spirit of the counting house, which regarded a good Export and Import Warehouse as the most important and ornamental of all buildings, still seems to cling to the Imperial Government, even after it has shed its commercial skin; and the funds required for public improvements, are dolled out with the thrifty parsimony of a pedlar.

If the municipal wants of the town constituted any demand on the treasury of the country, we could account for the hesitation of the public authorities. But we want no aid from home. In our connection with England, it is we who are the givers, and it is she who is the recipient. We require only a generous and judicious distribution of the revenues of the country itself, on objects which shall promote the convenience of the public, and redound to the credit of Government. But the country is in debt! What then; are there to be no public improvements till the public debt is extinct? If so, we must wait till our trust in India has been transferred to some other potentate; for, if we are to judge from the experience of the last eighty years, this Government will always be in debt to the last chapter of its history. But this debt interferes with no utility, which the partialities, the whims, and even the follies of our rulers may require. It was only by the last Mail we were informed that an egregious blunder in legislation, mentioned by the wisdom of Parliament, had cost this country twelve lakhs of Rupees, in ten years. Then, we have spent some nine lakhs of Rupees in a Legislative Member of Council, whose office it is now proposed to abolish as redundant; and we have paid about twenty-two lakhs of Rupees to a Law Commission, of which Government has made little practical use, and which Parliament will probably extinguish in the next session. We have spent lakhs in building new barracks, which the next administration will in all probability abandon, and lakhs on lakhs in military regiments, which have contributed nothing to the strength of the Empire.

All these fantasies and experiments we have not hesitated to feed at the expense of the country, even when its exchequer was burdened with debt, without one twinge of conscience. But when the solid improvement of the metropolis, and the increase of its salubrity, by the opening of new roads, and the formation of squares to dispel malaria were in question, Government could only lend the funds to the Municipal Committee, and take in pledge the annual profits of two state lotteries, till the loan was repaid. And those lotteries were kept up year by year, after their demoralizing effects were fully demonstrated, for the mere purpose of getting back the sum which had been laid out in the metropolis; thus making the encouragement of vice the only means for improving the health and appearance of the city. It may appear ungrateful, after Mr. Bird has so nobly abolished lotteries, to revert to the misdeeds of those who preceded him in the Government; but the Government, however painful, is necessary to show that the Government of

India, letting alone the Afghan and Burmah wars, has incurred no small amount of blame for its inactivity when fancies and whims were to be adduced, and its half-heartedness when local improvements were required.

We need the spirit to improve the Metropolis of British India. We want a generous and noble spirit worthy of men who rule ninety millions of subjects, and dispense a revenue of twenty crores of Rupees. It would be a small matter for Government to confine its view to the present exigency, and ally the dust by an order to the Sub-Treasurer for 1000, or 1100 Rupees a month. The metropolis requires many improvements, for which due and adequate provision should be made. Let Government at once come forward, and consecrate one or two lakhs of Rupees annually to the use of the city, so that there may be no year without progressive improvement. Why not at once surrender the tax on spirituous liquors in the city for municipal purposes; and, if the amount be not sufficient, it will be time to go up and tap the Treasury.

THE SPEAK MEETING of the inhabitants of Calcutta was held on Monday afternoon, when a Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, the President of the Board of Control and to the Court of Directors was agreed to, which will be found among our selections. The unanimity of feeling manifested at this meeting, of all classes of society, to the number of four hundred, cannot fail to do good. It will give to the members of Government at home, a convincing proof of the deep, and general feeling which exists at this Presidency on the subject, and serve to render public attention to the importance of securing the patronage of the State, to that plan which shall oblige the interests of all the Presidencies. We are happy to find that no allusion is made in the Memorial to that branch of faith, which is involved in taking off the precept stemmen from the Comprehensive Plan, and placing them on the Dunlop line of communication. It simply points out with great force and clearness, the fact that this comprehensive line of intercourse, is that alone which can give to Calcutta, and Madras and Ceylon the full benefit of Steam communication. This fact which was heretofore problematical has been incontrovertibly established by the voyages of the Hindostan. With this evidence before them, nothing but an obliquity of vision or a perverse partiality for one Presidency, can induce the Company, or Her Majesty's Ministers, to confine their view to the Western Port.

It is of course manifest, that the assistance of Government, is indispensably necessary to the maintenance of a monthly Steam communication, with all the ports, or even with one port, in India. That assistance the people of England are most willing to bestow, in order to secure the inestimable blessing of a regular intercourse with the vast seats of commerce in the East. That assistance the Court of Directors are at this present time giving to the undertaking. The sum devoted to the promotion of Steam Navigation from the revenues of India, from the revenues of the Bengal Presidency, we might say, is one lakh of Rupees a month;

vis. 100,000, a year expended on the Bombay and Peninsular Company. We are not therefore making for any new and startling outlay. We merely solicit that this sum may be so judiciously expended as to produce the largest possible advantage, in an equal degree, to all the Presidencies. Less than this sum would we believe have a sufficient encouragement to this Company, to establish a monthly communication direct to the three ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The time has expired when the existing arrangements must be revised. The Bombay Steamers are unequal to the task, and are becoming more and more inefficient the older they grow. Government must either build new and larger vessels, or make terms with the Peninsular Company. Now therefore is the time for adopting a comprehensive scheme, which so far from interfering with the advantages enjoyed by Bombay shall improve them, and confer the same advantages on the other Presidencies. It is a fortunate circumstance, that, just at this important juncture, Government will have the benefit of that practical knowledge which is afforded by the successful voyages made by the *Hindostani*. There can therefore be no excuse for adopting narrow views and unworthy prejudices, detrimental to the public character of those who embrace them, and injurious to the general interests of the Empire.

CHINA.—During the past week, we have received from China, an abstract of the Supplementary Treaty between their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of China, consisting of seventeen Articles. The more important provisions of this Treaty are, that no British Merchant ships shall resort to any other Port in China, except the five ports named in the first Treaty, and that any infringement of the rule shall be visited by the seizure and confiscation of the vessel and cargo. Art. VI. provides that English merchants trading at the five ports, shall not wander away into the country, or go beyond certain limits fixed by the Chinese Authorities and the Consuls; and that any one who may contravene this order, shall be delivered over to the British Consul for punishment. The next Article permits English merchants, who may be trading at these ports, to buy and rent ground and houses at a fair valuation. Art. IX. provides for the mutual surrender of criminals who may tempt, from the Chinese territories into Hong Kong; or from our own settlement and ships into the interior of the country.

The Eighth Article stipulates that all foreign nations, whose subjects or citizens have hitherto traded at Canton, shall be admitted to the five ports of Canton, Fu-chow-foo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shang-hai, on the same terms as the English. According to European notions, such a provision is out of place in a Treaty with the British Crown, but the Chinese evidently considered the English as the representatives of the European family, and were anxious to embrace the opportunity of this Supplementary Treaty, to make known the footing on which the merchants of other powers would be permitted to trade in China. The Chinese authorities soon became aware, that foreign nations would not fail to besiege the Cabinet for the same privileges which had been conceded to the English; and would probably proceed so far as to send an Embassy to the Capital. They have therefore noted distinctly in this anticipating their negotiations

and requisites, and rendering any personal application at Peking, which could not have been refused without risk, or permitted without making a million, altogether superfluous.

The Opium question, the original cause of the war, remains in statu quo. It is not so much as hinted at. That word of ill omen appears to have been most carefully excluded from these Treaties of perpetual peace and friendship. This article continues to be regarded as contraband by the Chinese laws; and any attempt to introduce it, will be viewed as an act of smuggling, and punished accordingly. The English Government has engaged to prevent the admission of the drug into the five ports, and the Consuls are required to apprise the Chinese authorities of any such smuggling transaction, which may come to their knowledge, in order that the goods may be confiscated. The Chinese Government undertakes to exclude the drug from all other ports. Yet the Government of India will not probably diminish the manufacture of the article by a single chest, or the Chinese relinquish the use of it. This exclusion of Opium from Hong Kong, and from the five Ports which have been opened to our commerce, is all that could be expected of our Government. The consumption of the drug in the Empire will now depend on the success with which the Opium smugglers, backed by the wishes of the people, may baffle the vigilance, or corrupt the integrity of the Chinese preventive service. Yet it is a very anomalous position for any government to take up. In India, the British Authorities are engaged in raising the drug by means of public funds, expressly for the Chinese market; in China the British Authorities will not allow it to be landed in the only Settlement we possess, and have directed it to be rigidly excluded from the ports to which our trade is confined; and the Consuls are bound to make known to the Chinese authorities, with the view of its being confiscated, any cargo of that same Opium, which the servants of the same Crown have raised for that specific object. Although the Chinese authorities appear to have entered upon the arrangement of the Treaty with a feeling of sincerity, and even cordiality, which does them infinite credit, yet it is to be feared that the guilty enterprises of the Opium smugglers will at no distant period interrupt that lasting peace and friendship which the Emperor appears so anxious to cement. The least that our Government can do to counteract the evil is to forbid the arming of the Opium vessels, a measure which the *Englishman* has repeatedly and very forcibly advised. While we have vessels of war in every port for the protection of commerce, there can be no legitimate occasion for trading vessels to be armed with cannon; whereas indeed be no reason for it, but one which it would be shameful to avow, and which would impose on Government the impious necessity of preventing it. If they are permitted thus to be armed, there will be bloody conflicts with the Chinese preventive service, and mistrust will be sown in the minds of the Chinese authorities, which will inevitably ripen into feelings of hostility.

LOTTERY.—The present state of the Lottery Question is any thing but intelligible. At the beginning of this year, Mr. Bird, the Governor of Bengal, took on himself the responsibility of suspending the State Lottery, sending a reference to the Court of Directors without whose sanction no final blow could be given to it. His Honor was obliged to take this step from a consideration of the extensive mischief inflicted on society by the Minor Lotteries, which were established in connection with the great Lotteries of Government, and which diffused the spirit of gambling through the community. He attacked the evil at its source, and the state lottery expired at once, together with all the little smokings which it had been nourishing. But it was felt at the time, both by Government and the community, that unless an Act was passed making Lotteries criminal, private lotteries would spring up, in fearful abundance; that temptations to gambling would still continue to be held out, perhaps with increasing vigor; and that the only change produced by Mr. Bird's judicious Act, if it were not followed up by a stringent law, would be that a dozen fraudulent schemes would be substituted for the honest—if the word be not misplaced—scheme of the State Lottery. These fears have been more than realized. The projects which the *Harbours*, the *Englishman* and the *Exchange Gazette* have been advertising for the last five months, though without any approval whatever on the part of the Editors, appear to have been for the most part based on deceit. The *Star*, which seems to have a special vocation for ferreting out these nuances, has repeatedly denounced the impositions practised on the public by the projectors. These magnificent schemes have been shrouded in notice, under the "auspices and patronage of the most respectable Agency and Commercial House in Calcutta," not one of the names of which, however, has ever been given. The drawings have been duly notified to the public; even the numbers of the tickets which had come up as prizes have been given with the same formalities, as those of the extinct State Lotteries; but, strange to say, none of the valuable prizes have ever fallen to the lot of residents in Calcutta. They have come up invariably for the benefit of individuals living a thousand miles off, some of whom appear never to have heard of their good fortune, simply we suppose because they never had any existence, except in the newspapers. In an evil hour, however, General Fife, who is an actual living personage, was announced as the fortunate holder of a prize of 50,000 Rupees, and he is understood to have directed an action to be brought against the Projectors for the recovery of the sum, the immediate result of which has been we believe to quash the drawing of the next Lottery of Five lakhs and ninety thousand Rupees, which is advertised to take place on the 2d and 3d of January at the *Exchange Rooms*.

A very enterprising firm of the name of Robertson and Co., whose existence however is very problematical, has been advertising a Lottery of One lakh of Rupees in the Singapore papers, and we have also in those of China,—any where however not in Calcutta. This Lottery also is to be drawn at the *Exchange Rooms*, and the projectors have even had the audacity to name the Union Bank as their Treasurer. We believe the Bank and the Proprietors of the *Exchange Rooms* are equally innocent of any connection with these gamblers.

There is also another Lottery scheme, the some of which is laid in Calcutta, though the projectors have not sent their advertisements to either the *Harbours* or the *Englishman*. The Projectors are Johnson, Brothers and Co. of Calcutta, and their advertisements appear in the Singapore, and we think, also in the *Madras papers*. There are to be 1,000 prizes to 2,000 blanks; the capital embarked is said to be 1,87,000 Rupees; and the worthy projectors are

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go moderate as to content themselves with a profit of four per cent. The Trustees are Messrs. Ewart, Brown and Co. and their office is at 65, Durrumtollah Road, where the two drawings will take place under the superintendence of "disinterested and respectable gentlemen." This firm is a firm of straw, and No. 65 is an empty house.

But the contagion of this gambling spirit is not confined to men in European habits and society, or even to this Presidency. The mania is spreading rapidly from the capital to the provinces. The last number of the *Bombay Times* informs us, in a letter from a correspondent, that certain speculators at Poona have got up a lottery, which they are forcing into public notice. The profit to the projectors is fixed at a moderate sum, but past experience teaches us, that such schemes are most to be suspected of fraud, in which the conduct of the projectors is apparently most disinterested. Another lottery has been set up at Ahmednagar, under the Bombay Presidency, in which the projectors have reserved 20 per cent. to themselves! "I think it should be the duty," says the Correspondent of the *Times*, "of every man possessing the least spark of philanthropic feeling, to show an unequivocal hatred of lotteries by steadily discontinuing to patronise them." But we think it the imperative duty of the Court of Directors, at once to give their public and cordial sanction to the abolition of all State Lotteries for ever, and at the same time to lay their commands on the Legislative Council to frame a law prohibiting all private lotteries, throughout the dominions entrusted to the Government of the Company. Why such instructions have not been issued from Lordenall Spence's earlier, it is difficult to divine. So long as the lotteries yielded any profit to the State it was easy to understand the reluctance of the Honourable Court to extinguish them. But they are now a nuisance to the community, without being profitable to Government; and the delay in prohibiting them is anomalous. Surely it cannot be because the Court intends to re-establish them, with a view to meet the inadequacy of municipal funds. It cannot be that they have encountered any opposition from the Earl of Ripon, the President of the Board of Control. It was during his incumbency as Chancellor of the Exchequer, that England was for the first time delivered from the curse of State Lotteries, and Lotteries themselves were rendered illegal. His Lordship cannot begrudge to India the blessing he conferred on England. We hope the Local Authorities will go far to bring to the aid of the Court, the steady progress which this "it of gambling" is making through the country, and the increasing audacity of the frauds which mark each successive project, and to importune them for permission to check the evil at once by a legislative enactment.

REVIVAL OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—The Draft of an Act, for the adoption of corporal punishment in certain cases of theft, more especially of children, was published in the last Official Gazette. Government has thought it expedient to abrogate, to a certain extent, one of those laws by which the administration of Lord William Bentinck was distinguished, and which has been the object of incessant vituperation by a large body of the public servants ever since. We think the experience of the last ten years proves, that the sudden and entire abrogation of corpo-

ral chastisement, in a country in which it has been in vogue for many centuries, was in some degree a premature measure; inasmuch as we were unable to substitute any other punishment, which was likely to prove efficacious by the terror it inspired. The truth of the assertion in Lord William Bentinck's Regulation, however, has not been in the smallest degree weakened, that "the punishment of stripes is degrading to the individual, and by affixing marks of infamy which are often for ever indelible, prevents his return to an honest course of life." Corporal punishment can be no effort of sophistry or ridicule be relieved from the odium of doing the culprit an irreparable injury, by making him a "marked man" for the rest of his life, and rendering his return to virtue next to impossible. And when we reflect that this punishment may often be inflicted for a first and almost venial offence, on insufficient or doubtful evidence, in a moment of passion, it ought not to be resorted to but for the gravest and most weighty reasons. Lord William Bentinck himself appears to have thought, when he refused to abolish it among the English troops, that there were circumstances in which the infliction of the country and the Government, combined with the habits and feelings of the people, do more to point out the necessity of again having recourse to it in India. In the last ten years, the improvements in prison discipline, in prospect of which it was abolished, have not been effected. A lodging in a prison, where "their bread is given and their water is sure," where they have in general more comfortable residence, has no terrors for offenders. It does not deter them from crime, and therefore to make this the only punishment for theft is to expose property to constant spoliation, and inflict grievous injury on society. As a general rule, therefore, under existing circumstances, the use of the rattan is perhaps the less of two evils. The experiment of substituting other punishments for it has not succeeded in giving security to property; and, unless some better means of correction than we now possess can be brought into operation, recourse must be had to this most objectionable form of punishment. We are speaking of course of delinquents of full age. The school discipline which the Magistrates are now required to inflict on juvenile offenders, instead of exposing them to the contamination of a jail, will of course meet with general approbation.

There are however some considerations which ought not to be altogether overlooked. This corporal chastisement is now revived, evidently under the impression, and a very correct one, that it is the only punishment which is likely to deter from the commission of crime; that it is in short, the heaviest punishment the public authorities can inflict. This idea is necessarily implied in the present adoption of it. It is singular therefore that the severest punishment, and that which is most dreaded by the natives, should not be inflicted for the heaviest crime, but reserved only for those of minor turpitude. Neither should we overlook the fact, that almost every other punishment which the Magistrate can inflict is open to an appeal to the higher authorities, and that the errors of a harsh or hasty judgment may be corrected by the mature consideration of older and more experienced officers; that, by this amendment, the order for inflicting the severest kind of punishment, and that which admits of no reduction, or remedy, is to be final. The sentence of fine and imprisonment passed by the Sessions

Judge is liable to be reversed in appeal to the higher authorities, whereas the order of those who occupy a very subordinate place in the administration, and one which by the course of circumstances, is frequently filled by youths just come to age, is irrevocable. These are anomalies which cannot escape observation.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—We have been favoured with a little pamphlet just published by Mr. H. G. Palmer, upon the state of the Indian Bazar weights and measures. The object of the writer is to show that in almost every bazar and shop in Calcutta, pieces of stone, lamps of lead, and fragments of bricks are used in "lieu of weights denoting authenticated gravity or proportion;" that the uncertain weight of these substitutes affords an opening for fraud; and that the Native, more especially the poorer classes, are thereby cheated by the shopkeepers to a very considerable amount. He alludes to the recent Act of Parliament, by which Superintendents are appointed in every district in England for the purpose of applying a more stringent system to the Act; and he cites numerous instances in which transgressors have been brought up before the Magistrates and fined for a breach of it. He proposes to introduce something of the same kind into Calcutta, to provide that all sets of weights used for the purpose of vending should be duly examined, adjusted, marked and licensed; that for these licences the shopkeepers should pay at the rate of Eight annas a month, which would yield a revenue of nearly a lakh of Rupees; and that this fund should be applied to the improvement of the City.

It is highly desirable that just weights and measures should be universally employed; and it is certain, that the use of false weights entails a great loss on the purchaser, and more especially on the poorer classes of society. To this it has been replied in a very able article, which appeared some days since in the *Englishman*, that buyers are the best protectors of their own interests, and that although they may have no means of detecting fraudulent weights and measures, they are not slow in discerning as what shops they obtain the largest supplies for their money, and that the most honest dealers are sure in the long run to have the largest custom. This is true to a considerable extent; yet it is a fact, that notwithstanding the strength of this principle of self interest, dealers continue to be rogues and purchasers to be cheated; and that in our own land the public authorities consider it a part of their official duty to come to the aid of private interests, and to seek out and punish those who use deficient weights and measures. And in this country such provisions against fraud would be the more valuable, as the buyers being for the most part in debt to the shopkeepers, and purchasing the greater portion of their supplies on credit, are more particularly at their mercy.

But we have many doubts whether the proposed interference in the towns and suburbs of Calcutta, would not be found more vexatious than useful, a source of greater oppression to the shopkeepers than of benefit to the public, or of revenue to the state. Mr. Palmer estimates the number of vendors at 15,000. These men, if compelled to do so, would doubtless rather take out a license for the authenticated weights and measures they set up at their shops; but it is not certain that they would use these just weights in one case out of ten. When an independent

buyer came to their counter, and paid down his copper or silver, the authenticated weights would be invariably produced; but there would be a very strong inducement to resort to the old and deficient weights, whenever they were required to deal out articles to any customer. We were already in their debt—that is, to any poor man, whom the new arrangement is more particularly intended to benefit. These poor creatures would be the least likely to obtain substantial relief from it, for they would probably be met at once by an order to go to some other shop, if they were to demand the use of the false weights; and Mr. Palmer's pamphlet tells us that the natives seldom complain.

It would be necessary to appoint officers to enforce the use of these weights; but an establishment adequate to a domiciliary visit once a week to 15,000 shops, would absorb all the receipts; and a weekly visit would not ensure the daily, or hourly, or continual employment of the authenticated weights. The agency Mr. Palmer proposes to employ is altogether native, and the highest salary 32 Rs. a month, for which such honesty is not to be obtained in the Native market, if indeed it can be obtained for any price. The officers of the department would inevitably misuse the power entrusted to them, and turn it into an engine of extortion. Much may be done in England, where there is an independent and spirited community, and a vigilant press, which is utterly impracticable in a country like this; and the shopkeepers would be sure to take the price of the honest, and the hush money they paid the Native officers, in some shape or other, out of their customers. We are sorry then to throw cold water on a project which has so kind and benevolent an origin; but we think the projector on reconsidering it, in all its bearings, will feel satisfied that it will most probably produce more inconvenience than it remedies.

Instead of drawing the funds required for improving the salubrity and convenience of Calcutta from a municipal tax on shops, which must eventually fall on provisions, we would go up at once to Government and ask them to give whatever may be necessary, from the twenty millions raised in the country. Government might spare this sum without feeling its loss. Where there is a will, there is a way. It is only in the last *Calcutta Gazette* we find it announced that Col. Eyre has resigned the service. Of course the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India, which ought to have ceased years ago, is now completed, for the Surveyor General would not quit the country without finishing his work. We should think, if common report be true, that the extinction of this extravagant establishment would produce a saving of a lakh of Rupees a year. The substitution of whipping for imprisonment will doubtless produce a saving of another lakh or two, in the keep of rogues. In short to a well-disposed and careful Government there can never be any lack of funds for the benefit of its own metropolis.

Tax KNOWLEDGE.—The *Hurkars* has given a very elaborate reply to our observations on his last article relative to the Khoond children. He writes, of course as we did, on the strength of information from the spot. He cannot therefore expect us to admit the validity of the statements he has brought forward, before we have an opportunity of communication with those on whose authority we depended, and whose views of his explanation it is obviously necessary for

us to receive. In this stage of the controversy, therefore, all that we can do is to examine the strength of his reasoning, and to enquire how far the admissions which have been made, bear upon the general imputation of neglect, which our correspondent brings against the local authorities. Our observations will therefore be very brief.

The *Hurkars* dwells much on the mistake which our informant is said to have made, when he stated that the Memorial had not been forwarded to the Government of Madras, but was still in the Agent's office. We are willing to concede to his argument all the benefit which such an error can afford it. It appears that the Agent, not having power to comply with this request, forwarded it to the Judge, in whose office it has remained ever since. On turning to Capt. Macpherson's Report on the Khoonds, however, we find that it was addressed directly to the Secretary to Government at Madras. It is just possible that the Government at that Presidency may have directed that all subsequent communications should be submitted through the Judge. But even in this case the *Hurkars* will excuse our remarking that when the Agent found that, from whatever cause, a Memorial of considerable importance, which referred to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the children whom he was especially appointed to rescue, had been detained for many months at the station, there were many ways in which it might have been brought to the notice of the public authorities at Madras. If the Agent thought the proposal of the Missionaries to educate the children in the truths and doctrines of Christianity of any importance, it would have been no stretch of presumption for him to have forwarded a copy of the memorial direct to Madras.

The *Hurkars* has stated that the Agent had no authority to comply with the request of the Missionaries to be allowed to undertake the education of the children; and then, to show that the Agent was not indifferent to their welfare, affirmed that he had actually made over six children to them. We pointed out the manifest discrepancy of the two statements; which our contemporary endeavours to obviate by saying that this disposal of the children was done by a stretch of authority. He should have said so in his first explanation. But it seems a very anomalous state of things, that the Agent should be at liberty to leave so large a number of the female victims in the hands of a Native Tutor, and yet should be unable without a stretch of authority to allow the Missionaries to receive and instruct them; and it behoves the Government of Madras to give its early consideration to this matter.

As it regards the contempt thrown by the Agent, on the offer of the Missionaries to educate the children, while at the same time he has placed himself in correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Duff, in reference to the same matter, the *Hurkars* remarks, "We alluded to Capt. Macpherson's reference to Dr. Duff simply for the purpose of showing that there can have been no inherent dislike in him to the plan of evangelizing the Khoond children, but that on the contrary there must have been a personal desire on his part that officer to see the children reclaimed from their false faith—a design which all concurs with the systematic regulation of Missionary efforts which has been alleged by the Agent." We think so too; and we have looked in vain for an explanation of this neglect, of the means of evangelization which was at hand, by an individ-

ual who had their evangelization so much at heart as to enter into correspondence with a gentleman residing in another province.

The system of tuition to which we alluded, which is said to have failed in the hands of the Missionary, for which failure he was taunted by our contemporary, we were first informed of in this column. His account is not very distinct; but we understand that two girls were to be married to two boys, but the Agent wished them to be made Christians before the knot was tied. He had them in his own house, and the Missionary was employed in the work of Christianizing them in which he did not succeed for several months. This is the strange kind of tuition we alluded to and there is no wonder it did not succeed.

We have only one word more to say on the subject at present. Our contemporary says we have not alluded to the "important point" of the object to which the Agent intended to apply the rescued females. "He has employed them as important agents for the suppression of female infanticide." We think this a most important object, and one on which too much attention cannot be bestowed, but the *Hurkars*'s information is evidently deficient, and his ideas are therefore any thing but clear on the subject. He tells us that the girls have been taught to spin, and that they are married, or to be married, to Khoonds who practise infanticide. We cannot see how their being simply taught to spin can qualify them for this important vocation; or how the mere circumstance of their being given in marriage among a tribe which practices infanticide, will of itself prevent their husbands murdering their children.

WEEKLY EPILOGUE OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.

—The requisition to the Sheriff for a Steam meeting to be held on Monday next, has between 1300 and 1400 signatures, a greater number than has, we believe, ever been affixed to any public requisition in Calcutta.

—Intelligence has been received from China to the 20th of October. The Supplementary Treaty has been ratified by the Emperor, and ordered to be carried into effect, without waiting for the signature of Queen Victoria. This token of confidence in British faith is very gratifying.

It is pleasing to find that Major Pottinger, who left India under the capricious frown of the Governor General, has been nominated to convey the Treaty to Her Majesty. Thus the injustice to which he was subjected by the Head of the Government in India, has been in a great measure redressed, and the Haro of Herat and Chirchik, the individual to whose execution at Beshkan we are indebted for the liberation of the prisoners, one of the objects of the expedition to Cabul, will make his first appearance at the Court of England by association with the final treaty concluded by his illustrious uncle, with the Empire of China.

—A very destructive fire had broken out at the Factories of the Foreign merchants at Canton. Fifteen factories, and a large amount of property have been destroyed by this conflagration. It was altogether accidental. Plunder was restrained by the Chinese Police, and the Marines from the *Diad British* frigate. The populace offered no molestation or insult to the English, but pelted the lacars, whom they very cordially detest. By the Supplementary Treaty, Europeans are allowed to rent ground and houses, at the five points to which they are allowed to resort; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that their residence will no longer be limited to the small and disagreeable shanties to which Chinese jealousy has, hitherto confined them.

— Last night's *Calcutta Gazette* contains the draft of an Act repealing Reg. 9, of 1868, which had become obsolete, from its extreme severity. This was the Act passed when dacoity was at its height in Bengal, which inflicted such extremely severe penalties on those who refused to surrender. It was under this Act that a Native was recently subjected to long transportation for not appearing when summoned, which punishment Mr. Bird wisely remitted.

— The Rev. Mr. Thomas has been appointed Assistant Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort William. We believe this appointment is connected with an arrangement for giving two Chaplains to the Fort and St. James's, as there are already at the Cathedral and the Old Church.

— The Honourable the Court of Directors have sent out a despatch to "our Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal," informing him that Southampton had been made the port of arrival and departure of the Indian Mails sent by the Mediterranean, and directing that the "immediate and particular attention of your Post Master General be called to this alteration." It is much to be regretted that the Honourable Court did not see fit to announce with the same formalities a far more important alteration, the reduction of the French postage from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. In that case our Post Master General would have been obliged to pay immediate and particular attention to it, instead of continuing to announce the old rate for months after it had been abolished. As the Post Master has now done with the Governor General's journey to the Upper Provinces, perhaps he will find leisure to publish the amended rate which has not yet appeared.

— The last letter from Gwalior is that which appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, which would lead us to suppose that there may yet be some difficulty in the settlement of affairs in that territory. The writer says, that a feeling of hostility is beginning to grow up against our intervention by those whom it will affect. These British, say the troops, will come here and disband us, and leave their own troops to feed on the fat of the land. Why should we give up our old rights? It is quite natural that the troops, whose very bread is at stake, should object to the process of starvation destined for them.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5.

— The accounts from Sukkur are still of the same melancholy character, and the troops are saved from annihilation only by the moderation or fears of the Baluchos. Each Regiment has still 500 in hospital.

— The Honourable Caleb Cushing, the Envoy from the United States of America, to the Emperor of China, after having been most honourably and most hospitably treated at Bombay by the Government and the community, has embarked for the Celestial empire, where the Brother of the Sun and the Moon does not by any means wish to see him, and will contrive to evade a meeting by referring him to the 18th Article of the Supplementary Treaty with Great Britain, and sending him back to Washington.

— Capt. Engle-les issued cards of invitation to the community to visit the *Benjool* yesterday and to-day, and we are told that three hundred persons set down to a substantialiffin yesterday. We are happy that our humble aviator has been followed, and we hope that the irritation produced by refusing the list of passengers, which might be very proper when demanded by a tradesman who wished to send a constable on board, but very injudicious when required by the fourth estate, will have completely vanished. The *Star* says that Captain Engle-les made some disparaging allusions to the press, and to public papers, which we hope will be found to originate only in the provincial incorrectness of Calcutta reporting.

— The *Englishman* says there was a report yesterday of an outbreak in Nepal. We have heard of no other outbreak than one of regret at Mr. Hodgson's approaching departure. The Dut-

bar was loading him with tokens of their esteem and gratitude.

— The *Star* says, that final arrangements have been determined on for the occupation of Sind by Bengal troops, and that the several Regiments will proceed to their destination immediately.

— From the same authority we learn, that the preparation of the siege train for Gwalior has been commended; and probably the *Star* is right in pronouncing this measure premature, as according to the last accounts the Khazga was still with the troops, who seemed to have half a mind to show fight.

— We were we find wrong in supposing that the meeting of the Indian members of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company was convened by Capt. Engle-les. By whom it was called has not transpired, but Mr. Greenlaw read a number of papers, and it was resolved that he should furnish a statement of the points in the prospectus of the Company and in their correspondence, which warrant an opinion of a departure from the plan on which the Calcutta Club members gave their vote. Also, for our prospects; if we can afford no more than thirty passengers for the steamers, which must have a hundred or less money, not all the recollections of all the public meetings, nor all the charges of breach of faith, can keep them to the direct line.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.

— We regret to learn from the *Star*, that the *Hindostan* on her next voyage from Aden to Galle will touch at Bombay. This, says our contemporary, was hinted to a gentleman in London. Having once taken this devious route, there can be little hope that the vessel will ever resume the direct course till some arrangement be made with the Home Government. Perhaps however some improvement in Steam, or the discovery of some other agent may lay both the *Hindostan* and the *Benjool* on the shelf.

— Mr. George Thompson has arrived in Calcutta and embarked Friday morning in the *Benjool*.

— The Queen steamer, with Col. Squire and the recruits of H. M. 18th, has arrived at Bombay, and they will be sent on immediately to perish in the swamps of the Indus. The last accounts from Ferropore state, that the Head Quarters of the Regiment had taken its departure for Sukkur from that station. The deadly climate will probably thin the ranks of this noble corps, in a month more than they were thinned by four years' struggle with the Afghans.

— The Queen is to replace the lost *Mamoon*; the latter was 400 horse power; the former has only engines of 200 horse power. Of course to employ her in bringing on the Mails would only subject the community to a bitter disappointment. The Hon. Company has not two vessels capable of maintaining the speed requisite for the occasion, and must either build new vessels, or fall in with the proposal of the Oriental and Peninsular Company.

— The *Englishman* states, on the authority of a letter from the North West, that three French officers had arrived at Cabul, with the intention of forming and disciplining a force for the Afghans, as their countrymen have done in the Punjab. They could not have arrived at a time when their aid will be less prized.

— The Governor General, it is said, intends to proceed forthwith to the banks of the Sutledge, doubtless to Ferropore, the scene of last year's festivities; but apparently with a different object: not to receive a triumphant array on its return at the foot of the bridge, but to send an army across it to gather fresh laurels. The Fort Office authorities are said to have received orders to lay boarers between Agre and Umbala. A letter from this letter place published in this day's *Herald*, seems to hint that Lord Ellenborough has demanded the cession of the states belonging to the Sikhs, that is to Rajput Singh's messengers, on the left bank of the Sutledge. These states were acquired by the late ruler by gradual ac-

cretions and are estimated to yield if we remember right a revenue of about 12 lakhs of Rupees a year. They were guaranteed to Ranjit Singh, more than thirty years ago. It is said that Harn Singh is quite willing to resign the lands, but that Golsah Singh perpetually refuses to give them up, and even threatens to cross the river if we should attempt to occupy them.

— The *John Haydon*, which has come in from Rangoon, brings accounts of a very serious outbreak of the Cholera at Agra, to which the King's second Elphinstone son, and one of his ministers will be known to be very inclined to us, have fallen victims.

— The relief of the troops in Sind, appears to be involved in uncertainty. A letter quoted in the *Herald* says, that there will be no general relief of the Bombay troops. Other letters received from the north west however, speak of a speedy departure of the troops intended for Sind.

— The *Brasylas*, American frigate, with the American Envoy, the Honourable Mr. Cushing, left Bombay yesterday, the 17th November, for officers on their departure liberally contributed the sum of 457 Rs. to the American Mission Press, which has long been the leading establishment for book printing at Bombay. The money is to be devoted to the preparation of a fount of Arabic types.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

— The last sale of Indigo at the Indigo Mart, is said to have gone off with spirit. The average price of about 100 mounds of Kishangpur Indigo was 150 Rs. the factory mound; the average of Tirhoot, about 105.

— The Shipping reports announce the arrival of the Steamer *Windsor Castle* from the Mauritius; but none of the daily papers tell us who the stranger is.

— An attempt is said to have been made to convert the young King of the Punjab, Duleep Singh, across the Sutlege into the British dominions. Two of his uncles endeavoured to corrupt the troops, but in vain; they then laid a horse dawk from Lahore to the river, but the project was discovered before they could put it into execution. They were seized and thrown into confinement, and the young lad was reinstated on the Gaddis. After this Harn Singh and Golsah ordered a body of troops down to the Sutlege to watch the birds, but they mutilated and refused to go. It must however be remembered that all intelligence from the Punjab must be told three times by three independent witnesses before it is entitled to credit.

— H. M.'s 18th Foot embarked at Ferropore for Sind on the 24th, its aid in *high spirits*; it was seen as though Sir Robert Sale had proceeded with the Regiment in command of it.

— The *Fernex*, Capt. Gimble, which left Peshawar on the 26th of August, arrived at Madras on the 37th ultimo, having been only a day beyond three months on the voyage.

— The *Benjool* *Gazette* states that a Register of about 1,500 letters received from the H. C. vessel the *CHW*, which were picked up on the beach near the wreck of the *Mamoon* Steamer, has been published in the *Benjool* *Gazette*. They have been forwarded to their destination by Capt. Haines, the Political Agent at Aden. There is also a list of 78 Bills of Exchange amounting to 72,000, which were likewise picked up on the Beach.

— The *Star* publishes a letter from Sukkur, which states that Sir Jasper Nicolls and family, with Col. Louch, had reached that station on his way to Bombay. He had written from Rawalpindi to request that no other mark of distinction should be shown him but the salute due to his rank. Even that, owing to the universal sickness, could not be shown him. In fact the army may be considered as broken up by the effects of the climate. So many officers had been obliged to leave the station, that there was likely soon to be a Brigade of sick men without officers. Of 104

Artillerymen who left Poonah not long ago, 80 have been assigned to the garrisons. Many were expected in the next month, when the Medical men predicted the Europeans would die like rotten sheep.

— The Great Steam Meeting yesterday afternoon was attended by more than 400 persons. A series of Resolutions was adopted which will be in [] in another part of this paper. It is true that the Bombay folks have had the start of us by one month, as it respects the despatch of their resolutions, approving the plan of taking the *Resolute* and *Hindostan* from Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, and giving them to themselves; but we trust that the cogent and unanswerable arguments of our Resolutions, and the unanimity and strength of feeling which has been exhibited at its Presidency will be sufficient to counteract effects of Bombay influence, however paramount it may be in Londonhall Street.

— The Star states, that preparations are again going on for the siege train at Agra, which is to be on a larger scale than ever. The whole force was calculated to assemble there by the 4th; the Governor General would reach the station by the 10th, and it is said that the force would be in motion towards Gwalior by the 12th.

— We are happy to hear, that the letters sent by the Regular Mail of the 21st of November, arrived at Bombay at the same time as the Express, and were quite in time for the Steamer, which started at 9 on the evening of the 1st of December.

— The outbreak on the Nepal frontier is said to be directed against the state of Oude, an ally of ours, whom we are bound to defend. The recent nature of it has not transpired, but it is said that a Nepalese army has made an incursion on the Viceroy's territories. We must of course repel it by force, if we do not succeed by negotiation; and this may lead at once into hostilities with the spirited Durbar.

— The Barbours state, that letters of the Resident from Unahall mention that a report was current, that our position at Sukker had been established, but that no great confidence could be placed in it. Such an error however may be corrected, unless the post should be interrupted by the arrival of fresh and healthy troops. In case of an attack the Queen's 18th, amongst the Hattieson's garrison, will come in for the first laurels, and it will be a singular circumstance if this distinguished corps, which was ordered to the banks of the Irravaddy immediately on its arrival in India, should close the Indian career by fresh triumphs on the banks of the Indus.

— The Barbours states, that the attempted flight of Duleep Singh, and the subsequent arrest of some of the Sikh troops is confirmed. Goolab Singh and Herra Singh are still at the capital, enlisting troops, in consequence of the consternation created by the large force we are gathering on the Sutlege. The same accounts state that Akbar Khan was at the Western extremity of the Khyber, ready of course to fall upon Peshawar.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

— The Hse of Passengers by the *Batavia* has been sent to the Calcutta papers spontaneously by Capt. Reigate. We wish it had been three times the length; and, when such regularly has been given to the sailing of the Steamers, that arrangements can be confidently made in reference to it both in London and Calcutta, we have not the slightest doubt that a full ship will start on every voyage. The passengers on this occasion are: Lieut. Col. Everest; Mr. Fraser; Mr. G. W. Robertson; Mr. G. J. Gordon; Mrs. G. W. Gordon; Dr. H. F. Fildes; Mr. C. W. Whitmore; Mr. St. Mr. Geo. Thompson; Mrs. B. P. Frith; Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Goodway; Capt. Hopper; Capt. Seminary; Mrs. Saunders; General, Arifkhan; Mr. A. O. Chalkey; Mr. Alex. Calder; Mr. W. de Chumli; Mr. Gilbert; Mrs. Fawcett and Child; Mr. Illing; Mr. Hough; Dr. Brough; Mr. Brown; Mr. Elmhurst; Mr. and Mrs. Hume; Mr. Clark and Mr. Bann; Mr. Anderson; Mr. W.

H. Frith; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher; Mr. Nicholl; Col. Montgomery; Mr. Oshtermy; Rev. Mr. Fleming; and M. Chalkey's Servant.

— The Barbours states that the *Armenia* first, which was mentioned in its last report some ten days ago as having sought the protection of the Insolvent Court, was that of McGregor, Hunter and Co.

— According to the Star, the appearance of the Nepal troops in the Oude territories had been occasioned by an aggression of Durum Singh, a subject of Oude; and they retired as soon as they heard that the offender had been taken a prisoner to Lucknow and punished.

— We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

J. Farlow, Esq.	...	to May, 1842,	50		
Capt. J. H. Warner,	...	to Dec. 1844,	20		
Bahoe Madhubunder Mul-	...				
lick,	...	to July, 1844,	20		
C. G. Smith, Esq.	...	to Dec. 1844,	20		
Dr. Spalding,	...	to July, 1844,	20		
O. P. S. Watson, Esq.	...	to Nov. 1844,	20		
Bahoe Krishnoo Kishore	...				
Neogee,	...	to March, 1844,	10		
Dr. H. F. Hough,	...	to Dec. 1844,	20		
D. Davis, Esq.	...	to Nov. 1844,	20		
W. Knox, Esq.	...	ditto,			
J. F. Gubbins, Esq.	...	to Sept. 1844,	10		
Lieut. M. James,	...	to Dec. 1844,	24		
E. Bantall, Esq.	...	to March, 1844,	46		
Lieut. W. J. Jones, Esq.	...	to Sept. 1844,	20		
Lieut. Col. B. Benson,	...	to Dec. 1844,	22		
Major Genl. Sir R. Dick,	...	to Aug. 1842,	20		
A. B. Deacon, Esq.	...	to Nov. 1842,	6		
G. G. Steadman, Esq.	...	to Sept. 1844,	20		
P. Friell, Esq.	...	to Dec. 1844,	20		
Geo. Thompson, Esq.	...	ditto,	28		

The Rev. W. W. Evans here to acknowledge the following sums for the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

Col. Shaw,	...	Don Don	...	5	
Capt. Barrett,	...	Do.	...	10	
Lieut. Lewis,	...	Do.	...	5	
Capt. Todd,	...	Do.	...	5	
H. E. B. Ross, Esq.	...	Do.	...	5	
Capt. Scott,	...	Do.	...	5	
J. How, Esq.	...	Do.	...	5	
Mrs. Kaye,	...	Calcutta,	...	10	
M. L. Mendes,	...	Do.	...	5	
H. B. ...	...	Do.	...	2	
John Storm, Esq.	...	Do.	...	10	
W. C. ...	...	Do.	...	5	
C. H. Salter, Esq.	...	Do.	...	5	
A. J. ...	...	Do.	...	2	
Robert Forbes, Esq.	...	Do.	...	10	
T. H. Maddock, Esq.	...	Do.	...	18	
J. Henry, Esq.	...	Do.	...	4	

Don. 12th.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING ON STEAM AFFAIRS.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS, AND THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Sheweth, that your Memorialists have heard that the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have submitted to Her Majesty's Government, and the Directors of the Hon'ble East India Company, a proposal to suspend the monthly transmission of the Mails between Bombay and Suez.

That for the execution of this proposed service, combined with their other arrangements in the Indian sea, the Directors have stated that the Peninsular and Oriental Company are provided with two Steamships, the *Hindostan* and *Batavia*; that they have at their disposal a large, large, and powerful Steamer of 1,000 tons, and a smaller one in three months; and that, though these three vessels are amply sufficient for the performance, under ordinary circumstances, of the whole service between Calcutta and Bombay, it is proposed to send a fourth vessel to a western coast.

That, had it been arranged merely that the expediency of continuing with the Peninsular and Oriental Company the transmission of the Mails between Bombay and Suez, with a view to their acceleration and without interfering with the direct communication by means of Steam Vessels between Calcutta and Suez, it would be the consideration of Her Majesty's Government and the Directors of the Hon'ble East India Company, your Memorialists would not have thought it necessary to address your Hon'ble Court on the matter; but as the only means by which this acceleration of the Bombay Mail is proposed to be brought about, are, expressly to be effected by diverting Steam vessels devoted to maintaining direct communication monthly between Calcutta and Suez, in which your Memorialists are deeply interested, they feel it necessary to protest most strongly against the injustice attempted to be done to them, and to press upon your Hon'ble Court the public importance of the interests thus threatened, which interests embrace nearly half the correspondence between Great Britain and the East, and about three-fourths of their commercial relations.

That the proposed plan for the acceleration of the Indian Mails is confined to their transit to and from Bombay, and that it is not attempted to be shown that greater expedition will be gained for the Mails to Calcutta, or to Suez, than by Calcutta, by carrying them via Bombay than can be achieved by the direct line between Suez and Calcutta, and your Memorialists are extremely anxious that if the Mail is delivered at Suez 20 days after its despatch from England, as volunteered, under a penalty, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, it will be brought on to its several destinations more rapidly by observing such direct line than if it be carried in the first instance to Bombay, and this whether it be forwarded from that Presidency by Steamers, or across the country.

That in urging this upon the attention of your Hon'ble Court, your Memorialists would be understood as making it the duty of the Court to complete delivery, and not partial dispatch, which as a permanent arrangement they regard as most questionable; and your Memorialists would respectfully submit to your Hon'ble Court that the question of acceleration of the Mails is not fairly considered unless it embrace this completeness of delivery.

That by continuing the *Hindostan* and *Batavia* Steamers on the direct line between Calcutta and Suez, with such other boat or boats as may be deemed necessary, your Memorialists would communicate uninterrupted, the entire Mail to and from this Presidency can be carried from port to port in 25 days, as has been proved by the three voyages of the *Armenia*, which vessel has performed the entire distance in 20 days and 6 hours under steam.

That this would make the whole time between despatch and delivery 30 days, and your Memorialists strongly urge upon your Hon'ble Court that this would allow seven days between the arrival of one Mail and the despatch of another, for answering letters, &c., and thus render practicable four perfect interchanges of correspondence in the year between Europe and this side of India, which they confidently submit cannot be accomplished if the Mails for Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta are forwarded to their respective destinations via Bombay.

That the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract time (as proposed) to Bombay is 25 days, and your Memorialists say the Europe Mail has never been fully delivered at Calcutta in 10 days after its arrival at Bombay, and that the *Armenia* is delivered in such time unless under more extensive inland improvements than can be carried out for a lengthened period.

That the Mails could not be brought on by a Steamer from Bombay and Calcutta in ten days with two intermediate ports of detention, and that therefore the entire Mails for Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta cannot be delivered so expeditiously via Bombay, either by land or sea, as by the direct route at present occupied by the *Hindostan* and *Batavia*.

That in proof of the accuracy of your Memorialists' statement as to the greater time required for the transit of the Mail, overland, via Bombay, they may mention that during the last eleven months the average time taken by the Express from Bombay to Calcutta has been upwards of 8 days and 14 hours, and by the first portion of the general Mail, upwards of 10 days and 6 hours, and this independent of the time elapsing between the arrival of the Steamer at Bombay and the several dispatches from the Post Office, while the time from the Peninsular and Oriental Company to the first portion of the Mail has ranged between 5 and 8 days.

has been obtained : it might be the case, an important point would seem to be gained.

And this leads me to the general question on which I sought information, when I addressed you last. Is there any progress making in the work of suppressing the heinous superstitions of the Khoodis. Is any comprehensive plan of operations contemplated or in course of execution ? Your answer seemed to be, that we must trust to the gradual influence of civilization. Christianity and its handmaid civilization will in time do their work. But if we are to trust to them alone—rather the rite of human sacrifice nor the practice of female infanticide are likely to be abolished during your lifetime or that of

Your obedient servant,
AL EXETER TO PROCEMATION.

16th Dec. 1848.

EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

TROWBRIDGE.—The Rev. W. Barnes, of Trowbridge, has accepted an unanimous invitation from the Baptist Church in Bath, Trowbridge, to become its pastor, and intends entering on his duties there early in October. —*Pat.*

THE REV. HENRY CHRISTOPHERS, late of University College, London, has become probationary co-pastor with Mr. Geo. Smith, of New Court Baptist Chapel, in this town. —*Newcastle paper.*

CHURCH EDUCATION.—The subscription in aid of the new movement on the part of the National School Society already exceeds 50,000*l.* Of this sum, 630 individuals have contributed no less than 70,000*l.* The majority of subscribers are clergymen. —*Pat.*

THE SUPERINTENDING RECTOR OF FENTON.—The following letter, addressed to the Churchwardens of Fenton by a clergyman of the Established Church, will be read with interest by all who sympathize with the pious, conscientious, and pious-minded Rector of Fenton :—

"Bath, August 15th, 1848.
"Gentlemen,—An unusual pressure of business has prevented my writing to you earlier, but I now wish to express to you my sincere thanks, as a minister of the Established Church, for the warm and manly manner in which you and your parishioners have come forward in defence of your minister.

"Of Mr. Head I am not able to speak; his person, character, and conduct are equally unknown to me, but the judgment delivered in his case plainly declares the existing law to be worthy of a free nation, an intelligent people, and above all of a Christian country.

"The Court is reported to have affirmed, that it is an offence against the law, punishable, in the third instance, by imprisonment for life, for a clergyman to speak in disparagement of the 'Book of Common Prayer.'

"That any human institution should be supported by penalties attaching to the offence of questioning the perfection of that institution, is tyrannical, absurd, and unscriptural in the last degree.

"It is the most serious in my day, when Dissent enjoys the most perfect liberty, that episcopal power should be advancing toward a solitary despotism."

"It is not in this way that either our church or our Prayer-book can be improved."

"The circumstances in which we live make it absolutely necessary that every conscientious believer become either a reformer or a seceder."

"I trust that we may yet have enough of the former among us to obtain a clear statement of doctrine for the Church, in accordance with the mind of our first reformers, where they have left us aggressive in the face of the Established Church, for the warm and manly manner in which you and your parishioners have come forward in defence of your minister.

"It is very true that the members of our Church should have a clear perception of the undeniable truth, that the bishop is subject to the Church, and the Church subject to the Lord Jesus alone."

"I said by this year a 24. B. of England and am, am, Gentlemen, with much respect, yours very faithfully,

"JAMES R. FARRER."

"To the Churchwardens of Fenton."
John Henry Merle D'Aubigne, D. D., was born in Geneva, in 1784. His family is descended from Huguenot ancestors. He was educated in the "Academy" of his native city. Theological Faculty, when Dr. Merle was a student, was wholly Scottish; but he pleased God to meet a faithful servant to Geneva about the time he was to begin his theological training. This was Mr. Haldane, of Edinburgh. He invited a number of the men in his ho-

tel, and endeavored to teach them the glorious Gospel. God blessed his efforts to the salvation of ten or twelve of them, including Mr. Merle. One of these was Felix B. of blessed memory.

Another literary Py. The greater part of them, however, still live.

Not long after his ordination Dr. Merle set out for Germany, where he spent a summer, chiefly at Berlin. On his way to that city, he passed through Eisenach, and visited the Castle of Wartburg. It was a whilst gazing at the walls of the room where Luther the great Reformer had composed the thought of writing the *History of the Reformation* ceased his mind.

From Berlin, Dr. Merle was called to Hamburg, where he went to instruct French Protestants in Church. It was at this spot five years from Hamburg he was invited to Brussels, by the late King of Holland, to preach in a chapel which he had erected in that capital for Protestants who spoke the French language. In the year 1830, a revolution took place in Belgium. The priests joined Dr. Potter and the other "patriots" in their revolutionary measures. The Dutch were driven out and all who were considered friendly to the King, or intimately connected with them, were in no little danger. Among those who were in predicament was Dr. Merle. He escaped from Belgium to Holland, where he resided a short time, and then went to his native city. The return of Dr. Merle to Geneva was most opportune. He found it the truth had become steadily increasing in number, since the year 1816, and had begun to this seriously of founding an Orthodox School of Theology, in order that pious Swiss and French youth should be able to study in the ministry of the Gospel, should no longer be forced to pursue their studies under the Unitarian doctrine of the Academy. The arrival of Dr. Merle had the effect of immediately arresting the next year (1831) the Geneva Evangelical Society was formed, one of whose objects was to found the theological ministry.

In this movement Dr. Merle took a prominent part, and was placed at the head of the new school of theology. His intimate friend, the late Mr. C. G. M., so favourably known in this country for his *Phosphorus*, and is remembered for many other writings, took an equal part in this important enterprise, and was chosen Professor of Theology. The publications of Dr. Merle have been numerous. Among the *History of the Reformation*, he has published thirteen others on various subjects, of from twenty to two hundred pages. But Dr. Merle's great undertaking is his *History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century*. The ministry of the Gospel on the fourth volume, in which he is well advanced.

It treats of the Reformation in Great Britain. It is connected with the different sects and religious parties in England. The fifth and sixth volumes will not be published for some years. —*Walesian Chronicle.*

MICHAELMAS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—Among the numerous questions to which Her Majesty's visit to the Continent has given rise, not a few have been raised respecting the supposed inequality of the Queen to leave her British dominions without the sanction of an express Act of Parliament. Some persons (upon what grounds it is difficult to conjecture) have maintained that the Prince of Wales, and not Her Majesty, is the person affected by this restriction. It is, therefore, to remove all doubt upon the subject, it is right to mention that the third clause in the Act of Settlement, which enacted, "that no person who shall heretofore come to the possession of this Crown shall pass to the dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without consent of Parliament," was repealed very soon afterwards, in the 1st year of George I. (1st George I. c. 31.) where frequent journey to France" (see Mr. Hallam's) "was on almost of the government, with which the Parliament consented to annul the restriction"—*Times.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S complaint is said to be serious. —*Pat.*

MR. E. G. WAKFIELD, who goes to take his seat in the Commons House of Assembly, sailed for America in the steam-ship *Caledonia*, from Liverpool, on Monday.

THE DEER AND DR. POPE.—On this day Dr. Wynter, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, having submitted Dr. Pope's sermon to his Chancellor, the Lord of Wotton, before commencing it, received for answer this pithy direction from the military theologian:—"He must recant, or he must be silenced." —*Id.*

MR. ANDREW DOYER, the barrister, who last week married the youngest daughter of Sir John Ewbank, Bart. (see p. 1), the new editor of the *Morning Chronicle* (see p. 1), of which the late Mr. Dyer was a contributor, is reported to be at the journey of his Majesty by the Great Western Railway, between Windsor and Buckingham.

As the journey of his Majesty by the Great Western Railway, between Windsor and Buckingham, is now becoming more frequent, it is said to be in contemplation to erect, for his Majesty's use, a carriage, a separate entrance to the station at the station of Westbourne-terrace. Her Majesty's route to the station is now becoming more frequent. The reader is irresistibly led

minors, instead of being through narrow and inferior streets, where obstructions are of frequent occurrence, to the future, the Prince of Wales, and along the splendid avenue of Westbourne-terrace. —*Record.*

As a proof of the enormous and unnecessary expense to which the country is now put by Members of Parliament making for returns, it may be stated that during the last session, one returned connected with one of the metropolitan presses, moved for in the House of Commons, and was supported by thirty-three days, and contained, amongst other particulars, upwards of 15,000 names. It was also so weighty that it was almost more than a man could carry, and the printing of it cost about 2,000*l.* —*Record.*

POURTAULT AT ETON COLLEGE.—It has been whispered for some time past that several of the authorities of this ancient seat of learning had become converts to the new "fabulous," but not the less dangerous, Puseyite doctrine, which are making such deep inroads amongst the clergy of our Protestant Church. It is true, indeed, that the rumour is but too true; and there is very little doubt entertained in numerous high and influential quarters, that unless some satisfactory proofs are afforded to dispel the alarm which has thus been very actively created amongst the Protestant parents of the seven hundred pupils at that institution, the most serious results, with reference to the future of the University of this college, must necessarily ensue. That one of the most influential of the masters, the Rev. Edward Coleridge, M. A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and the brother of Mr. Justice Coleridge, a non-communicant, and an avowed of the doctrines of Puseyism, is now beyond question *ad hoc*. The Rev. Mr. Coleridge was amongst the first to affix his signature to the remonstrance signed by some 500 or 600 of the non-communicant members of convocation at the University of Oxford, to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor for having "suspended" the Rev. Dr. Pusey for his heretical and anti-Protestant sermons. The effect of the Senior Assistant-Master of Eton having thus publicly avowed himself a professed of the Roman-Papal faith, with, it is to be feared, very considerably to injure his hitherto high Protestant reputation of the respectable College of Eton.—*Herald.*

PARDON OR POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY.—John Ralph, Charles, and John Maybrick, three of the principal leaders in the Upper Canada rebellion, have received their pardon from his Excellency Sir George Arthur.—*Herald.*

TALK CARRIED ON.—The Government, in sending to the Bill passed in the late session of Parliament for the calling out of 10,000 of the most effective of the Chelsea out-pensioners, a notice has been sent from the War-office requesting the names of the 10,000, in their exact age, how they are now employed, and whether they are ready to go on full pay. The number of soldiers numbered 84, to 14, 16, per day is upwards of 50,000. The present number of in-door pensioners at Chelsea College is 490; the youngest is 58, and the ages vary from 50 to 70, 80, and 90, and two of them died overseas have attained the great age of 104 years. The number of deaths this season has been greater than usual, varying from two to three a week.—*Record.*

WYNTER'S HISTORY.—The historiographers of the Portuguese press chronicle contemporary events in Great Britain thus:—"The Patriots, in its summary of the news for the last past, says—"In Scotland the disturbances have increased in the principality of Wales, because the jury absolved sixty of the Balaquians?" —*Id.*

The distinguished name of Sir John Herschel, Bart., who has been few days resident to the list of the Trustees of the British Museum.—*Id.*

THE "STANDARD" QUARTERLY.—The *Quarterly Review* has issued its quarterly edition on the Policy of Ministers; and, strange to say, the Liberal and Conservative Papers have opened a broad attack upon both the policy and its advocate. "It is quite in keeping, quite proper, quite the best," we are told in the issue of the *Quarterly Review* should stick up for the *Peace Administration*. "It has now reached that climax of respectable emptiness which admirably qualifies it for the thick-and-thin campaign of the *Peace Administration*. Respectable Administration, respectable Review!" Poor John Murray! His head has been laid low before this season has burst upon the Atlantic world. But what will Mr. Cassell, what must Lord Lytton's feel, at this ridiculous attack upon Printing-house-ages? This is playing "Young England" to the old stages of the political scene with a vengeance.

The Article is certainly a curious one, and may be considered as preparing the way for the thousand fall of the deceased *Albion*, and the *Standard* is a white feather, or rather, an adding to the white flag. It is feeble, despicable, and silly. Not all the lies and capital letters which are employed to give a gloss to the *Standard* can make up for its want of *reason* to the style. It savours throughout of malice and hopelessness. The reader is irresistibly led

more practically dangerous to men who feel the value of that steadiness in the politics of the world, which they disregard in the affairs of eternity.

The steadiness, the consistency, of FRANCIS HONORABLE have been noticed by all who have seen him in the Edinburgh clique, who seem to have regarded his obvious indifference to all religion and his undeviating enmity to all Christianity as no drawback to his pretensions, but as a mark of his strength of mind, or moral worth, is but like a rope of sand, where it does not rest on the only true basis of sound principle and morality.

It might be easy to show, nevertheless, how it is that one man, with no more real principle than another, is able to win the confidence of those around him, while his neighbour is unable to secure. Much depends on that innate self-respect which renders a man unassuming of character and consistency, and in that respect for the good opinion of his fellow-men, which renders him unwilling to put it in jeopardy.

Lord Brougham has never been much distinguished for either of these qualities. Careless of his great intellectual powers, his chief aim seems to have been rather to command the wondering admiration of the world, than to secure their reverential esteem. As a young man this tendency was more easily developed, and it was this which probably destroyed his prospects in Edinburgh, and led him to seek a wider field for his ambition in London. In the metropolis he became associated with the anti-slavery cause, and to that cause he has firmly adhered, so that, at least, in this respect, he is not unworthy of the praise which he has won. In his view, principles of action paramount to self. No man could less sympathize with Lord Ashley in his feelings which prompted that nobleman to sacrifice place and power to the cause of the factory chimneys. But Lord Ashley's philanthropy stands upon a rock, which neither Brougham, nor Horner, nor the rest of their brilliant associates, ever reached. It is, however, forgetting all that we know, and all that we have at various times written, concerning Lord Brougham and his principles, we are only required to decide the question in which he stands between the Standard and the Chronicle, we have no hesitation in saying that Lord Brougham owes nothing to the Whigs. They, alas! have not been able to do so much for him. He has been a Chancellor, having previously offered to appoint him Attorney-General—an offer to which he is said to have verbally replied, that "there was no occasion for it." He has been a friend of Lord Grey's friends considered Lord Brougham as one leading cause of the retirement of his chief, while there is no little doubt that the Noble and Learned Lord had been himself scheming to supersede Lord Grey.

Indeed, we have the authority of Lord Brougham himself for saying that a correspondence did take place so early as May, 1833, for the purpose of establishing to reconstruct the Cabinet with Lord Grey resigned, at the time Lord Lyndhurst's majority in the House of Lords seemed to threaten the Reform Bill. In the publication by himself of Lord Brougham's speeches.

* Lord Melbourne and his colleagues must have all so well known that Lord Brougham's falling into disfavor with King William IV. was entirely owing to his pressing upon that monarch the immediate formation of the Government under Lord Melbourne himself, and his sudden declaration in his place that this Government was ready to continue in office—a step which wholly prevented his Majesty from executing his design of changing his Ministers, as he had hoped to do, if they had expressed any kind of reluctance to go on after Lord Grey's resignation. It is not to be wondered at, we well know his Majesty's severe displeasure and disappointment at Lord Brougham's peremptory refusal to take the Government in May, 1835, when his Majesty was desirous that it should be re-constructed by him of persons willing to carry the Reform Bill; for it is believed that they both took of his intercourse with his Majesty, and of the written correspondence of Lord Brougham's positive refusal.

With reference to this curious piece of private history, which is only a specimen of many other private intrigues connected with the Reform Bill, the Chronicle is so active, which we have already seen, that we can see the origin of an ex-Foreign Secretary, thus writes:—

* The reference to 1833 is curious enough. Lord Brougham peremptorily refused to form a Government. He had a correspondence with other communications on the subject, however, and he believed that this was known to his colleagues. It is a pity that this charming paragraph of history is not in the obscurest of which now condemn him. If Lord Brougham should keep the details to himself, we fear no one else will be able to furnish them. It is a pity that the world should possess no such a narrative as a magnanimous set settling, and a regard to principles for the principles of united counsels in a Cabinet. We cannot, of course, suppose that Lord Brougham's recollection of what happened to himself in that year might be erro-

neous. It could not have been the case, for example, that it was Lord Brougham who asked permission to form a Government when nobody else would, and that it was the King who gave the peremptory refusal. But we may still, without the knowledge of our colleagues, believe, which Lord Brougham believes his colleagues to have possessed, reached them in spite of Lord Brougham's anxiety to keep the matter secret, or why his habitual modesty was not shown by a direct communication? If this anything to do with the change, which we know from Lord Melbourne's public statement took place in Lord Brougham at that time. The former opposition on the Canada question drew these remarks from Lord Melbourne, in February, 1838:—

"Mr. all along knew it must come—that the principle of the nobility, the nobility of feeling, which took its birth in the Noble and Learned Lord's mind in the spring of 1833, and which had been gathering strength and bitterness from long and forcible suppression, must out at last. This was something more than he had long expected—than was natural—for most people were blind in respect to themselves, and it was impossible to perceive in their own case that which was clear and manifest to all the rest of mankind, and which was approved and assented to by the general opinion of all those who considered the subject." "As to the secret influence of the Whigs in favor of Lord Brougham and the Whigs, something is known, and something yet remains to be told. Meanwhile it would be foolish to rest the resistance of one who knew his Whig politics, and their resistance of principle, from long and intimate experience. His opposition, at all times to be deprecated, is to them irreconcilable, and we do not wonder that they are so little able to conceal the mortification to which they have been exposed during the past session, while writing under the lash of his sarcastic eloquence—

FRANCE.—It was reported in Paris that the question of the marriage of Queen Isabel II. had been settled at the Chateau d'Eu, between the representatives of the two Courts in favor of the son of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula.

A Haue Journal states that it was contemplated to erect at Trepot a column commemorative of the landing of Queen Victoria, with two allegorical figures, representing England and France holding each other by the hand.

* King Louis Philippe has conferred the decoration of a Grand Officer of Honor on the person of those whose courage and presence of mind the whole Royal family of France were saved from destruction.

* Believing Messrs. of Fries state that King intends founding what is to be called the Victoria Gallery. In it will be placed a series of pictures connected with the proceedings of the Queen of England's visit to a special building to be erected at the Chateau d'Eu for this collection.—Fris.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Mr. T. W. White, to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, vice Mr. A. Wilson.
28th November, 1843.

Lieut. G. W. H. Bland, 8th Regt. N. I., to be Commandant of the Khordah and Banarso Palk Compendes, and is vested with the powers of an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tribes of Madras in Cuttack, for the purpose of suppressing the practice of Human Sacrifice among the Khonds, and to be a Member of the Pury Pund Committee of Purbhoos.

Mr. J. N. Kinnaird, Deputy Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, to be an Additional Principal Medical Officer of Police, to officiate as Additional Principal Medical Officer of Police, to officiate as Additional Principal Medical Officer of Police, to officiate as Additional Principal Medical Officer of Police.

Mr. E. R. Parnell, to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Sylhet.
28th November, 1843.

Mr. H. Ingle, Assistant to the Political Agent in the Coomra Hills, for two months, from 1st January, next, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, for twenty days, from 6th October.

Mr. J. Stanfield, Medical Commissioner of Cuttack, for one year, under Medical Certificate, to visit the Hills, and/or over charge of his office to Mr. C. Curlew, who will officiate as Principal Medical Officer of Cuttack, for the absence of Mr. Stanfield, or until further orders.

Mr. G. T. Selby, Deputy Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, to be an Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, from the 1st of January, next, to officiate as Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, for the absence of Mr. Selby, or until further orders.

Mr. J. N. Kinnaird, Deputy Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, for one month, from the 1st of January, next, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, for the absence of Mr. Kinnaird, or until further orders.

Mr. James Anderson, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, for fifteen days, from the 1st of January, next, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. M. A. G. Shaw, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Je-mora, in extension to the 30th proximo, to reside in Calcutta, on account of private affairs.

Mr. F. Curlew, Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, for fifteen days, during the ensuing month, under the Annotated Rules of 17th May 1843, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, for fifteen days, during the ensuing month, under the Annotated Rules of 17th May 1843, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Captain A. Pease, Commissioner of Arrahs, for one month, under section XI. of the Rules in force, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, for one month, under section XI. of the Rules in force, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. G. D. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, for six weeks, under Section XI. and XII. of the Annotated Rules in force, commencing from the 1st of January 1844, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough, under Medical Certificate.

Mr. J. Kinnaird, Unconnected Deputy Collector in Bhadrachalam, for three days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 25th September last.

James Buchanan Esq., Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1823 in Chittagong, for fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th August last.

James Buchanan Esq., Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1823 in Chittagong, for three months, under Medical Certificate.

Mr. G. N. Chatterjee, Assistant Surgeon of Fort Ward, for one month, on private affairs, commencing from the date on which he may quit his Station.

The Rev. H. Hutton, Chaplain of Dacca-Dum, reported his intention to leave Dacca, from the 1st of January, next, on board the Steam Ship "Batavia," on the 28th instant. The suspended portion of the leave granted to him under the 18th October 1843, for two years, is accordingly cancelled.

4th December, 1843.

Mr. E. W. Woodman, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Choudpore, for three months, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 10th instant.

Mr. T. Henry, Magistrate, Collector, and Salt Agent in the Southern Division of Bengal, for three months, under Medical Certificate, commencing from the date on which he may quit his Station, on private affairs, for three months, under Medical Certificate, commencing from the date on which he may quit his Station.

Mr. J. N. Kinnaird, Deputy Assistant Surgeon of Hospitals, for one month, on private affairs, commencing from the date on which he may quit his Station.

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Dated the 24th ultimo, directing unposted Ensigns C. M. Fitzgerald and C. A. Barwell, recently admitted into

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.—Nov. 18. At Rhodogora, near Huxar, Adeline, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Carter, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.—24. At Chancery, General James, of the Liverpool.—26. Mrs. J. W. Stevens, Mrs. Mettill.—27. At New York, Mrs. J. W. Stevens, Mrs. Mettill.—28. At Indianapolis, Charlotte Evans, the tenderly beloved wife of George Wood, Esq. aged 37 years.—Died at Calcutta, A. V. Ireland, Esq. chief officer of the New

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 468. Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21st. 1848.

[Price 3 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 10 Rs. yearly if paid in advance.]

STEAM.—The Memorial of the Calcutta Trade's Association, to the Court of Directors in favour of the Comprehensive plan of Steam navigation, and which will be found among our selections, places this great question in a very lucid point of view, by a reference to incontrovertible statistical facts. It contrasts the interests which would be promoted by the despatch of the Steamers to Bombay alone, with those which are connected with the arrival of the Steamers direct at Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta. The argument deduced from this comparison needs no extraneous support. If the public Authorities at home are disposed to take a comprehensive view of their national duties, they will adopt that plan which shall give to all the Presidencies an equal participation in the blessings of Steam communication. If they take a narrow view of their responsibilities, they will confine their views to the single port of Bombay and the interests connected with it. We rather incline to fear that they will adopt the narrowest view of the case, partly because common sense so rarely enters into the councils of States, and partly because the interests of Bombay appear to predominate so largely at the India House over those of Madras or Calcutta.

A writer who calls himself *A Looker on*, in the *Hurkers*, looks at the subject in what he considers a facetious light, and maintains that the only object which may be called *national*, and for which the Authorities in England will expend the public funds, is the early communication of political and commercial information; that is, the despatch of a packet of political news and political instructions to the Governor General of a single Journal to the Editors at Madras and Calcutta, and the transmission of one commercial letter by express to each House of business at Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, at a most exorbitant rate of postage. This is what we have at present, and it costs Government the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling a year. The rest of the correspondence comes on, at a heavy rate of postage, after a lapse of 5, 7, or 8 days. The patriotic *Looker on* says "this is an inconsequence certainly," and then he gives us some poetical quotation about "some banished lover of some captive maid." He altogether overlooks the fact, that the same sum which is now expended from the resources of India for the benefit of Bombay alone, would, if judiciously applied, be sufficient to give the same benefit to each Presidency, without injury to the favoured port of Bombay. This great fact has always been cast into the shade; and we have a right therefore to assume that the exclusive advocacy of the Bombay line does not arise from any real difficulty in the way of meeting the wishes and the wants of the rest of India, but from an undue partiality for one port, and, we fear, from that perversion of disposition which makes it so agreeable to some men to run counter to the views of others.

We lament that the *Bentinet* has gone home with so small a number of passengers as thirty-five. The *Hindostan* took home seventy in the previous trip, and more than a hundred in the trip before that. We account for this falling off, partly from the fear of arriving in England in the depth of winter, and partly from

the conveniences offered to old Indians, by the superior class of passenger ships now in the river. The old *Qui-Lis*, as the venerable old gentlemen of Bengal are called, look above all things to their comforts, and the Steamers are uncomfortable, while the great vessels which go round the Cape, afford every description of comfort. When the Honourable Company, with an eye to the approaching extinction of their trade, began to discontinue the despatch of their ships, some of the old Civilians of Lord Wellesley's days, asked what "was the use of the Company's sending them out to make fortunes, if they did not also send out ships to take them home, when their fortunes were made?" Something akin to this feeling still lurks about the old Indian, who likes to go home in a ship in which a Colonel and a Senior Merchant are still somebody, instead of being lost in the miscellaneous mob of a Steamer. But as the old stagers are transferred, one by one, to the United Service Club in London, this feeling will gradually die out, and all men of twelve or fifteen years standing, whether in the Civil, Military, Ecclesiastical or Medical profession, may be expected to patronise the Steamers, and to take the Pyramids on their way home. The patronage which those vessels receive will therefore be continually on the increase; and no dearth of passengers will be felt after the lapse of a year or two.

Far be it from us to say that Government is bound to keep up steamers on the direct line for the benefit of passengers, in the expectation that a sufficient predilection for the shorter route will grow up to render much further assistance from the public funds unnecessary. Still, we maintain that the service derived, or to be derived, from passengers, is a necessary ingredient in the question of Steam intercourse, and that if Government will help to keep up the Steam vessels for the present for the conveyance of packets, such a habit of using them will grow upon the community as to render the strict contract Government may be called to make for the use of steamers to convey the mails, less burdensome on the public funds.

But this is only one of the collateral advantages of direct steam communication. The propriety of assisting it from the revenues of India rests upon other and higher grounds. It is impossible that the public in general at the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras and at Ceylon, and the rising commercial community of the Straits and China can receive all their letters and communications from England as rapidly across the country, with our present roads or with any roads that can be made in the next four years, as they will by Steamers direct from Europe. Steam communication, to be kept up at all, must receive support from the funds of the State. Whether the large Steamers start from Calcutta or from Bombay, the expenses they incur will not be met entirely by passengers; but there will be more passengers from Calcutta than from Bombay, and for the same number of Steamers, Government will therefore have more to make up from the latter than from the former port. The sum now paid by Government for Steam communication which dissatisfies every one is more than would be required for a communication which would satisfy all parties; and

equally meet the wishes of all the Presidencies. Therefore, it would be unwise in Government to patronise the exclusive route to Bombay and throw overboard the essential interests of the other Presidencies.

THE CAPE RELIEF FUND.—Among our advertising columns will be found the scheme devised by the General Committee of the Cape Relief Fund for the final distribution of the subscriptions placed at their disposal by the generous sympathies of the Indian community. The plan has now been communicated to the public through the newspapers of the North West for many weeks, yet such is the general apathy which has succeeded the warm interest once taken in the subject, that not a single line of approbation or dissent has been obtained from any body of contributors; and no communication has been received except from the Committees of Calcutta, Madras, and Agre, confirming the principle on which the scheme is based. The fact is, that the feelings in which this, the largest and noblest subscription which has ever been raised in India originated, have passed away, and cannot be revived. The Cabul disasters have been transferred to the province of the Historian, and are seldom alluded to, but as a peg on which to hang a little political vituperation. But as those who are to benefit by the fund are in a state of destitution which cannot be too soon relieved, and as the Committee at Kurnool cannot sit for ever, we think they have acted with much discretion in fixing the 1st of January next as the period for receiving communications and suggestions, and in determining to proceed to a disbursement of the funds after that date. The scheme which they have devised appears to evince much consideration and judgment. We are sure it has been framed in a spirit of impartiality, and with the single hearted desire to dispense the beneficence of the public with equity. It is not improbable that the general principle of distribution which has been adopted, may be open to some objection, as involving individual cases of hardship; but perhaps no plan which human ingenuity could have devised, would have been altogether free from some such imputation. It is certain however that to detain the funds any longer, in the vain hope of receiving communications from the subscribers, would be an act of injustice towards all those who are looking forward with anxiety to the relief it is to afford them.

The funds now remaining in the hands of the Kurnool Committee, amount to 500,000 Rs. This is exclusive of 50,000 Rupees raised at Bombay, which has not been united with the general fund, but remains with the local Committee, who have made no communication relative to its disposal to the General Committee. This silence it is not easy to account for, especially after the Bombay Committee had been

applied. No distribution of it by a local Committee at Bombay, with their imperfect knowledge, can well be effected with justice and impartiality. Some have been led to ascribe the backwardness of the Bombay Committee on this occasion to an intention to divert the funds to another design, the connection of which with the object for which they were given, is but remotely perceptible,—we allude to the erection of the proposed Church at Calcutta, in memory of those who fell. But we cannot bring ourselves for a moment to admit the idea that any body of men can be found at that Presidency to sanction so gross a violation of trust, and to lay out on brick and mortar, funds given from the noblest motives for the relief of the survivors of that great calamity, and for no other object. We hope these fears will be entirely removed by the union of the Bombay funds with the general fund, before the beginning of the coming year.

The document we now publish states that the number of maimed does not exceed 185. If a greater number existed in our own provinces, there is little doubt they would make themselves and their claims known. This account does not tally with the reports which were circulated on the advance of our army in 1842, of *hundreds* of maimed camp followers having crowded into the camp. The Committee state, however, that from all the information they can gather, there are more than *three hundred* Hindoostanes in Afghanistan, who, from their maimed condition are unable to find their way back. Dost Mahomed is known to have placed himself again in communication with the Governor General, and some have gone so far as to conjecture the nature of the reply which has been sent to him. We hope his Lordship has not allowed the opportunity to escape of impressing on the Ameer that the most acceptable service he can render to the British Government will be to provide for the conveyance of these unfortunate men back to our own provinces.

CHINA.—It may probably be in the remembrance of the reader that soon after the successful termination of hostilities with China, it became a matter of enquiry to whom the credit of advancing up the Yang-tze-kiang, and occupying the head of the great canal, was due. It was sufficiently apparent that the Chinese Cabinet, which had not been covered by the appearance of our hostile fleet off the Coast of Peking, or by the bombardment of Canton, or by the occupation of Amoy, Chusan and Ningpo, felt that this masterly movement had struck a blow at the heart, which paralyzed the powers of the empire, and rendered peace on any terms indispensable to its preservation. Some gave the credit of this measure to Lord Auckland, others to Lord Ellenborough, and some traced it up to the experience and counsels of Sir H. Gough. The last number of the *Bombay Courier* publishes some official correspondence between Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, and the President of the Board of Control, and between Sir Hugh Gough and the Admiral, which appears to set this important historical question at once at rest, and enables us confidently to bestow the praise of that measure, which obliged the Emperor so humbly to sue for peace, in the right quarter.

From Sir Hugh Gough's despatches we find, that so late as the 23d of November, 1841, he continued to cherish the same opinion which had been simultaneously put forward by some

of our journalists here, that the war could not be brought to a termination, unless our army had advanced to the neighbourhood of Peking. His Excellency says, "Considering the importance laid on the expedition to the Peking, next spring, I would suggest the expediency of husbanding the troops, as well as the naval force this winter, as much as possible, to prepare them for the ensuing campaign to the northward."—"Again," "this reinforcement with the force that I enclose dated the winter at Chiu-lau, will enable us to proceed at the very first change of the monsoon, to the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili, and to take up some defensible position where the reinforcements from India could join us."—Thus it appears that the plan of the campaign, on which the Commander-in-Chief rested his hopes of success consisted of a march upon the capital of the Chinese empire.

Lord Stanley, however, in a letter addressed to the President of the Board of Control on the 21st of December of the same year, develops these views with regard to the object of the war, which become the basis of the treaty, and suggests, perhaps for the first time, those plans for the conduct of the campaign, which appear to have been implicitly followed by the Commanders. The passage runs thus:

"It is, I am persuaded, unnecessary to impress upon the Governor General of India, who is charged with the general superintendence of the war, that the only objects which Her Majesty desires to obtain are, satisfaction for the injuries to which her subjects have been exposed, and for the insults which have been offered to Her Crown, and the establishment of peaceful and friendly commercial relations with China, upon such footing as shall afford permanent and effectual security against the recurrence of similar misunderstandings for the future. Her Majesty desires no acquisition of territory, nor any advantages for her own subjects which should not equally be shared by other nations; and to the attainment of these objects, and these alone, the efforts of Her Majesty's forces are to be directed. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the most probable means of obtaining these objects would be, the occupation of a position which would enable them effectually to control the internal commerce of the Chinese empire, and thus render the moral pressure upon the Court of Peking irresistible.

Such a position, they think, would be attained by ascending the Yang-tze-kiang with a sufficient force to take and retain possession of the island which lies at the intersection of that river with the grand canal of China; and, as at present advised, it is to that object that the principal efforts of 1842 should be directed; but beyond this general intimation of intentions, which are themselves liable to be altered by information, which we have shortly received, I should deem it inexpedient to fetter the discretion of the Governor General by attempting at present to give him any precise instruction."

It appears therefore that this masterly movement up the Yang-tze-kiang, which was so signally, and we may also say, so unexpectedly crowned with success, originated with Her Majesty's Cabinet, if not with Lord Stanley himself; and not with the Governor General of India. We believe the future historian will consider its mark of no ordinary sagacity in the Cabinet of London, to have devised a scheme of operations, without any aid from the experience of former success or failure in similar circumstances which, in the course of three months, brought the haughty ruler of three hundred millions of subjects to seek for reconciliation with those whom he had been accustomed to treat with such supercilious contempt.

But while we indulge a just feeling of exultation in the view of that combination of wisdom and energy which brought the war to a speedy termination, we must not ungratefully forget the

our favour, in inclining the Chinese Authorities to a pacific counsels, just at the precise juncture, when they proved all important to us. Notwithstanding our sagacity and our courage never perhaps was an expedition so absolutely on the brink of failure, from causes which no human power could control. It is no dubious fact that if the Chinese had not entered into negotiations at the time they did, we must have retired with humiliation from the scene of our triumphs. The Yang-tze-kiang difficulty in character from the Indus, and at the season of the year in which our troops entered it, its banks are equally fatal to the European constitution. Sickness had made its appearance among the troops while they lay off Nankin to no alarming extent, that in a short time the energies of the army must have been paralyzed; and if the Emperor had postponed the negotiations to the coming year, Nankin would probably have presented the same lamentable spectacle of an army in hospital, as Sekkur now does; the expedition must have retired from the river without accomplishing its object. Our eventual triumph under the able Commanders who conducted its movements was apparently certain; but if we had been obliged to retire from Nankin without success, the arrogance of the Court would have been inflamed, and, it is difficult to calculate what farther time must have elapsed, or what additional millions must have been sacrificed before peace was concluded.

It was when these melancholy forebodings were beginning to fill the minds of men, that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries most providentially made their appearance and proposed terms of peace and friendship; and never was the advent of any messengers of peace more welcome. While therefore we pay a just tribute of honour to the discernment of the Ministry, the ability of the Generals, and the bravery of the troops, we must not forget these higher obligations under which, as a nation, we were laid by the gracious interposition of Providence, without which our triumph might have been turned into mourning.

There is one sentence in the extract we have made from Lord Stanley's letter, which deserves particular attention. "Her Majesty desires no acquisition of territory, nor any advantages for her own subjects which should not equally be shared by other nations." There is a noble spirit of disinterestedness in these sentiments, above all praise. While the nations of Christendom are upbraid us, unjustly, for our exclusive, monopolising commercial spirit, we are enabled to answer their reproaches triumphantly by pointing to our conduct on this grand occasion. Though we took up arms in our own national quarrel, and invaded China for the redress of our own individual wrong, yet, so far was our Government from cherishing that narrow spirit with which it is charged, that it determined, from the very first, that all the nations of Christendom should participate equally with ourselves in the benefit of our success; and that our object should be to open the markets of China, not to our own national manufactures alone, but to the enterprizes of the whole civilized world. In our last article we stated our conjecture that the provision in the Supplementary Treaty which granted this equality of privileges to all foreign nations, originated with the Imperial Commissioner, and was intended to obviate the necessity of repeated references by foreign Envoys to Peking. Now, however, we are rather disposed to adopt the conclusion, that it was suggested by our own Plenipotentiary, with the

view of carrying out the large and enlightened views embodied in Lord Stanley's dispatch.

THE SUDDER DEWANY ADVANTAGE.—It is always with particular diffidence that we venture to question the propriety of any decision passed by the Judges of our Sudder, or our Supreme Native Court. A feeling of official respect for the Judges who have been selected for their legal experience to preside in the final Court of appeal in this country naturally induces a misgiving of our own judgment; and there is always a fear lest the interference of a public journalist in any legal case should be construed into an attempt to control the opinions of those who ought to be left to the influence of their own unbiased views of right and wrong. But there may be cases in which the independent opinion of the press will be found beneficial inasmuch as such a reconsideration of a case, as we are now about to do, may lead to the correction of a harsh judgment, and subserve the substantial interests of justice. It is under this impression that we submit the following particulars of a suit which has recently been determined in the Sudder Court.

In the year 1833, Mr. Courjon, one of the most enterprising landholders in the district of Comillah, rented an old ruinous Bungalow from the Raja of Tipperah, at 30 Rupees a month, on condition that he should occupy it as long as he continued in the district. He laid out a considerable sum in order to render it habitable. Four years after this transaction, at the recommendation of Mr. G. P. Thompson, the Collector, he undertook the management of the Raja's landed estates, which had become embarrassed; but finding that he was thwarted by the Raja's underlings, who were fastening on his spoils, he relinquished his post. On this he persuaded the Raja to serve him with a notice to quit the Bungalow, and Mr. Courjon brought an action against the Raja for his salary. But the Raja soon found it necessary to invite his assistance again, and an amicable arrangement was made by which both suits were quashed, and it was agreed that the agreement under which Mr. Courjon held the Bungalow, should stand good. But he soon found it impossible to promote the interests both of the Raja, and of his amahs, and was obliged a second time to throw up his post of *Mookter*. Again he was served with a notice to quit the Bungalow under pain of being obliged to pay 30 Rupees a day for rent if he refused. With this injunction he did not think fit to comply. An action was then brought against him in the Zillah Court, which Mr. James Shaw, the Judge, threw out as malicious. The Raja appealed to the Sudder, who issued an order to Mr. Pringle to review the case. Mr. Pringle confirmed Mr. Shaw's decision. A second appeal was made to the Sudder who issued an order to the Principal Sudder Ameen to take up the case *de novo*. That officer decided that the Raja had a right to serve the notice; but his decision gave satisfaction to neither party, and the case came up in appeal again before the Sudder Court, when Mr. Barlow was of opinion that it should be decreed in favour of the Raja. The case then came before Mr. Tucker, who confirmed the decision of the two Zillah Judges, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Pringle, and voted for reversing Mr. Barlow's decision. This brought the case before a third Judge, Mr. Reid, who dissented from Mr. Tucker, when Mr. Gordon, a fourth Judge was called in and sided with Mr. Barlow and Mr. Reid, admitted the right of the Raja

to serve the notice, and decreed rent for three months—the period included in the action—at the rate of ten Rupees a day, or 300 Rupees a month.

There is of course no Regulation which supplies any principle on which the merits of such a case can be decided, and the Judges are consequently thrown upon their own resources, and are obliged to regulate their decision by the principles of "justice, equity and good conscience." But it seems difficult to conceive how a decree can be given in favour of the Raja for 300 times the rent of the Bungalow upon any principle of equity, or how Mr. Courjon can be called on to pay the value of the Bungalow in a single month's rent. We know that on such occasions the Judges are sometimes in the habit of having recourse to the principles of equity as embodied in English law; but if we are not mistaken, there is an English statute which enacts that in similar cases no sum greater than twice the amount of the rent can be decreed. The decision is singularly unfair and injurious to Mr. Courjon, for on the strength of his lease he has continued to occupy the house till within the last two or three months, that is, during the six or seven years in which this case has been travelling so repeatedly from the town to the country, and from Judge to Judge. If the Raja has a right to exact 10 Rupees a day during the first three months after the notice was served, he has an equal right to make the same exorbitant and iniquitous charge for the subsequent period. The Raja requires no prompting to bring his action in the local Court for the remaining term; and the Principal Sudder Ameen in Tipperah must in that case either reverse the principle on which the Sudder Court has founded its decision, or decree rent for six years at the rate of 300 Rupees a month, to the extent of nearly 30,000 Rupees, for a met Bungalow, not worth the fifteenth part of the sum.

It is generally surmised that the Judges of the Sudder were led to this apparently extraordinary decision by an impression that Mr. Courjon had used his authority as the Raja's *Mookter*, to obtain a good house at a trifling rent, whereas the fact is that he had been in possession of the house four or five years before he accepted the office of *Mookter*. If these premises be correct, it appears to be the duty of the Court, both from a regard for its own honour and dignity, and from the necessity of securing public confidence in its decisions, to review the case in all its bearings, for it will be impossible to convince the public that a decision which obliges a man to pay 20,000 Rs. rent for a house, for six years, instead of 1500 Rs.—the sum expressed in his agreement,—is consonant with the principles of "justice, equity and good conscience."

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.—Several weeks ago we fell into a controversy with some of our Editorial brethren, relative to the charge which the Assam Company had determined to make of Two Rupees for the freight of each cubic foot of tonnage on their vessel, while the charge on the Government steamers was only a Rupee and a half. If no action took place. We pointed out at the time that this increase of price must necessarily diminish the value of that competition to which the public looked for a reduction of the prompt exorbitant price of freight. Our object was not to injure the Assam Company, but to benefit the community; and we subsequently acknowledged with gratitude

that the Association had resolved not only to lower their charge to a Rupee and a half, but had even exceeded our expectations by determining to register applications for freight, in the order in which they were received, so as to remove the necessity of putting the freight up to sale; and also to make no discriminating charge between books, stationary and the like, and other descriptions of goods, metals excepted.

Upon the same principle on which we deprecated the augmentation of charge proposed by the Assam Company, do we now notice with particular satisfaction the great advantage which these judicious modifications are likely to secure to the community, and illustrate it by a pregnant example. In consequence of the *time* for the next despatch of the Assam Steamer having been necessarily fixed for the first week of January, an individual was under the necessity of employing the Government Steamer for the conveyance of three cases of stationary to Allahabad. The sum of their cubic contents amounted to Twenty-three feet, and the charge by the Assam Steamer, would consequently have been 34 Rs. 10 annas. The charge levied by the Government vessel, was Rupees 108-15-9-11—thirteen times that of its competitor. We think it a matter of justice to bring this fact prominently before the public, and to found on it a strong recommendation of the enterprise on which the Assam Company has now embarked. The difference between the two charges is so extraordinary; the demand on the Government vessel appears so wantonly, so unreasonably exorbitant, that it may possibly attract the attention of the public Authorities. But whether it does so or not, is no longer a matter of any great consequence. It will undoubtedly attract the attention of the public at large, who furnish the freight for these Steamers, and whose remonstrances have hitherto been treated with little consideration.

We rejoice that the days of this monopoly are numbered. When it was discovered three or four years ago, that the tonnage of the existing Steamers was inadequate to the demands of the country, and that in order to obviate a charge of favoritism, it was necessary to put up the freight to auction, by which process Government became large gainers at the expense of the public interests, it was clearly the duty of the public Authorities, either to have relinquished the task to private enterprise, or to have laid on such a number of additional vessels as would have reduced the charge within reasonable limits. Neither course was adopted; and thus an undertaking originally established with the noblest views, and which had materially benefited the country, became a source of public injury, by standing in the way of those improvements which the progress of commercial intercourse required. For a long time capitalists were deterred from entering on any competition with vessels backed by the resources of the State, but the Assam Company at length determined to start a rival steamer, and they have succeeded in conveying goods at a cheaper rate, and, generally speaking, in less time than the Honourable Company's vessels, and they will find ample and, we hope, also remunerating employment for her. We are happy to learn that two other vessels belonging to another party are about to be placed on this line of river navigation, exclusively of the more powerful vessels which we were led to expect some time ago from the Association with which Mr. Robertson is connected. There will therefore we hope from this time forward be no danger of our being obliged to pay the same

exorbitant charge to which we have alluded, far less of wholesome competition.

THE LATE MOVEMENT REGARDING THE REVIVAL OF THE NAME OF JESUS.—Some months have now elapsed since the warm contention which was raised regarding the orthography to be adopted for the name of Jesus, in the Oxford translation of the Scriptures, subsided; and both parties have been waiting with anxiety for the decision of the British and Foreign Bible Society, from whom the Auxiliary Society in Calcutta derives its main support, and to whom the matter had been referred. We have now been favoured with the copy of a letter from the Editorial Superintendent of the Parent Society, the Rev. Mr. Jowett, which gives a demi-official reply to the reference. The subject is one on which the Committee in London are desirous, if possible, to avoid touching, though their opinions may be clearly ascertained from the tenor of this document. They are in hope that this unofficial communication may lead to such an accommodation of views as shall obviate the unpleasant necessity of a more formal discussion of the subject, and an authoritative decision upon its merits.

We recommend the letter to the special attention, not only of those who have taken an interest in this question, but to all who can appreciate a combination of Christian affection and sound judgement, of the urbanity of the gentleman, and the classic elegance of the scholar, such as this letter presents. Scidion has it fallen to our lot to pursue an epistle which so eminently deserved to be called in the largest sense of the word, "beautiful." As a more composition, we think it will stand as an advantageous comparison with some of the finest specimens in the language. But it is the genuine spirit of Christianity and moderation which is breathed, that gives it such paramount importance in reference to the present controversy. Nothing can be more effectual and at the same time more modest than the rebuke it bestows on the fierce spirit in which that controversy was conducted. "We" by no means intend to exempt ourselves from all share in this rebuke, for all though we thought at the time that the tone of our remarks was one of civility, rather than of intemperance, yet with this noble model before us, we can scarcely continue to adopt this fastidious construction.

We hope the letter will produce the desired effect, and not only bring the present discord to a close, but render the co-operation of all those who are embarked in this sacred cause, more firm and cordial than ever. It is perhaps an unhappy element of the controversy that it does not admit of that reconciliation which is based on mutual concessions; and that one party or the other is required to give up, not in part, but absolutely, the ground which it has occupied. Mr. Jowett, we well described the question as "either a philosophical than a practical one; one in which concession might be made by either party without any real violation of sound conscience." In these circumstances, we trust the Committee of the Auxiliary Society in Calcutta will reconsider the question in every way; more especially in its bearing upon the welfare and progress of the great cause for which they are associated together. We trust they will not down us prematurely if we respectfully represent that the concession would be more appropriately made from those who are advocating the innovation, than from those who object to it; that, controlling

as they do the resources on which the Missionaries depend for the means of printing the Scriptures, a concession on their part would have all the grace of Christian magnanimity, whereas a concession from those whom Mr. Jowett emphatically describes as the "working clergy and missionaries of Northern India," would appear as a submission to the necessity of circumstances, and might not be accompanied by a revival of that cordiality, which is so desirable. Lastly, we would submit, that as the heat and ardour of the day, the labour of translating, distributing and expounding the Scriptures falls on the Missionaries, their opinions are apparently entitled to that peculiar deference, which would admit of a concession on the part of the Committee, without any sacrifice of its dignity.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14.

—Amongst the notices of Marriages appeared the first celebrated in Calcutta by the Ministers of the Free Presbyterian Church, who have there taken their place with the Dissenters in asserting their right to marry, even without an extension of the new marriage Act to India.

—A handsome silver cup has been presented by the Assam Company to Captain F. W. Smith of the Scotswood, in acknowledgment of his services in taking their Steamer twice to Allahabad, so as to establish her character.

—Nine Officers now appear as candidates for the office of Home Agent to the Military Fund. They are Major Colnett, Capt. Doveton, Major Golden, Major Hough, Dr. R. Loughton, Dr. Lightfoot, Major Payne, Major Thorne, and Major Turner.

—The Star mentions a rumour as current for some time past, derived from private letters by the last mail, that it is the intention of the Court of Directors at last to grant an increase of European Officers to the Indian Army. The increase is to be made by the formation of a second grade of Captains, giving such Regiment a number of second Captains eventually to equal the present number of Captains, but to be promoted gradually as young Officers are sent to occupy the inferior ranks. Opposition to the measure is, however, anticipated from the Home Government, as the Premier is said to be determined opposed to any increase of the Indian Army, either in officers or men, because of certain new arrangements intended at the expiration of the present charter.

—A letter in the Star from Sakhy, of the 27th November, gives a list of thirty-four Officers who had been compelled by sickness to leave the station, and two who had died, within the previous two months. The lives of a detachment of European Artillery, three Regiments and the staff were then intrusted to the care of one medical officer. Fewer was gradually decreasing; but dysentery was so much on the increase, as to be a serious element of the epidemic.

—The Englishman reports that Sir William Nott left Lucknow on the evening of the 5th instant with his family, to proceed to see for the benefit of his health; and that Major General Foulke has gone to Lucknow to officiate for him during his absence—rather a singular arrangement certainly.

—The Agra Post Office is to be immediately given into the charge of an Unconventured Officer—an arrangement which might be followed elsewhere, and so harm to be done.

—The Delhi Gazette of the 8th instant says, that Camp equipage was preparing at Agra for the Governor General, and that his Lordship's Aid, Captain Maclean, with the cook and native doctor reached Agra on the 4th.

—In the same paper there appears a letter from Gwalior, of the 5th November, which states that a meeting of the officers of the Lucknow had been held, at which it was suggested that no op-

position should be offered to the British Army crossing the Chambal, but that signing a treaty they should get behind the British Force and fall on Agra, Muttra and Delhi. Nothing, however, was definitely resolved on. The last report from Gwalior, to the 8th instant, was that Rao Soorajee had strongly advised the Tara Bhaee, at the earnest suggestion of the Beas Bhaee, to give up Daudpore; and that Ram Rao Pholke, Bhamjee, and other deputies at Agra had been instructed accordingly. The superior officers are anxious to give up Daudpore, but the men are urgent against the measure.

—Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore arrived at Delhi on the 1st instant, and is busy sightseeing. The King left his Palace on the 8th instant, for the first time since he was deprived of the harmless homage of his Nannam; and he received the proper salutes both from his own battery, and from the light field battery in position.

—So poor is the supply of firewood in Delhi, that the extra demand for funeral piles, in consequence of unusual mortality amongst the Hindoos, has raised the price of the better sort of fuel to a Rupee for two mounds. Government has increased the allowance for planting trees from 1000 to 3000 Rupees, on the Doab canal, and for the past eight months the planting operations have gone on rapidly.

—Letters from Ludlow, to the 24th December, says the Delhi Gazette, give the intelligence that Raja Goolab Singh is likely to assume command of all the Sikh troops on the right bank of the Sutlege, to be stationed opposite Ferozepore; that Lena Singh is to command at Phinlor, and Soochet Singh at Rooper. It is also reported that all the European Officers are to be dismissed from the Sikh service; and that steps are to be taken for putting to death Feroz Singh, the male of the King, who attempted to run off with him.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

—The Star reproves us for saying that our contemporaries, who advertise the villainous Lottery Schemes which have supplanted the Government speculation, do so, "without any approval whatever on the part of the Editors;" and we think undeservingly. We have but given our Editorial brethren every fair trial in their own pretension. We are at the same time acquainted with him in thinking, not only that with all their disapproval they encourage the Lotteries, but that they even give them all their life. It is as plain as noonday, that without the circulation afforded to their advertisements by the papers the Lotteries must die at once. It is in the power of the Editors to extinguish these evils; they tell us it would gratify them if that were done; yet they refuse to withhold their assistance in perpetuating them. We put the thing as an insupportable mystery—and so we must leave it. The *Harbinger's* plea, that every man is to be held innocent till proved guilty, in no way explains it.

—The name of Major James Seed is added to the list of Candidates for the Home Agency to the Military Fund.

—The Star reports that the Siege Train now forming at Agra, consists of 80 pieces of ordnance, 10 of them being Iron 24 Pounders, and 10 of them Iron 18 Pounders, together with several Field pieces.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.

—An advertisement appears to-day of the appointment of Mr. James Calder Stewart as successor to Mr. Gordon in the Secretaryship of the Union Bank, subject to the approval of the Proprietors at their next general meeting. Mr. Stewart undertakes his office in circumstances that will afford opportunity for exhibiting every qualification he can possess for the discharge of its duties; and we trust he will show himself equal to the occasion. As it is, he is recommended both by the excellence of his personal character, and his relationship to one of the kindest hearted men ever connected with the commerce of Calcutta, James Calder; and Calcutta has not been poor in such characters.

— At Hickey and Co.'s sale of the 14th, the highest price obtained for Indigo—that of B. C. Bell and Co. Nudon,—was Rs. 153-8.

— A General Meeting of the Agricultural Society was held on the 18th inst. at which a number of interesting communications were made. We observe a strong recommendation of Messrs. Vetch and Sons, Seedsmen of Exeter, by Major Napier of Bhagpore; who testifies that their charges are most reasonable, and that their seed, sent by the overland mail, came up freely the fourth day after sowing. We are happy to record the recommendation both from personal acquaintance with Mr. Vetch, and his garden, and from experience of the value of his investments to this country.

— We are also happy to see a notice of the near completion of that splendid ornament to the City of Calcutta, the Metcalfe Hall.

— The *Hurbers* reports the prevalence of cholera and small pox at Akyah, with great mortality amongst the Native population; Lieut. Staples, of the 60th N. I. had also been cut off by cholera.

— The Bombay Government have been under the necessity of advertising for unseasoned Surgeons, to proceed to Scinde on temporary employment. We are happy to see it stated in the *Gentleman's Gazette*, that the sickness in Scinde is not fatal in proportion to its extent.

— The Bombay Geographical Society have received their portraits of Sir A. Burnes, from the seal of Broodren.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.

— The *Englishman* has done himself honour by publishing his Sunday Paper on Saturday evening; for which he has the reward of a suppliant note from the *Editor of the Eastern Star*, and the approbation of all to whom religion is not a jest.

— The Papers are filled with rather discordant reports of the Annual Examinations of the High School and the Parental Academy. We imagine the most forward to blame, are the least capable, of estimating the diligence and ability, of which they appreciate the fruits so little.

— The Calcutta Trade Association have made a valuable contribution to the advocacy of our Steam Cases, in Memorials to the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors, which will be found amongst our selections.

— The Governor General received Allahabad on the 18th instant, and was expected at Agra on the 11th.

— The *Duff's Gazette* of the 9th contains long communications from Cabul, the most important items of which are the visit of the Meer Walles of Khasulera to the Dost with little violence—the dismissal of Saifur Jung with four Rupees for his travelling expenses, and every mark of continuance, on his way—the rapacity of the Dost in confiscating the property of a merchant at Attock on pretence that he is dead—and the reception of a studiously brief reply from the Governor General, to the communication formerly reported to have been sent him by the Dost. Every thing asked us here referred; yet the Dost has another letter to his Lordship in preparation.

— The late appearance of the Nepagales in the territories of Onda had occasioned, orders to the troops at Cawpore to hold themselves ready for service of the shortest notice. The orders, however, were soon withdrawn.

— The *Englishman* gives favourable accounts from South Australia. According to the *South Australian Register*, the population now amounts to 16,000, possessing 800,000 sheep, 20,000 horned cattle, 8,000 horses, and 51,000 acres of land under cultivation, and exporting last year to the extent of £75,000. The colony is therefore looking up, and may yet afford practical demonstration of the soundness of the principles on which it was formed.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

— The Shipping Report contained the alarming Notification that the mails had missed the *Bombay*; which got to us on the morning of

the 10th inst. apparently about 24 hours from Calcutta. It is to-day explained, however, that these mails were only a small packet of stray letters sent after the *Steamer*: the bulk of the Mail was all safe on board.

— The *Bombay Times* of the 9th expects the mail by the *Servicos* on the 14th or 15th, possibly open.

— On the 15th instant, the Landholder's Society met to receive Mr. George Thompson on his return to Calcutta, and to form arrangements for his discharging the duties of the Society's Agent in England.

— The *Englishman* says that the *Windsor Castle*, the *Steamer* lately arrived from the Mauritius, is to ply up and down the river, so as to pass our way. We shall be glad to see her as work; but it must be recollected she will be little use, unless we can go to town in her in the morning, and return home in the evening; moreover she can succeed only by low fares, and must probably lose for a time, before passengers are drawn to her in sufficient number.

— The Madras papers mention the death of Major General Walker, H. M. 21st Fusiliers, of cholera.

— A Bombay Government Notification is issued, intimating that from the 1st of March next, Post Masters throughout India will be prepared to receive, at the option of the sender, Steam Postage on all Letters directed to the *United Kingdom via Southampton*. It will be found amongst our selections.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

— Lord Ellenborough reached Agra, on Monday the 11th instant, and was received with all honour. A division of the army broke ground on the 12th and commenced its march towards Gwalior.

— The Park, which comprises no less than 2000 hectares, and the Engineer Department which numbers 500, were expected to follow on the 16th, but the whole world have to halt for some days on the banks of the Chumbul, to await the arrival of the Bridge which has been constructed as Agra.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following names for the *Friend of India*:

Major T. E. Sampson, ...	to April, 1849,	30	0
H. Redding, Esq.	to Oct. 1848,	20	0
Dr. Spilary, Esq.	to Dec. 1848,	20	0
A. D. Mitchell, Esq.	to Nov. 1848,	20	0
R. Lowther, Esq.	to Dec. 1848,	20	0
J. R. Lewis, Esq.	to Nov. 1848,	20	0
The Most of the 5th Regt. M. Light Cavalry, ...	to Dec. 1848,	8	0
H. Moore, Esq.	to Dec. 1848,	20	0
H. C. Bell, Esq.	to June, 1848,	20	0
J. R. Barnes, Esq.	to June, 1848,	48	0
Col. Burney, ...	to Nov. 1848,	20	0
W. Mackie, Esq.	to Oct. 1848,	20	0
Capt. D. Simpson, ...	to Dec. 1848,	20	0

THE NOVEMBER MAIL.

The November Mail, which we were led by the *Bombay Times*, not to expect for several days, has come in unexpectedly this morning, and we have received by express, a copy of the *London Atlas* of the 6th of November. The only intelligence of particular interest is the prohibition of further Meetings in Ireland and the arrest and prosecution of Daniel O'Connell, for conspiracy and other misdemeanours. We present our readers with the Summary of the *Atlas*, and subjoin to it some further items of intelligence gleaned from the Journal.

CHRONICLE OF THE MONTH.

The absence of all subjects of public excitement during the month of September has been fully counterbalanced by the political convulsions of the month that has just closed. The mail which bore to London the tidings of our greatest Secretary's reception in France and Belgium, and was rife with complaints of the impation of our Government in respect to Ireland and Wales, had scarcely been then shoreward when the authorities shook off their lethargy and commenced operations in both quarters. The first measure adopted was to prohibit a great repeal meeting at Clontarf by proclamation; the second was to arrest O'Connell and some of his repeal associates on a charge of sedition founded upon the deposition of a reporter named Hughes.

We have given, in subsequent columns, full details connected with these transactions, whence it will be seen that preparations are making for the trial of the great Agitator, and that such proceedings had better be delayed until the reporter upon a charge of perjury. By a very large class the Government is censured for its present interference, and its policy is regarded as unwarranted; meetings to be held, and inflammatory harangues to be delivered, for months past, without let or hindrance, and has therefore in a manner committed at the present juncture a double error. On the one hand, it is argued that effectually to arrest the demonstrations making in Ireland, a large amount of physical force, well organized and judiciously placed, was essential; and as this coercive power could not be mustered at an earlier period, there is no sufficient reason for an imputation of indifference to O'Connell's proceedings. It is confidently asserted that Government will fail to obtain a conviction against O'Connell simply upon the affidavit of a man who has erred in part of his representations. Meanwhile, Ireland is covered with troops, and her coasts watched by vessels of war. Great activity prevails in the law courts of Dublin, and O'Connell divides his time between preparing and answering the various petitions to his millions of followers not to violate the public peace.

In South Wales an inquiry, by commission, has been commenced, and some of the daughters of Rebecca's whose violence was attended with crime, have already come under the cognizance of the law. But here, as in Ireland, commission has been made of the justice of the peace, and the inquiries ordered by Government demonstrates that the government of the nation is prepared to receive the Ministers from their apathy, and riveted attention upon the necessity for soothing measures—and that is something gained.

Next to the affairs of Ireland, the political occurrences have so much agitated the public mind, at least while the issue was uncertain, as the contest for the representation of the City. In our last mention was made of the demise of Sir Matthew Wood, and of the intimation of Mr. BARRING, in the *Tory* interest, and Mr. PATRICK, an ardent Reformer, to contest the vacant seat. The election, which was decided in favour of Mr. PATRICK, is the most important demonstration which has been made by an electoral body since the passing of the Reform Bill, and the result is very singularly magnanimous were virtually stated on the result of this appeal to the greatest commercial constituency in the Kingdom—that of the city of London. The contest has been decided in favour of Mr. PATRICK, the testimony of the *Times*, as a first stand-up fight between the Anti-Corn-Law League and the Ministry. This is perfectly true, with the explanation that the contest was between the principles of free-trade as represented by the Anti-Corn-Law League, and that of monopoly, now for the first time openly and avowedly identified with the cause of the Conservative Government and its candidate, Mr. BARRING. Throughout the whole canvass and preparatory proceedings of the election, it was made a question, not of *Wigs* or *Tory*, but of free-trade or no free-trade. "Will you support a repeal of the corn-laws?" "Will you vote for the admission of foreign sugar?" were the questions put to Mr. BARRING, and his answer was—"No, I will not do so; but I will support Sir ROBERT PEEL." His principal supporters all avowed themselves decided advocates of commercial reform, and the *Free-trade* was the watchword. "I will not do so," said Mr. BARRING, "may be all very well, but it is still *not* *for England*." The style of Mr. BARRING's electioneering was very interesting and pleasant with which the walks in the metropolis were covered in his behalf, was the same as that of Mr. FRANKLIN's speech last September, and the Anti-Corn-Law League, and an appeal to old English prejudices against that novel and aw-angled free-trade crochets of inter-trade cotton-ginners.

On the other hand, the Anti-Corn-Law League threw itself boldly, and without reserve, into the contest, which was in a great measure organized and conducted under the auspices of its members. They applied to no party, and were not in any popular prejudices, none of the usual electioneering harangues, but sailed the colours of free-trade to the music and strains of the *March of the Volunteers* of *London* which was a contest between the moral and commercial reformation and commercial restriction.

To estimate properly the importance of the victory gained, and the result which it has in the City, the City of London is, in many respects, the most unenviable arena upon which both of free-trade could be fought. It is the stronghold of many of the most unprincipled speculators. The West India interest, for instance, is mainly concentrated in the City; the shipping interest, which has always a strong Conservative

Testament justifies it. The *Mistaken* foreword under the Jewish dispensation is called *Christ*—the same in its Greek meaning, but not the literal name—and this was in deference to custom, the change having been long before needed familiar by the Septuagint version, made at the commands of a Hasmonean Prince. Another question arises, can it ever be allowable to substitute some conventional term, for a name which in the original scripture is marked with more than usual prominence? Undoubtedly not, we should reply; yet what says the example of the Greek Testament writers? They have not hesitated to adopt the name (superstitiously introduced by the seventy) *Jesus* instead of *Joshua*, *slipping* at once both the real name, and the significant meaning. These two instances may suffice to show, how loose is the Scripture authority for any absolute rule in transferring Scripture names into another language.

But you found a special argument upon the fact of the Angel's having assigned a reason for giving to the Son of Mary this particular name. Is there any great force in this argument, unless the word, adopted as a representative of the original, should (as in the Angel's address, which was doctrine in the language of the country, i. e. the Syro-Chaldean) immediately explain its meaning to the vernacular reader which is not done in your case? Many allusions of this kind are necessarily observed, or even lost, in every translation and I think you will concur with me, nevertheless in the general proposition, that a translation is not therefore unfaithful, though the original sense is more or less obscured in it. To give the full meaning, there will be always required a living interpreter, and even as most verily be "one among a thousand."

As for the supposition that the Mahomedan spelling of the name of *Jesus* had its origin in an erroneous design, it is a mere guess of the Lexicographers whom we might as well trust when they give the immemorial interpretation of *Christ*. In the absence of historical information, it is surely more natural to presume that the corruption of the letters was accidental, and arose out of the extreme corruption of the Christian Church at the time, and in the countries where Mahomedanism originated. At all events, the word is not now an obnoxious one;—and intrinsic meaning is determined beyond a cavil, by the circumstances under which it first makes its appearance in the Gospel Narrative. He who should now see people from their aim can be nothing less than a Seivior in the highest and most glorious sense of the term. The *Angelic Commentary* in fact contains much more than the name itself expresses, and though the name be disguised, the commentary remains untouched.

For reasons like these, many of us think that the auxiliary Committees are endeavouring to enforce a resolution which however correct in a literary point of view, is (to say the least) not indispensably necessary.

But the Missionaries on the other hand, have taken what we no less think to be an exaggerated view of what they regard as objections to the amended orthography. It may very fairly be doubted, whether the Mahomedans would make such a handle of the innovation as they anticipate. Among native Indians, whether already converted, or seriously enquiring after the truth, no real umbrage could long be taken at the new word; the reasons for a change being fully explained to them, the Missionaries could effect the change, if willing to lead it. We think, too, that in propagating other orthographical forms of their own, they surrender their main principles of objection. And I think I may give it, finally, as the general opinion among us, that whichever party in this controversy shall first recede from the high ground which has been taken, will have the merit of securing to Christian churches, Christian law, and Christian unity, that which (we had) we can only regard as a point of doubtful digestion. The grand principle which has

so long held together the Bible Society, is agreement wherever agreement is possible; and surely the present question is scarcely one that should be allowed to "separate chief friends."

It is clear that I should rejoice to see from this long Epistle, if I have said any thing that may be thought unkind or presuming, set that to my account—and forgive it. Should this unofficial communication lead to an honourable peace among our Indian brethren; our Committee, I am sure will be glad to find that they have been released from the necessity of discussing the subject any further. With every Christian wish and prayers for your success in the great work, wherein we are all engaged, believe me to remain

Your affectionate brother
in the "one Lord,"
(Signed) JOHN JOWETT,
Editorial Superintendent.

P. S. Though I have given my official address, I am in fact sitting 120 miles distant from London: and am therefore unable finally to confer with my good friend Mr. Bradburn on the contents of this letter: he will use it, however, before it is posted; and I also know that he estimates in my general view of the question, as does also my friend Mr. Browne, his co-Secretary.

DARLINGTON.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

DEAR SIR,—As we have had no notice in the *Friend* since the flowery production of your worthy correspondent, I begin to suspect that the last of your communicative friendships have taken flight, at the close of last month, or you surely would have heard one this of the delay on the anniversary of St. Andrew's day. At twelve o'clock on one of the most lovely days I ever remember to have seen, the whole of the residents and most of the few visitors now left, assembled to witness the laying of the first stone of the Church. The Rev. F. Fisher officiated. He first read the 94th and 122d Psalms, and then very impressively a most beautiful and suitable prayer (of his own I believe), after which the first stone was laid by Mrs. Campbell, then Mr. Fisher read the Collect for the 7th Sunday after Trinity, the Collects for St. Andrew's day and for St. Simon and St. Jude, Gloria in excelsis, and the blessing. The site is most admirably chosen, facing Col. Lloyd's residence, and the building will be a very pretty object from every part of the station. Captain Bishop has the building of it, but as I from their aim can be nothing less than a Seivior in the highest and most glorious sense of the term. The *Angelic Commentary* in fact contains much more than the name itself expresses, and though the name be disguised, the commentary remains untouched.

I can offer no opinion of its merits further than what I glean from various reports as to its simplicity and neatness. I understand Capt. Bishop hopes to get it roofed in before the rains, so as to enable the fittings up to be completed by the close. Mr. Fisher mentioned in the course of the ceremony that when completed it was intended to name the edifice, St. Andrew's.

We have much colder weather this year than at the beginning of December last year, and the snow on the mountains seems to have extended farther and lower than last year at the same time. The greater part of the visitors have left us, but still some few remain and the pleasing sight of rosy children so rare in the plains is still to be seen at the manufactory. I advise those who want to see snow to come up forthwith as according to native report, we are to have a severe winter; and if a mild one gave us in 1844 six inches of snow, what may we anticipate in the promise snows we have written in a hurry to save the snow, so make any necessary corrections.

Yours faithfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Darlington, December, 1843.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

ARTICLES FROM THE FATHERLAND.—We are sorry to be this day after the obli-

gation of stating, that some persons who superintend the affairs of the police seem to have misunderstood their duty, and that to such an extent as must make our country appear in a very unfavourable light in the eyes of every foreigner, and impart to the nations of civilized Europe a very false and untrue idea of the religious culture of Denmark.

But the fact will speak for itself, and the source from whence we have obtained our information may be implicitly relied upon.

Mr. Oenken, Baptist minister from Hamburg, arrived here on the 31st August, at the request and in company with Dr. Holst, of Birminham. The object of their journey was to visit some of the Baptist churches on the Continent, and amongst them the one in Copenhagen. They took apartments at the city of Hamburg hotel, from which the names of these visitors were in the usual manner sent to the police. Shortly after their arrival they went to visit Mr. Munster, the Baptist minister of this city, who happened, however, to be on a journey. They could scarcely have spoken with Mr. Munster, when two police-officers entered, requiring their attendance at the police-office near Riddar (Sir) Brastrop, who is a councillor of state, and the director chief of the police. They had accordingly to bend their steps to the police-office, accompanied by the police-officers. On their arrival they were informed by the police-officers that they were to be taken to a person, a Dane and a Lutheran, resident in London; but soon on a visit to his relations in this place, and who was furnished with a passport to the police-office the cause of Mr. Oenken and Dr. Holst's detention, to which this gentleman willingly assented. On arriving at the police-office he found Mr. Oenken in a room, and was requested by him to show the stranger minister through the city, and assist him in his affairs. The London Lutheran was not a little astonished to find that Mr. Oenken was a prisoner. Dr. Holst was also taken to the police-office, and on the way he communicated to his companion what had taken place at the police-office. Long extracts of laws, ordinances, and regulations, were read to them which were applied to Baptists in general, and to Mr. Oenken in particular. The result of which was, that in consequence of these laws, Baptists, and especially Mr. Oenken, were to be persecuted; but this did not seem to be the object of Mr. O. extraordinary kindness and mildness, and allow him to be confined in the police-office until the return of the avenger of the law. The result of the same day; and they were generous enough to return of some dinner to be sent in to him, of course at his own expense. Towards Dr. Holst they were more abundant in their conversation, with any persons on religious subjects; but failing to comply with these demands, it was intimated that he also must take his departure in the same hour as with Mr. Oenken. With regard to the fact of these conditions, Dr. Holst stated he could not have any objections, as being a foreigner, and unacquainted with the Danish language, he was unable to conduct any religious service in which speaking was required; but to pledge himself neither to speak to any body on religious subjects, nor to promote Christianity in any way he could not consent, and would rather prefer immediate banishment to coming under an obligation of which his conscience disapproved. Several attempts were made to persuade the Englishmen to consent to these conditions, which he was, who was of an English and mild nature, but all without effect. In Dr. Holst's estimation they wanted one essential qualification, he thought they were not Christians. On his arrival in Copenhagen he was informed that a Lutheran minister, but he had soon reason considerably to modify his opinion, and he was heard to utter with a certain degree of satisfaction that he was now converted from his error in this respect, and would be enabled to rectify the views and opinions of his Christian brethren on this subject.

With such an impression then the Doctor left Denmark on the same day in which he arrived. Under police escort he and Mr. Oenken were conducted on board the steamer. During his stay at the police-office the Rev. Doctor occupied his time in writing letters, and amongst these he wrote one to the councillor of state, Brastrop. This letter will be very interesting to read, and with all probability be printed on the arrival of Mr. Holst to England.

We beg to remark that, although the ordinance of 27th September, 1843, the second ordinance of which allows the Baptists of this city to have domestic worship and permission to take the Lord's Supper at their meetings, according to their own rites, does not mention anything of foreign brethren who may come to visit them; yet the presumption is natural, notwithstanding the portions of information given to them is only partial, that the visit which foreign would not be prohibited—since some which are unchristian enjoy

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bagon to the medical charge of the Pocomt jail and detachment Hurriannah Eight Infantry battalion; also directing him to do duty with the horse-station at the station.

Bellevue, Massachusetts, of the 34th regiment of Massachusetts infantry, having been pronounced unfit for further service, by a special medical committee assembled at Meadville, is transferred to the pension establishment as janitor from the 1st instant.

Brill, grass-cutter, who was transferred to the pension establishment, by General Orders of the 18th of January, last, belonged to the 1st troop 1st brigade of heavy artillery and not to the 8th light cavalry, as therein stated. Order books to be corrected accordingly.

Head Quarters, Camp Barelai, 14th November, 1943.
The following orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, sanctioned:

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 460, Vol. IX.]

SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1848.

(Price 3 Cts. Rs. monthly, or 30 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Editor of the *Friend of India* begs to acknowledge the following donations:

From Lieut. Col. Parsons, Co's. Rs. 100 to Serampore College; Co's. Rs. 100 to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, and Co's. Rs. 500 to the Timerville Mission.

From Major General Cooper, Co's. Rs. 50 to the Serampore Hospital.

GWALIOR.—The Governor General reached Agra on the morning of Monday the 11th instant, and was received with great pomp and circumstance. In the course of the week, the Army of Exercise marched towards Gwalior, and was to be followed immediately by the vast train of haterling guns. The Commander-in-Chief left Agra on the 16th to take the command of the forces, with Lord Ellenborough at his side. His Lordship now makes his first campaign. We believe this is the first instance in our Indian annals in which a Governor General, not a military man, has taken the field in person, and there will not be wanting those who will scold this procedure to his Lordship's foolishness for the tented field, rather than to the necessity of the case. They will argue that as Gwalior is within a day's post of Agra, every object which required the presence of the Governor General in the vicinity of warlike operations, might have been equally secured by his remaining in the Palace in that city, in daily communication with the Commander-in-Chief. It is much to be doubted whether his presence can afford any substantial aid to his Excellency sufficient to counterbalance the inconvenience of an arrangement which makes the Commander-in-Chief the second personage in his own camp. There can scarcely be any negotiations on foot which will require to be modified according to the events of the campaign. It has of course been foreseen that the overwhelming force now advancing into the country must overcome all opposition; and that the fortress which yielded to Popham's small band sixty years ago, cannot hold out against our tremendous siege train. For all practical purposes, his Lordship therefore might as well have remained behind. This is, however, perhaps the only occasion which Lord Ellenborough will enjoy of actually taking the field in person and sharing in the excitement of a real fight, and it would be ungenerous to begrudge the gratification of this curiosity.

Those who have been accustomed to consider the union of the Governor General with his Council, as a sure guarantee for peace, will discover in the present measure how entirely they have been mistaken. The war in Afghanistan and the war in Sicily, were both planned and entered upon while the Governor General was separated from the Supreme Council. The present campaign against Gwalior was planned in Council; the army was collected—under another name, but which misled nobody—while Lord Ellenborough sat weekly among his Council; and nothing was left to his Lordship's individual fiat, but to order the troops which had been assembled, to enter their tents and march. Whatever may be the praise or the blame bestowed on the present military movement, it

cannot be attributed to the wisdom or unwisdom of one man, unless it is discovered that the Council or a majority of them placed their opinions entirely at the disposal of the Governor General. To all present appearances, the Council and the Governor must be considered equally responsible for this measure.

Of the justice of the war, it is not easy to speak with perfect confidence till the Gwalior Blue Book is published by order of Parliament. As

the paramount authority in India, our Government cannot allow its wishes to be thwarted, and its power to be defied with impunity. Its dignity and its influence must be maintained unimpaired. Whenever it interferes, it must interfere with effect. The circumstance of its having been mixed up with the internal affairs of any state, or having carefully abstained from all interference, must necessarily create a broad line of distinction in the policy it ought to pursue. The Punjab and Nepal, therefore, stand on a different footing from the kingdom of Sindh. With the two former our relationship has been simply that of an ally. We have had nothing to say when one faction has subverted another, or even when the Minister has put his own sovereign to death. But Gwalior has long been in a dependent condition, notwithstanding the squeamish delicacy of our non-interference principle. During the last fifteen years, we have interfered in the internal direction of affairs, in so many instances, that the Dugher has considered the approbation of our Government in every measure of importance, quite indispensable. We have a contingent force paid by Sindh to the extent of five lakhs of Rupees a year, which has been employed in repressing domestic opposition, and has served materially to keep the various provinces in a state of subordination. We have interfered in the case of Bessa, and on the recent vacancy of the throne, the concurrence of the Governor General was sought, both as it respects the appointment of the Sovereign and the Prime Minister. The different Courts of India have long been accustomed to identify our government with the policies of Gwalior, and the open defiance of our authority, in the recent insurrection, and the persecution and banishment of the Minister of our choice, seems to create a strong necessity for our interference, upon every consideration of honour and interest.

But in addition to this claim on our interference, it was impossible to overlook the danger to which the peace of our own provinces was exposed from the guilty success of a lawless soldiery, whom the supreme authority of the state could no longer control. A regard for the safety of our provinces which surround the state of Gwalior, and one of which is far from tranquil, demanded a strong effort to render these combustible materials innocuous. There could be no peace for our dominions while they were exposed to the incursions of an insolent and domineering body of troops, who had repeatedly dismissed their own officers, and begaded their own sovereigns. The day of self preservation seems to demand that the only power capable of subduing these hordes should at length put forth its strength. And we were in a measure bound

by the ties of honor as well as of friendship to preserve the Gwalior state, which we had already taken under our protection, from falling into complete anarchy. It is therefore but reasonable to think that notwithstanding the known hostility of the Court of Directors to our present rule, and the growing lukewarmness of his Ministerial friends to his personal interests, the march of our troops into the Gwalior state, will be regarded as fully justified by the necessity of circumstances, and will pass without censure, even if it should not be viewed with approbation.

What ulterior measures the Governor General may pursue, after the triumph of our arms has restored tranquillity, remain at present locked up in the *vis-à-vis* of the world till we are masters of Gwalior. Whether the wretched rabble of soldiers who now rule as the despots, will disperse on our approach or meet us in the field, has been matter of conjecture; but of the truly complete success of our arms, no one has entertained any doubt, and it is possible that while the reader is perusing this article, the Governor General may be exclaiming, *well, said, said.*

THE PUNJAB.—A crisis seems to have taken a new and unexpected turn in the Punjab. Gholab Sing who came down from his mountain principality to the aid of his nephew, has been unable to reconcile him with his brother Suckut Sing, and has resolved, so say the news writers, to abandon the Punjab to its fate, and return with his army to Jumboo. He had marched with his troops out of Lahore to the north, but no accounts of his having finally quitted the plains has been as yet received. The course he has now adopted, was one which all those who had studied the affairs of the Punjab, had foreseen and predicted. In the kingdom which this ministerial family has been gradually consolidating in the hills, Gholab Sing has no rival chiefs to conciliate or overcome, and no money to fear, but his own discontented subjects. In the plains of the Punjab, the spirit of independence which had been controlled in succession by Runjeet Sing and Dhyun Sing, has escaped from the barrel, and threatens universal anarchy. The very chief is wise in securing one sovereignty for his family, instead of mingling in perpetual conflicts, and risking both that which he possesses and that which he grasps at. Perhaps he may at no distant period again desecrate from the mountains, after the rival factions have destroyed each other, and quietly possess himself of the throne of Runjeet Sing, unless the overflows of furious violence should endanger the peace of our own dominions, and constrain our pacific ruler to march a force to Lahore.

Heem Sing is said to be a youth of considerable energy and tact; but it is well known that his power was on the eve of extinction when his uncle, made, his appointment with 50,000 men. Their departure will probably be the signal for fresh intrigues, possibly for a second massacre, which will sweep the whole country in confusion. It is said that Gholab Sing, when

her had been gradually transferring the boards of Ramjee to his own coffers, is taking away a further portion with him, and will thus leave his nephew desolate of the diwans of war. Nothing is more probable, for there is no power to resist the transfer of all that remains of the accumulation, to Raj-ko-kote. There is no present appearance that Herra Sing will long be able to make head against the Sikh Chiefs whose ambition has been kindled by recent events; nor is it safe to speculate on the turn which affairs may take in that unhappy country. Only it appears evident that circumstances are rapidly becoming on the crisis when the intervention of our authority will be rendered necessary.

THE NORTHERN MAIL reached us on Wednesday last; but we were unable to offer any remarks on its contents, till we had received a sufficient supply of journals. The intelligence brought on this occasion, except in reference to Ireland, is on the whole calculated to soften the gloom which had been produced by so many preceding mails. In Ireland, the Ministry has determined at length to adopt energetic measures for suppressing Repeal agitation. After having allowed a score of monster meetings to be held with impunity, and the public mind to be raised to a pitch of the highest enthusiasm without interference, they have prevented the last assembly which it was intended to hold. After having allowed O'Connell full scope for the diffusion of his own sentiments, till they had taken the firmest root in the minds of the people, he has been arrested, and put on his trial for his misdemeanors. One of the papers which we have received attributes the apparent indifference which had previously marked the conduct of the Ministry to the fact that the Duke of Wellington's military preparations in Ireland were not mature; and that the Government now considered itself prepared for every contingency which might arise, and had accordingly taken the field against the system of agitation. But this can be regarded only as an excuse for their apathy, not as the reason of it; for it would have been easy for the Duke, at any time, to have poured in at once those additional troops, which have been gradually introduced into the country, if any emergency had arisen. We are not likely to know the real cause of this long slumber, and this sudden activity, till the private correspondence of those who are behind the scenes is laid open to the public, which will not be in the days of the present generation. Apparently, the present interference comes too late for the minds of the Irish are so thoroughly imbued with the idea of Repeal, as a panacea for all the grievances which afflict the country, that even the large body of troops which Ireland is now garrisoned, appears insufficient to cope with a united and resolute people. And, there is apparently much truth in the observation, that the present efforts of Government are likely to prove beneficial to O'Connell, by drawing off public attention from the fact which was beginning to be disliked, that all his magnificent promises had led to nothing, and were likely to end in disappointment. It is possible, that the agitation had begun to flag just at the period when Ministerial opposition began in to impart new life to it. As to the proposition of O'Connell, it is really difficult to say whether it was an act of folly or prudence. If he is not guilty, he, who is the only man capable of sustaining the popular cause within bounds,

will be taken from the scene just at the time, when that order is converted into fury, and his presence is more particularly required to prevent an outbreak. In all probability he will be acquitted; and Ministers will then have conferred on him—to use an expression of Lord Barington's in reference to the American agitators—"the palm of martyrdom, without the pain of it, which is the perfection of fanatical beatitude." The proceedings of the Ministry in that case will be found to have provoked instead of having allayed hostility. But we almost feel ashamed to deal in conjectures, in an emergency, in which no man seems to know what to counsel.

The riots in Wales may be considered for the present extinct. The ringleaders have been brought to trial and convicted, but not before they had forfeited all public sympathy by their lawless proceedings. One of the ablest of the Disarming Ministers in the disturbed provinces, says, "The meeting is not now what it was at its commencement. Its forms, its spirit, perhaps its aims, have all changed and changed for the worse. And many who were drawn or driven to speak of it with much indifference, at first, must now denounce it as decidedly illegal, immoral and anarchical. This wild organisation of physical power for the purpose of restoring or extending local or more general rights, is a great evil." At the same time he remarks, "With the grievances which have occasioned this movement, I have little or nothing to do. I know that they are real, crushing, accumulating; that the people are right; they are doing their duty in seeking their direct and entire removal, but I know also, that the means that are now employed can never effect that object. Wicked means cannot—should not—secure good ends." The energy which has been exhibited by the Ministry, has had the effect of checking violence; and we are happy to learn, that the Disarming Ministers have resolved to "appeal to the moral and religious virtue in the principally to save it from its present evils." They are all powerful in South Wales, where the Ministers of the Established Church are utterly without influence, and their efforts to eradicate this spirit of opposition to the Government of the country will doubtless be attended with the happiest effect.

The improvement of trade and manufactures, which the present mail confirms, is matter of sincere congratulation. Although none of our commercial rivals have modified their tariffs or let out a single reef of privilege, yet the depression in the manufacturing districts which characterized the beginning of the present year seems to have been materially relieved as it drew to a close. Work was more plentiful and wages a shade higher. From no county does the last mail announce the cry of starvation. The new Tariff has begun to produce a beneficial influence on the means of living. Cows were in some places as low as 47s. the quarter; the imperial average was about 50s., yet wages had not decreased in proportion to the fall in the price of wheat, but were more liberal than when it stood at a higher rate. The Income Tax had also been most unexpectedly productive. We have not leisure to refer to our old Star, but if we are not much mistaken, Sir Robert Peel was enabled on about three millions to cut a half of the result of this tax. In his year ending October 31st, he raised more than the same amount as that which he had raised in the year ending March 31st. It is a great success.

In the department of Customs by the reductions made in the Tariff, was four millions Sterling. The product of the Income tax at successive periods will be apparent from the following statement:

Realised in the quarter ending	£
10th October, 1842, ...	218,844
5th January, 1843, ...	237,312
5th April, " ...	1,886,322
5th July, " ...	661,706
10th October, " ...	2,047,094

Yet at the close of the year in which this large sum was raised, the condition of the country is represented as highly satisfactory. The demand for labour had increased, and though plenty had not ruled on old England, yet the gnawing distress of want appears to have greatly subsided. The Income Tax, one of most equitable and least burdensome which can be devised, had thus begun to bring back our finances to a wholesome condition. We call it equitable because it is substantially a tax on the rich, though it may occasionally press heavy on some who are any thing but rich. A tax of equal amount laid on the poor, would have crushed them to the ground, and the pliers must have come back empty from the mine. The same tax laid on the really affluent, inflicts on them only the inconvenience of an inspection which must generally redound to their advantage; when laid on those who are rich only in name, it subjects them to the inconveniences of detection. The disadvantages which it carries with it are infinitely less than the disadvantages which would attend any other mode of raising an equivalent sum. The possession of the large resources which the tax supplies, places Sir Robert on high vantage ground, as respects his commercial negotiations with hostile powers, both abroad or at home.

HINDOO GENEOLOGICAL TABLE.—We have been favoured with a copy of a Genealogical Table, which has been drawn up under the direction of one of the most active, zealous and influential native gentlemen in Calcutta, Prunsee Koomar Tagore. It brings into one point of view the mode in which the property of a Hindoo is to descend to the various members and branches of the family, both direct and collateral, and in the ascending as well as in the descending line, according to the doctrines of the School of Bengal. We have not had time to examine it in detail; but we make no question that it will be found to correspond with the provisions of those standard legal works which are regarded as authoritative in Bengal, and to which reference is made. There are therefore but little hesitation in saying, that it will prove of the highest utility to the various Courts in which cases of inheritance are constantly arising. Though the Judges both European and Native are required to submit such cases, when they occur, for the opinion of the Official Pandits, yet it would be a great improvement of our present practice, which appears to belong more to the infancy than the maturity of judicial institutions, if every Court was furnished with a copy of the Table to be consulted in some conspicuous place. This would encourage the Judge to study the subject, of which too many are ignorant, and enable him to form an independent opinion on the questions brought before him. It would also prove highly advantageous to the practitioners in the Court; to its advocates, and to the community in general, by its tendency to settle the rights of inheritance, and to prevent the disputes which are so often the cause of family dissension.

rectory, would not supersede the references now made to the Pandit, it would serve to check any irregularity or partiality in his decision. Before this is done, however, the accuracy of the table should be verified by the Pandit of the Sadat and of the Supreme Court. We throw out this idea under the impression, that nothing which may tend to facilitate the administration of justice, and to impart additional exactness to it, is unworthy the notice of Government. We would also venture to advise the Compiler to favour the public with an English version of this important document.

The view of this Genealogical Table of the succession to property under the Hindoo law, naturally awakens some reflections, which we trust not appear impertinent. The whole scheme of Hindoo inheritance has for its object to fix the religion of the Vedas and the Poornas for ever in the soil of India, and to prevent any deviation from it. The descent of property is regulated, not by the more natural claims of consanguinity, but by the test of an adherence to the creed of the family. All landed property is a perpetual trust, not so much for the advantage of the living as for the spiritual repose of the dead. "The spiritual benefit of the deceased is thus the original foundation of the Hindoo law of inheritance; and the succession is therefore regulated not by nearness of kin, but by the prepayment of offerings to deceased ancestors;—and hence those who cannot, either for a general or a specific cause, or those who will not perform the ceremonies enjoined in the Shastras, are necessarily excluded from becoming heirs." This provision of the ancient Hindoo laws for the perpetuity of their religion, must be regarded as the result of the most profound reflection.

It is the most universal, consistent, and perhaps the most efficacious system of intolerance which the genius of man has ever devised. While those laws made the order of priesthood entirely dependent on the religious liberality of the laity, they adopted the most effectual mode of preventing apostasy, by giving the inheritance of those who forsook the national creed to those who continued firmly to adhere to it. The natural operation of this precept must have been to bind the whole community in the strongest bonds of allegiance to the religion they had received from their ancestors. While it continued in operation, and was enforced by the decisions of the Courts, it presented a most formidable obstacle to the adoption of a pure creed by any part of the nation.

We need scarcely point out how repugnant this enactment is to the principles of religious liberty which have been gradually advancing to maturity in England, and may now be considered predominant. It was evident that the government of Great Britain, such a law could not long be suffered to remain in force. Yet it was withheld with great leniency by the public Authorities for sixty years after we had established Courts in India on our own model. Although the recognition of this law grew simply out of the spontaneous expression made by our Government, *after years after the battle of Plassey*, yet our "Gravitas"—using the word in its legal significance,—continued to consider it as part of the original compact, under which we took possession of the country. Calcutta and Hastings, and Courtney Smith, would probably have resisted the abolition of it as a breach of public faith, and even the enlightened Lord Hastings, who

first espoused the idea that ignorance was the parent of loyalty in India, might possibly have hesitated to adopt so startling an innovation. Not that we would censure these enlightened and conscientious men for not having carried out this reform, any more than we would censure Chaitam for not having abolished the Slave Trade; for there is a time for all things, and the time had not come for introducing the principles of religious toleration into our Courts. But it did come in the days of that great statesman, Lord William Bentinck. He found that the public mind had been gradually prepared for this happy change, by public discussion; and at length in the year 1832, introduced a clause into one of his Acts, which, without any parade, broke up the whole system of intolerance which had predominated in India since the days of Munro, and declared that no man should be deprived of his ancestral inheritance for adopting another creed. So silently was this change introduced, that even the Dharma Shashtra, which was then in the zenith of its power, dealing out anathemas against all who would not join in reproaching the abolition of Suttee, scarcely noticed the passing of an enactment which destroyed one of the strongest bulwarks of Hindooism.

If the rigid Hindoos are disposed—as some of them may be—to object to this liberal innovation, as they gradually discover its operation in the dissolution of their creed, let them remember that it is to our Government they owe it, that the Hindoo law of inheritance, after having lain in abeyance for nearly six centuries in Bengal, was again restored, with legal vitality. During the whole period of the Moslem supremacy, no succession to property was adjudged by the Courts, in which none but the conquerors were allowed to reside, but according to the Mahomedan law. The Hindoos doubtless followed the rules of their own Shastras in the private distribution of their property, but they could not apply to the public tribunals to enforce them, without the certainty of finding that law rejected with scorn, and a rule of partition deemed altogether foreign to their own. It was our Government this first gave them a right to bring their own laws into the Courts, and demand that the descent of property should be determined by them. For this great boon they are indebted to Warren Hastings. He took his seat at the Council table in April 1773, and within five months after, promulgated the first Code of Regulations bestowed by the British Government on India.

In the 23d Section of his Regulations it was ordained, that all decrees regarding the inheritance of the property of Hindoos, should be regulated by the Shastras. Yet it is much to be doubted whether Hastings himself had any idea of the greatness of the change he was making, by this restoration of legal rights. It would appear from a careful perusal of his correspondence, that he was scarcely aware of the important principle which the Mahomedans had introduced, and which he abrogated in one short and simple sentence, upon the mere impulse of just and equitable feeling. He never alludes to this most important improvement in his letters; he even goes so far as to state that his Code was based upon the existing constitution of things. It was evidently framed in a hurry. The Ministry at home had threatened India with a Supreme Court; and he gave sanction to bring something like a written law to their aid, in order to prevent the introduction of English law. In alluding to

this subject he says, "We have been very fortunate in the time which we have chosen for our judicial improvements, for we cannot undertake *as Anne does*; and if the Lord Chief Justice should come among us with their institutions, the Lord have mercy on us! We shall be in a complete state of confusion here, and we shall be cruelly mortified at home, especially if the Parliament should lay hold of our Code, for you have not a lawyer among us. Necessarily compelled to form some establishment of justice, we choose the best we could; and if this shall not be found so perfect as more time and more knowledge might have made it, it is yet capable of receiving improvement and is a good foundation for a more complete system of judicature." It was in this original code, drawn up within the aid of a lawyer, in the short space of a few weeks, amidst a thousand anxieties and distractions, that the Hindoo population of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, were, for the first time after the lapse of six centuries, permitted to demand the partition of estates according to their own laws.

THE LATE REV. SAMUEL DYER.—CHINESE MONYARD METALLIC TYPE.—The last papers received from the British annals the death of the Rev. Samuel Dyer, Missionary from the London Missionary Society at Fuzung. He had proceeded to China for the benefit of his health, which was considerably improved by the voyage; but he was soon after attacked by the fever, which has been so fatally prevalent at Hong Kong, and carried to his grave. In him the cause of Missions has lost a zealous and experienced labourer, just at the time when the facilities for Missionary labour in China, which have been created by recent events, had given him new and enlarged prospects of usefulness.

In addition to his Missionary labours, Mr. Dyer's attention had for some years been directed with much success to the improvement of Chinese printing by the introduction of movable metallic types. Perhaps there are few of our readers who require to be told that although the Chinese were in possession of the art of printing long before it was known in Europe, they have not made any advance beyond the use of wooden blocks on which each letter is engraved; and have never dreamt of adopting the European improvement of cutting punches of each separate character, and casting types in mould. Whenever, therefore, a book is to be published, a new set of blocks is required for it. Although these blocks are prepared with great neatness and even elegance, yet the wood will not preserve the hair strokes of the character to the same extent as metal, and after a limited number of copies has been struck off, the impression becomes coarse and disgusting. This mode of printing moreover must be incompatible with all idea of speed; and although the Chinese artists work with much dexterity and great cheapness, still the balance of consequence the first expense of purchase has been deferred, must remain with the proverbial type.

The credit of having originated the plan of movable metallic types, to the European reader, may we think be fairly challenged for the town of Gerraupen. It is well known that Dr. Marham, within five years after his arrival in India, applied to the study of the Chinese language, and about thirty years ago published his *Chinese Grammar*. For this work, it became necessary to use Chinese characters. Three years after that out on the face of plates of wood, were

they are married, or to be married, to Khoondas who practice infanticide. We cannot see how their being simply taught to spin can qualify them for this important vocation; or how the mere circumstance of their being given in marriage among a tribe which practices infanticide, will itself prevent their husbands murdering their children."

But a truce with these editorial Mazarins. We have now the pleasure of introducing a letter from Rev. A. Sutton, one of the two Missionaries who addressed the letter to the Khoond Agent. He has manfully come forward in his own name to explain the circumstances under which the application was made, and we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity which it affords to relieve this important question from the minor consideration of the Agent's prejudices or predilections, and to appeal anew to the Christian sympathies of the Madras Government to lay down some rule for the intellectual and moral training of these wretched victims. The children have lost caste, and there can be no violation of the principles of non-interference in religious matters, to commit them to the care of the Missionaries, even if at the risk of their being brought up in a knowledge of Christian truth. It does not seem advisable to bestow them in marriage on the murderous Khoondas. It may not reclaim these savages, and it may prove a source of perpetual misery and degradation to the poor victims; Hindoos they can never become; Mahomedans they ought not to be made. Still less proper is it to allow them to grow up in ignorance of all religion. After the discussion which has taken place, it must be manifest that nothing short of peremptory orders from the Government of Madras will be sufficient to secure their being made over to the Missionaries. Unless however the Governor in Council is prepared to adopt some better mode of tuition, under the direction of the public officers, then appears to have been as yet thought of, his Lordship cannot do better than to close with the offer of the Missionaries, though it should involve a small charge on the public funds for the food and clothing of the children.

CARE.—The *Eastern Star* of Sunday last has the following remarks on a paragraph which appeared in our columns last week.

"The *Friend of India* says that it rewarded the announcement of the Saturday's publication of Sunday's *Englisman* with a sneer, and that religion is a jest to me. The abuse even of religion is almost too serious a subject for jesting, much less religion itself. There was no jest in a syllable I wrote, but pure earnest in all I said, and repeat, that to employ people in delivering sermons is as much a violation of the Sabbath as to employ them in printing, and that to employ them in composing Monday's paper on Sunday is no much worse than that requires the labour of many more pairs of hands. I said, and repeat, that it is no great current of electricity for people to talk of keeping the seventh day as holy as possible; it is having a *Sabbath* after which you can go and yell at their conversion. It is nothing but a mockery to pretend that any religious feeling in operation in the determination that there shall be no work done, any between 8 and 4 o'clock on the Sabbath morning, but that from 10 a. m. until 12 at night of the same day the week's labour shall be going on in every department. Let the *Friend of India* meet this if he can; but remember that he is addressing himself to men, not children to be supposed upon by a quibble or a trick. The *Calcutta Star* has noticed the notification given to the Calcutta Letter Station by the *Englisman*, among others; whereas whilst the *Friend* turns 'philosophy' and yet has no objection to the same

he says gives them their life's—perhaps this is not jesting with morality."

We meet the observation, by saying that our objections extend equally to the publication of a paper on Sunday morning, and to the preparation and printing of the Monday's paper on the Sunday. We rejoice when we find any Printing Office relinquishing either of these practices, and should be still more delighted if they would abandon both. We could wish the Monday's paper to be sent to Press on Saturday; and we think that it would not be impossible to effect this without occasioning public disappointment. It is only occasionally that intelligence arrives on the Sunday which it is of any importance to insert in the paper of Monday morning, and any one who entertains a conscientious regard for the Sabbath, would probably find little difficulty in printing a sufficient number of copies of this information very early on Monday morning, in a separate sheet, for distribution with the papers which are issued to the town residents, leaving it to be incorporated in the course of the day with the copies which are sent into the country by the evening's dock.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.

—The last accounts received from Lahore which appear in the *Daili Gleaner*, give the danger of a collision between Itara Singh and Gurbet Singh, his uncle, was very imminent; that Gurbet Singh had done every thing to prevent it, and that he had at length prevailed on his brother to accompany him to Jumbah; and it seems that the result of Gurbet Singh's advent is simply this, that he marched down the hill with twenty thousand men, and then marched up the hill again to adopt some better mode of tuition, under the direction of the public officers, then appears to have been as yet thought of, his Lordship cannot do better than to close with the offer of the Missionaries, though it should involve a small charge on the public funds for the food and clothing of the children.

—Lord Ellenborough reached Agra on Monday morning the 11th instant, without either Chaplain or Council. He is therefore destitute alike of spiritual or temporal advice, and is left to walk after the counsel of his own will, and he has resolved, like his two predecessors Lord W. Bentinck and Lord Auckland, to see Gwalior; only they went thither with the most pacific views, and were cordially greeted. Our present ruler takes an Army of Exercise, and an enormous 'battering train' with him, and is likely to be any thing but welcome.

—An order has been issued by the Durbar of Lahore to confiscate all the jagyars of Jawahar Singh, the uncle of Duleep Singh.

—The General Orders by the President in Council published in last evening's *Calcutta Gazette*, contain instructions from the Court of Directors that Chaplains who have served seven years in India are entitled to a pension of £28 17s. 6d. and their widows to one-half that sum. The widows of Chaplains who have actually served seven years in India will receive pensions as widows of Captains; of those who have completed fifteen years actual service, as widows of Majors.

—Mr. M. N. C. Hamilton, the Secretary to Government for North West Provinces, has been appointed on a special mission from the Governor General to Simla and Bhawalpur.

—The papers of this morning contain a very able remonstrance from the Calcutta Shareholders of the Oriental Company against the abandonment of the direct line. We regret that 'vain of

of 20,000, given by the Court of Directors. In the year 1845, they are not to obtain this bonus, unless they perform *certain voyages*, which they are scarcely do, with the few passengers they obtain, and so limited a contribution from the public funds. Unless therefore some arrangements can be intermediately made, there is chance that the advantage of direct communication will be interrupted at the close of the coming year.

—The *Englisman* states, that the *Jason* Steamer now on her way down to Calcutta brings 400 chests of indigo. We believe this is the first instance in which Indigo has had a ride in a Steamer, and we have some curiosity to know the share.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

—We were most agreeably surprised by the arrival yesterday of the first instalment of the *Regular Mail* from Bombay, in nine days. Such despatch is altogether novel. The Express arrived in eight days.

—The 'City Article in the *Star* of this morning states, that at the date of the despatch of the November Mail, only the letters sent by the Hindustani had been received in London, and the highest estimate of the present crop did not exceed 140,000 mounds. We question whether even this intelligence was in London, during the October sale, which terminated on the 19th of that month, and at which the finer qualities gave way from 4d. to 6d. a pound, while the middling qualities supported their rate. Of course, when the extent of the crop, which will greatly fall short of 170,000 mounds—the largest ever obtained—is ascertained in England, the price of all qualities must needs.

—The *Englisman* of this morning publishes that portion of the Essay on the development of the resources of British India, which has been given in successive portions—in which the cost of the proposed railways from Bombay to Calcutta, and from Bombay to Madras is given.

It is estimated at 18 Millions Sterling, *Alors* (error of Report) four per cent would be 600,000 a year, six times as much as would give us Steam Communication monthly direct from Suva to each of the ports in India.

—The chief news from Agra given this day, is, that the Gwalior Vakil had waited on the Governor General, who told him that the terms of peace would be made known under the walls of Gwalior; a reply which would have had a more cheerful air, if there had been any thing to support our march to that fortress.

—The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* has hitherto stood alone in advocating the propriety of lotteries. We are sorry to find, that he has at length found a coadjutor in the *Oryen Herald*, the editor of which paper thinks it proper to institute a lottery on the Island for some local improvements. We hoped the Legislative Council will not give its sanction to the measure, but if they were at all in the matter, will pass a bill to put down all private lotteries. In reply to some remarks in the *Oryen*, we take this opportunity of stating, that the Editors both of the *Harbura* and *Englisman* are understood to disapprove of this kind of gambling altogether. The difference between them, and the other papers, is simply this; they disapprove *anti-advertising*; the *Star* and his *Friend*, disapprove, and do not advertise *them*.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.

—The *Star* of this morning states, that Sir George Pollock was to leave Singapore on Tuesday the 19th, to assume temporary charge of the Residency at Larkner. His acceptance of this post, and only in an unofficial capacity, is an *admirable*. The Office of *Little India* has a new crop, which has been held by *Little India* Merchants and officers of the rank of *Little India* Merchant but it has been deemed *admirable* to the command of a *Division* of the Army. The Governor General has recently landed it with the *strongest* of a high commanding officer, and the *Resident* has come to *Little India* the *Resident*, but this has

time from the Khoonds by Capt. Macpherson. This gentleman was living some six or seven miles from Berhampore, and Mr. Wilkinson, my colleague, being there, agreed to go over with me and endeavour to obtain some of them. The first was, our companion was greatly excited by the manner in which Capt. M. was disposing of the children and preparing to depart from them. Accordingly we went over, and were kindly invited to stay and take breakfast. We then talked over the matter about these children for two or three hours. Capt. M. refused to make over any number of children to us, saying he could only give them one by one to individuals. This is the origin of those * spoken of as given to different masters of the Mission family in that neighbourhood. He however appeared cordially to approve of an application to Government for them, though he disagreed long against the claims which express the hope that Government might assist towards the expense. The application was drawn up at his table, was read by him carefully two or three times, and corrected to suit his views, and finally I copied by me on paper furnished by himself as a home file application to the Madras Government through him, their accredited officers. I shall not believe that Capt. M. entertains any other opinion till I see his signature to the assertion that he did not then receive the petition from us, or at least whatever might be his own mental reservations, that he did not know we intended he should so receive it.

The statement that it was not signed by all the Missionaries is idle. It was signed by the only two within a 100 miles off by myself as Secretary to the Mission. The style of the petition here attached, shows there is no room for any such subterfuge. No objection as to its being informal or insufficient was made or hinted at. On the contrary, satisfaction was expressed.

That this application would be duly forwarded, and acceded to, we entertained no doubt, and on the strength of it, made an application for the necessary funds to our friends in England, which has probably by this time been advanced (granted) to Calcutta. Other measures connected with our own Government were taken to which it may not be becoming further to advert at present, but which will show that we presented the application in good faith.

Many inquiries after it were made, and I have a letter before me from Capt. M. dated 1st of May, in which he says, he had resolved not to reply to my application. I had made inquiries as to the proper method of addressing the Madras Government direct, but was stopped by the assurance that the children were disposed of, or the great majority of them.

We had to contend long and earnestly against Capt. M. that Government had not performed their last duty toward these poor kidnapped children when they had disposed of the boys to be Mohammedan servants, or the girls to be wives to the murderous Khoonds. These unfortunate creatures had a different claim upon a paternal Government both as a compensation for their loss of home, and their own defective police, of which these children are the victims (many of them being stolen from the immediate vicinity.) They ought at least to place them where their morals would be cultivated and where they would be trained up to habits of industry and civility. But Captain M. seemed utterly averse to the Government being liable to any expense on their account, and again and again asked why Government should provide for these children more than for as many of the thousands of children every where to be found. My answer to him, they are thrown by Providence upon their care, and these children having no cast, Government can provide for them without in any way compromising their pledge not to interfere with the religious education of the people.

There have been several Missions which

* See Intelligence at Berhampore.

thrown out that we wanted to make a primary advantage of these children. How this was to be effected does not appear. But let any competent person look at a hundred of these miserable children, boys and girls, some of whom have grown up to the age of 14 and 15 in evil habits, vice and disease, and then say whether any thing but philanthropic motives can induce a Missionary to take upon himself the responsibility of finding funds for their support, and still more laborious office of training them up in habits of cleanliness, morality and intelligence. The reward in this case must not be expected from man. I shall offer no plea for their being placed in our asylums in preference to any other; only let them be properly taken care of and my end is accomplished.

I deeply regret that Capt. M.'s notions of the responsibility of Government towards these wretched victims, and of what Christianity might do for them in contradistinction to Mohammedanism, are so far from what we could have hoped from him. I question his right, or the moral right of Government itself, to dispose of these poor girls to perpetrate offences of murder, even supposing they should be devoted to the dignity of wives to the infidels. I do not however believe they will be any thing more than sensual concubines. This case will yet come forth to day-light, and I hope for the honour of a Christian Government that Capt. M. will be found to have misunderstood its benevolent intentions, and the just expectation of the Christian public.

Finally, why seeing it is upwards of nine months since the application was handed to Capt. M. has this account of its detention been delayed till the Collector of Ganjam has left the shores of India?

I beg to remain, yours cordially,

A. BURNES.

P. S. There appears to be a wrong idea entertained at head-quarters respecting the extent of Capt. M.'s operations. The victims he rescued from his own country are small in number, under the Madras Presidency; I have reason to suppose from reports, that if a European or two aided by a few Chippurades could be sent into the still larger districts under the Bengal Presidency, many victims might be rescued; and perhaps much might be done toward suppressing the horrid rite. This is the season for any such attempts to be made.

AGURPARA CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—Oblige me by publishing the following few lines in a corner of your valuable periodical, which will, I hope, give much interest to the public.

The 4th Annual Examination and distribution of prizes to students, attached to the Agurpara Church Mission School, took place at the school rooms on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 11 A. M. before a large and respectable audience, consisting of the Honourable the Archbishop, Rev. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. DeRosier, Miss Hebert, Baboo Gooroochund Bose and several respectable Hindoos.

The senior classes were examined in the Bible, History, Grammar, Geography, Mathematics and other ordinary branches of education, and the junior classes underwent an examination in reading and spelling.

The answers to the several questions put to them were very correct, and on the whole, they acquitted themselves in a style which reflected much credit on themselves and their respective teachers; the above part of the business being over, the successful students of each class were called by name, and presented by the Venerable the Archbishop with prizes consisting of appropriate books.

Yours,

A. CHERRIAN.

Agurpara, 26th Dec. 1842.

We are sorry that it is not in our power to afford room for the Programme of the Examination.

—Ed. F. of India.

EUROPE.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARLORING IN TIPPERARY.—Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Oct. 25.—“You may judge of the state of affairs in this country, when I tell you that the priests of a whole district in the county Tipperary preached simultaneously, the other day, upon the following text:—‘Whosoever shall marry a woman, he shall be united to her as his flesh and bone.’ On a year after him through the city and smite ye at no year eye spare, neither have ye pity. Woe to the old man, woe to the young man, woe to the woman; but those who say you upon which is the mark.”—*Morning Herald.*

Mrs. NEWMAN'S SUCCESSION.—The Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, have presented the Rev. Mr. Edm. to the vicarage of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford, with the chaplain of Lincolumn annexed, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. H. Newman, B. D. This result (says the Oxford Chronicle) has not been obtained without limitation, if not opposition, on the part of the Provost of Oriel, on the ground of Mr. Edm.'s adherence to the new doctrine, and not to Mr. Edm. had professed his willingness to discontinue the advocacy of Trinitarian opinions.—*Id.*

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND has completed its second Assembly in a more brilliant manner, more numerous and conciliatory to its friends, and deeply mortifying to its opponents;—in circumstances, which, although accompanied with great difficulties, afford high grounds of exultation, and which to us are assured beyond the previous hopes of its friends, or the fears of its enemies. We think it was Lord Dunfermline (the late Sir James) who said that the decision was the most remarkable event of his time. Its successful progress, up to the present moment, attests, in our judgment, the most remarkable example of the principle of non-resistance, and the principle, which the age affords. We do not mean to say that the principle upon which the Free Church separated from the Establishment is correct or scriptural, for the more we consider it, the more we are assured it is not so. But that the principle, erroneous in itself, is honestly and religiously held; is so held, by a man of the largest and sweeping genius of Churchmen, by one of the noblest and most pure practical piety of Catholicism, and by others, viewed by the Church as those whose solidity of mind is only surpassed by the depth of their piety, and who are composed of solid materials, this, in no doubt fitted to produce an immense impression in any direction into which its power are energetically thrown. Still, as we have said, we will not say that the principle acknowledged, the high position which they have already achieved, is beyond their own most sanguine expectations.

Four Hundred and Seventy Ministers left the Church; and let it be remembered, not only leaving the aristocracy and higher classes of society, generally speaking, behind them, but leaving to co-existence about 470, but 600 churches are either in the course of erection or immediately about to be commenced; more than 200, it is stated, will soon follow; simultaneously with this great effort, the support of the clergy is being provided for; a large building for a College is purchased, and professors are nominated; and the great expenditure of the ninety-two staff of the Church of Scotland to the Bishops and to the Jews (of which the readers were the originators and strong support) is at the same time actively and effectually reduced. Nothing is allowed to drop. The whole of a well-ordered, the appendages and staff, of a well-organized Church—Church on the instant, is a perfected church, and the world is a new scene. It is, indeed, God, a “goodly” one too!—*Record.*

THE REV. MR. ALDRIDGE.—It will be recalled, that about a year ago the Rev. Stephen Aldridge, M. A., lecturer of Abingdon, Leamington, &c., was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. After his removal from Brixton he was placed on board a transport vessel, the captain being a Quaker, employed as a tutor to the children of one of the officers. He had not filled his post long before an order arrived from the Home-office for the discharge of seven years' sentence for the good conduct of Van Dine, a Londoner, and Mr. Aldridge was discharged among them. During the past week a friend received a letter from him, in which he depicts the salaries of transportation in forcible language, the conditions being generally good, irrespective of their previous station in life or of the offences of which they were convicted. He states that he is not to break down, and is to maintain that employment for two years before any portion of his earnings will be applied for his own use. He expresses a hope that his converts will have the effect of converting the remainder of his sentence, and is not the light punishment, which many of them brought it to be.—*Times.*

PHILADELPHIA AND CO. TOR. 825

time ago the bishop met a Rev. rectory—a gentleman of good property, who, although partial to fashionable, held two preferments in his lordship's diocese, at no considerable distance from London,—dressed as a layman, without even a white cravat to distinguish him from the common herd, or to denote that he was a clergyman. After some conversation, the bishop intimated to him that he was very much surprised to find him in such a lowly position, and he wished he could catch him by his scarlet coat and white shawl, and he would take away, or suspend him from his livings. The rectory made no reply; but did not feel the most mortified at the bishop's rebuke, as his episcopal palaces in his hunting days; and said, here I am, my lord, in my scarlet coat; now deprive me of my livings. No, his lordship replied, he would not be compelled to do so, by any one; upon which the rectory took his leave. Was he compelled to promote, we had almost said persons, the worthy rector of Fenton 11—Pat.

MIRACLES.

Mr. BORDEN, the agent of the Marquis of Londonderry, has died lately under the enormous mass of 150,000*l.* having been a mere pit lad.—Pat.

THE BANK OF MANCHESTER.—There was a meeting on Thursday week, of the proprietors of the bank, when a report was read as to the present state of the concern. It appears that there are still liabilities to the amount of 100,000*l.* and that the bank must meet this a call for that sum was agreed upon. Mr. Borden, as it appears, took for about 10,000*l.* of the money of the bank, and he was afterwards, by the window up of several large accounts, much more unfavorably than was anticipated, especially those of Hilton, of Darwin, and Joseph Baskin, of Manchester, with which the bank was connected as a creditor for nearly 200,000*l.* The proprietors of this bank will thus lose nearly, if not altogether, one million sterling.—Id.

NEW GALENIC LIGHT IN PARIS.—*Gold-*son's *Message* publishes the following particulars of an interesting experiment, made in Paris last Friday evening, with the galvanic light, proposed by Mr. Andrieux, as a substitute for the gas of the Place de la Concorde:—“Several thousands of persons had assembled to witness it. The light exhibited appeared to be about an inch and a half in diameter, and was enclosed in a globe of about eight inches in diameter. In the first instance, the gas light of the Place de la Concorde, which are 100 in number, were not extinguished. The appearance of those of the galvanic light was, however, very different from the same kind of gas, as the ordinary oil-lamps when near a gas-light of the full diameter. When the gas-light of the place was put out, the effect of the galvanic light was enormous, brilliant, eclipsed even, in the opinion of many persons present, that of the hydro-oxygen light. It was easy to read small print at the distance of 100 yards, and it was only necessary to look at the shadow of the objects in the way of the light, to be convinced of its great illuminating power. The single light exhibited did not replace the whole of the gas-light which had been put out, but we may fairly estimate it as equal, at least to twenty of the gas-lamps of the Place de la Concorde, where they are larger in volume than in size of the other parts of Paris. It would, therefore, require five of these galvanic lights to light the whole of the place; but the rays of these five lights meeting each other, would, in all probability, give a much more intense light, to say nothing of the superiority in softness and color, than the present gas-lamp.”—Id.

THE NEW NOTAL EXCHANGE.—The last stone of the tower of this magnificent building was set by the contractor on Tuesday, the 25th inst. The ceremony was attended by some bottles of champagne were drunk at the top of the scaffold in honor of the completion. All that now remains to be added to the tower will be the cornice of the east and the vase itself, which will be all of gilt copper. The vase will be the same gashopper (the crest of the Thomas Grenville) which for a long time adorned the old Exchange, since the fire it has been injured. It has been determined that the chimneys shall be restored upon a greatly improved plan, the Grenville Chimneys, upon the recommendation of Professor Taylor, having directed the part of them to be increased from eight to fifteen. The first brick of this structure was laid in January, 1841, and the contractors say they do not recollect any public building of the same substantial and less cost in a period so apparently unequal to its extent. It is positively stated, on the best authority, that it will be finished and open for the use of the merchants by the time originally mentioned, viz. the middle of the summer of next year. The price is completed, with the exception of the fixing of the windows in the pavilion. The contractor is Mr. Richard Westmacott. The name, called *Bank* buildings, in front of the *parade*, will be pulled down in the early part of next year. At the end of the Bank buildings, the *Bank* of the Time, now open, are proceeding with rapidity. All the

ample width, parallel with the new building, will be made.—Pat.

THE LAW OF LAMEN.—The recently published Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the law of defamation and libel, contains the evidence of various gentlemen in connection with the metropolitan parliamentary press, of which the following are extracts:—

Stanley Lees Clifford, Esq., D. C. L., examined.—I am a solicitor at law, and the advocate of the law of Dublin. I have been called to the bar of England, and entered more than thirty years. I am editor of the *Standard* newspaper. I have been twenty-four years a newspaper proprietor in this country. I have always been connected with one establishment, the *Standard* and St. James's Chronicle. Mr. Baldwin is the actual proprietor and printer of the newspapers with which I am connected. I am the actual editor, and have been for twenty-four years, and he is registered as proprietor, and is sole proprietor. But I believe he is singular in that; I believe he is the only man so circumstanced. Each paper has, I believe, though having several writers, but one editor. It is absolutely necessary for safety that the paper should have one editor at all times, and that everything should run under the eye of one man, because that which is innocent by itself, when taken in combination with another article, may constitute a libel. I can mention the names of several of the papers which have been thirty years ago, before I had anything to do with it. Two paragraphs appeared, in two numbers of the paper, one between each other; and for those, harassed by themselves, I believe, and together, Mr. Baldwin, who was in Paris at the time, had to pay 5,000*l.* That shows, not merely that each publication must put under the eye of the editor, but the whole operation of the paper.

John Black, Esq., examined.—I have been editor of the *Morning Chronicle* for twenty-three years, and am now editor for about twenty-three years. . . . There was a case referred to Mr. Perry, when he was editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. His part in a police case, which was *ex parte*, in which statements had been made against a butcher at Islington. The man came and said, “You have ruined me.” Mr. Perry said, “I think it is a very hard case; here is 50*l.* for you.” The man then brought actions against several papers, and got damages. It cost the *Courier* 800*l.*, and the *Standard* 100*l.* The next several years, the man came and said, “I think it is a very hard case; here is 50*l.* for you.” The man then brought actions against several papers, and got damages. 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